AKWESASNE
TO
WUNNUMIN LAKE

PROFILES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES IN ONTARIO

Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat
and Ministry of Citizenship

January 1992

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake

Co-published by Ministry of Citizenship.
Issued also in French under title: Akwesasne à Wunnumin Lake.
Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 0-7729-8782-3

1. Indians of North America — Ontario. I. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat. II. Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship.

E78.O5A42 1991 306′.089′970713 C91-092531-3

PREFACE

The publication of *Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake: Profiles of Aboriginal Communities in Ontario* fills a pressing need in the province. People are generally unfamiliar with the size, number and diversity of the Aboriginal communities in Ontario. Until now, there has not been a comprehensive reference source to provide that type of information.

This publication brings together basic demographic information about Aboriginal people and their communities. Its focus is communities where more than half of the population is made up of Aboriginal people, including populated Indian reserves. To complement the population data and the community profiles, it lists the names and addresses of key Aboriginal organizations in Ontario.

Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake provides an overview of Aboriginal communities which will prove useful to many people, including Aboriginal groups and organizations, planners, policy-makers, businesses, tourists and tour operators, and government agencies. It will also serve as a handy orientation guide to those travelling to specific communities.

The following organizations kindly provided their assistance to the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat and the Native Community Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship in the preparation of the publication: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, Union of Ontario Indians, Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, Ontario Métis and Aboriginal Association and Ontario Native Women's Association. Generous assistance was also provided by many Ontario First Nations and the District Offices of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Ontario Region).

A draft version of *Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake* was distributed to all First Nations profiled in this publication. Comments and suggested revisions from a number of these communities were most helpful in ensuring the accuracy of the profiles.

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INTRODUCTION

PART I

I INTRODUCTION

Organization of the Guide

This guide is a collection of information about Aboriginal peoples in Ontario, with emphasis on those living on 116 Indian reserves and settlements. The guide consists of three main sections:

I **Introduction** provides information on the format of the guide and how the data are organized. It includes an overview of sources through which the reader can obtain more detailed information, as well as a glossary of key terms.

II **Aboriginal Peoples in Ontario: An Overview** provides general information about the Aboriginal population in Ontario, including the size of the major Aboriginal groups, and the Native population living on Indian reserves and in Native settlements, and of many of Ontario's towns and cities. This section provides an alphabetical listing of First Nations profiled in this guide, and the corresponding geographic community, together with its population size. This is complemented by a listing of all urban centres with significant Aboriginal populations. The section also provides a listing of Aboriginal Friendship Centres, and major Aboriginal associations, organizations and institutions in Ontario.

III **Profiles of Aboriginal Communities** provides information on basic characteristics of 116 Aboriginal communities in the province. This includes all Indian reserves and settlements with a population of 20 or more persons living on the reserve or in the settlement. The information presented in the profiles is descriptive in nature; no attempt has been made to evaluate the services or facilities listed for each community.

In addition, there are three appendices:

- **Appendix A**: **Index of Indian Reserves and Settlements** provides a cross-listing of Aboriginal communities, organized by the alphabetical listing of the geographic name of the community, showing the corresponding First Nation. This listing complements the listing of First Nations in the *Overview* section (Section II) of the guide.
- **Appendix B**: **Map of Indian Treaties and Purchases in Ontario** illustrates the major treaty areas of Ontario on a stylized map of the province.
- **Appendix C**: **Bibliography** provides a listing of some of the major data references on Aboriginal peoples in Ontario, many of which were used in the preparation of this report.

Criteria for Inclusion of Communities

The *Overview* section (Section II) provides the name and location of most Aboriginal communities in the province, defined for the purposes of this guide as any recognized community or settlement where 50 percent or more of the population is Aboriginal, and where there are at least 20 people living permanently. This includes Indian reserves, which account for the vast majority of Aboriginal communities in the province. It also includes 11 settlements off reserve where there are concentrations of Aboriginal peoples that account for more than half of the local population within an identifiable geo-political area. In addition, the overview section lists the Aboriginal population in 45 urban centres where the Aboriginal population is 100 or more and/or where there is an Aboriginal Friendship Centre.

Community profiles are included for the Aboriginal communities, as defined above. A small number of communities — those with a population of less than 20 people — have not been profiled in this publication, primarily due to the lack of published information about the community. These 12 communities are:

- Caldwell (no reserve or settlement)
- Chapleau Cree (at Chapleau I.R. No. 75)
- Cockburn Island (at Cockburn Island I.R. Nos. 19 and 19A)
- Flying Post (at Flying Post I.R. No. 73)
- Lac des Mille Lacs (at Lac des Mille Lacs I.R. No. 22A1 and Seine River No. 22A2)
- McDowell Lake (at McDowell Lake Indian Settlement)
- Missanabie Cree (at Missanabie I.R. No. 62)
- New Post (at New Post I.R. No. 69)
- Nipigon Ojibway (no reserve or settlement)
- Sandpoint (no reserve or settlement)
- Wabauskang (at Wabauskang I.R. No. 21)
- Wahnapitae (at Wahnapitae I.R. No. 11)

Data Sources

Data for *Akwesasne to Wunnumin Lake: Profiles of Aboriginal Communities in Ontario* have been gathered from a variety of sources, published by Statistics Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat and the Native Community Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship, and are the best and most up-to-date available. Aboriginal organizations and First Nations have also made a contribution to the development of the guide.

Census of Canada

A major census is taken by Statistics Canada every ten years to keep abreast of social and demographic trends in Canada. A mini-census is taken mid-way through each ten-year cycle. The censuses include questions concerning ethnic origin, mother tongue and Indian/Aboriginal status. This allows the identification of Aboriginal peoples and cross-tabulation of other characteristics such as employment, occupation, industry, income, education, family and household characteristics, and some other socio-demographic factors. Most Indian reserves are equivalent to Census Subdivisions, providing comprehensive socio-demographic information pertaining to individual communities.

The *1986 Census of Canada* was used as a source of data for this guide. It provides the most comprehensive data concerning individual communities which generally correspond to Census Subdivisions. However, the Census is not very useful where an Aboriginal community is located in the midst of a Census Subdivision populated mainly with non-Aboriginal people. The data captured in such a subdivision would cover the Native and non-Native populations, thereby making the data less accurate for the Native portion of that population. Also, a number of Aboriginal people may not be enumerated by the Census in their Aboriginal home community if they are absent when pursuing seasonal employment elsewhere.

With respect to population figures, the 1986 Census provides an incomplete picture of the on-reserve populations, since a number of reserve communities did not participate in the Census. For this reason, population data are January 1991 figures, provided by the Indian Registration Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The following Indian reserve communities which are profiled in Part III of this report did not participate in the 1986 Census:

Attawapiskat I.R. No. 91A
Bear Island I.R. No. 1
Bearskin Lake I.R.
Big Trout Lake I.R.
Deer Lake I.R.
Factory Island I.R. No. 1
Fort Albany I.R. No. 67
Fort Hope I.R. No. 64
Gibson I.R. No. 31
Kasabonika Lake I.R.
Kettle Point I.R. No. 44
Kingfisher I.R. No. 1
Lansdowne House Indian Settlement
Muskrat Dam Lake I.R.
Oneida I.R. No. 41
Rankin Location I.R. No 15D
Sachigo Lake I.R. Nos. 1 and 2
St. Regis Akwesasne I.R. No. 59
Sandy Lake I.R. No. 88
Saugeen I.R. No. 29
Seine River I.R. No. 23A
Sheguiandah I.R. No. 24
Sucker Creek I.R. No. 23
Wapekeka I.R. No. 2
Weagamow Lake I.R. No. 87
Whitefish River I.R. No. 4

Statistics Canada

Based on data collected in the *1986 Census of Canada*, Statistics Canada's Aboriginal Peoples Output Program provides an overview of selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Canadian Aboriginal population. The database includes the entire on-reserve population, with no distinction between status Indians and others who may be living on reserve.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has an extensive range of data on Indian peoples, especially those residing on reserves. The Indian Registration and Band Lists Directorate is responsible for maintaining the Indian Register, a nominal roll of all Indian Bands, and the members belonging to each one. This Directorate also keeps information concerning the land base of each reserve, and the facilities and services available on each one, including housing, community infrastructure, and other programs. The Quantitative Analysis and Socio-economic Research Division (QASR), created in January 1989, is responsible for the design of customized databases drawn from the *1986 Census of Canada.* Provision is made for on-reserve data for status Indians only. QASR is also responsible for preparing, maintaining and distributing a number of publications.

Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat

The Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat (ONAS) is a special-purpose office of the Ontario government which supports the Minister Responsible for Native Affairs. The Secretariat develops and monitors corporate Native Affairs policy, coordinates policy and program development within the Ontario government, acts as an advocate for the resolution of Native Affairs issues, manages Ontario's involvement in Aboriginal self-government negotiations, and negotiates and settles land claims.

Native Community Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship

The Native Community Branch (NCB) works in consultation and cooperation with Native communities and organizations to build economic self-reliance and community and organizational effectiveness. The NCB provides consultative assistance, research and information, publications, policy advisory services and grants through its 11 field offices which serve more than 500 Native communities and organizations.

Native Citizens' Directorate, Secretary of State (Canada)

The Native Citizens' Directorate is responsible for the coordination and administration of programs serving status Indian, non-status Indian, Métis and Inuit peoples. These programs are designed to assist Aboriginal peoples in defining and participating in the social, cultural, political and economic issues affecting their lives in Canadian society. A consistent feature in all the programs is that organizations and projects are initiated and managed by Aboriginal peoples. The programs are: Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program; Aboriginal Women's Program; Northern Native Broadcast Access Program; and Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program.

Indian and Northern Health Services Directorate, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada

The Indian and Northern Health Services Directorate provides a variety of services to status Indians and Inuit people. Major activities of the Directorate include: community health services; non-insured health benefits; nursing services; the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP); hospitals and health facilities; and mental health services. The Directorate has established working groups and task forces in various areas to examine relevant means of promoting its programs at the community level. It produces and distributes research reports and studies that support its major objectives and activities.

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines was established in 1985 to meet the special needs of northern Ontario by: encouraging its economic and social development; coordinating the northern policies and programs of other ministries; and promoting and regulating the development and use of the province's mineral resources. The Ministry serves the population of northern Ontario, including Native people living on and off reserve.

Native Organizations

There are a variety of Native associations and institutions in Ontario which gather and maintain information concerning Native communities. Some of these are listed in Section II of this guide.

Key Terms

The following terms are used throughout this guide. A brief definition of each is provided for readers who may not know them.

Aboriginal/Aboriginal peoples The original inhabitants, or indigenous people, of the land which is now known as Canada, and their descendants. The 1982 *Constitution Act* specifies that Aboriginal peoples include the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Agricultural land Class 1-3 Agricultural Land, as classified by the Canada Land Inventory, refers to land with good potential for agricultural development.

Band Body of Indian people recognized by the Government, for whose benefit and use land and money have been set aside and held by the Government or a group of registered Indians.

Band Council Governing body of an Indian First Nation or Band which is elected or appointed to act in an administrative, legislative or advisory capacity.

Bill C-31 An amendment to the *Indian Act* providing for the reinstatement or first-time instatement of Indian status to individuals who had previously been denied Indian status as a result of former sections of the *Indian Act* that discriminated on the basis of gender.

First Nation Synonymous with Band, and used more and more frequently to describe Indian Bands, it is a term more reflective of the origin and nature of these organizations.

Indian Person registered, or entitled to be registered, as an Indian according to the *Indian Act*, as amended by Bill C-31 in June 1985.

Indigenous peoples Synonymous with Aboriginal peoples, the term refers to the original inhabitants of the land which is now known as Canada, and their descendants. The 1982 *Constitution Act* specifies that Aboriginal peoples include the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Inuit Canadians who are descendants of one or more of the eight Inuit tribal groups originating in the area now known as Northern Canada.

Métis Canadians of mixed Aboriginal ancestry who are not Indian or Inuit as defined by the *Indian Act*.

National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Operated by the Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, the Program supports approximately 400 community-based prevention projects through its 600 alcohol and drug workers and 45 treatment programs. Throughout this guide, "National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program" has been abbreviated to "NNADAP."

Native/Native people Canadians of Aboriginal descent, including status and non-status Indians, Inuit and Métis.

Non-status Indian Includes (but is not limited to) Indian people or those descended from them who have lost their right to be registered as Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*.

Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements Under the Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements, agreements which allow for the provision of First Nation constables on First Nation or Band territories have been established between Canada, Ontario and recognized First Nations or Bands of Ontario.

Provincial/Territorial Organization A formal, political organization of affiliated First Nations. Throughout this guide, "Provincial/Territorial Organization" has been abbreviated to "PTO."

Reserve Tract of land set aside for the use and benefit of a First Nation or Band, the legal title of which is vested in Her Majesty in the Right of Canada. Throughout this guide, "Indian Reserve" has been abbreviated to "I.R."

Reserve community Community of Indian people residing on a reserve.

Settlement Members of a First Nation or Band, or descendants from members, who are residing on Crown land in a community administered by their First Nation or Band.

Status Indian Person registered, or entitled to be registered, as an Indian according to the *Indian Act*, as amended by Bill C-31 in June 1985.

Tribal affiliation The cultural group to which a First Nation belongs.

Tribal Council An organization of First Nations. Throughout this guide, "Tribal Council" has been abbreviated to "TC."

WAHSA Distance Education Program Secondary education offered via Wawatay radio services in Sioux Lookout.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN ONTARIO: AN OVERVIEW

PART II

II ABORIGINAL PEOPLES IN ONTARIO: AN OVERVIEW

Population Size and Distribution*

According to the *1986 Census of Canada*, the Aboriginal population of Ontario is 167 380. This figure includes North American Indians, Inuit, Métis and those who reported "multiple origins" in the Census. It is important to note that incomplete enumeration and other problems with the 1986 Census required identification of Aboriginal populations through ethnic origin, rather than through the more specific question dealing with Indian/Aboriginal status.

Aboriginal People in Ontario, by Aboriginal Group, 1986

Aboriginal Group	Population	% of Aboriginal People in Ontario
North American Indian	146 580	88
Inuit	2 270	1
Métis	14 335	9
Other multiple origins	4 195	2
TOTAL	167 380	100

Source: *1986 Census of Canada.* Figures reflect ethnic origin, as some Aboriginal communities were incompletely enumerated in the Census.

The 116 First Nations and Bands profiled have a combined Aboriginal population of 61 002, or 36 percent of the province's total Aboriginal population (as defined by the 1986 *Census of Canada*), and 98 percent of the population living on reserve or on Crown land (as defined by the 1989 *Indian Register*). The following table illustrates the distribution by size of the 128 Aboriginal communities in Ontario.

Distribution of First Nations and Bands in Ontario, by Population Size, 1991*

First Nations/Bands with a population of:	
• less than 100	30
• between 100 and 499	61
• between 500 and 999	26
• between 1 000 and 4 999	10
• 5 000 and over	1

* includes 12 First Nations not profiled in this guide

Source: January 1991 data from Indian Registration Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

* There are many sources of population data for Aboriginal people — Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and First Nations themselves, to name a few. In order to present a consistent standard for comparison, the population figures used for the communities profiled in this publication are January 1991, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada data, unless otherwise noted.

Aboriginal Communities in Ontario

The following list includes First Nations or Bands that are profiled in Part III of this report. The Indian Reserve/Settlement indicates where the majority of the community's population lives. The population figure includes only those Native people living on the reserve or in the settlement and, unless otherwise stated, is a January 1991 figure provided by the Indian Registration Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

First Nation/Band	Indian Reserve (I.R.)/ Settlement	Population
Akwesasne Mohawk Territory	*Akwesasne Mohawk Territory*	8 500
Alderville	*Alderville I.R. No. 37*	239
Algonquin Golden Lake	*Golden Lake I.R. No. 39*	329
Aroland	*Aroland Indian Settlement*	285
Attawapiskat	*Attawapiskat I.R. No. 91A*	1 128
Bearskin Lake	*Bearskin Lake I.R.*	417
Beausoleil	*Christian Island I.R. No. 30*	554
Big Grassy	*Big Grassy River I.R. No. 35G*	163
Big Island	*Saug-A-Gaw-Sing I.R. No. 1*	61
Big Trout Lake	*Big Trout Lake I.R.*	830
Brunswick House	*Duck Lake I.R. No. 76B*	114
Caribou Lake	*Weagamow Lake I.R. No. 87*	577
Cat Lake	*Cat Lake No. I.R. 63C*	426
Chapleau Ojibway	*Chapleau I.R. No. 74A*	25
Chippewas of Georgina Island	*Georgina Island I.R. No. 33*	142
Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point	*Kettle Point I.R. No. 44*	798
Chippewas of Nawash	*Cape Croker I.R. No. 27*	607
Chippewas of Rama	*Rama I.R. No. 32*	442
Chippewas of Sarnia	*Sarnia I.R. No. 45*	605
Chippewas of Saugeen	*Saugeen I.R. No. 29*	651
Chippewas of the Thames	*Caradoc I.R. No. 42*	778
Constance Lake	*Constance Lake I.R. No. 92*	730
Couchiching	*Couchiching I.R. No. 16A*	458
Curve Lake	*Curve Lake I.R. No. 35*	751
Dalles	*Dalles I.R. No. 38C*	24
Deer Lake	*Deer Lake I.R.*	585
Delaware Nation Council, Moravian of the Thames	*Moravian I.R. No. 47*	360
Dokis	*Dokis I.R. No. 9*	183
Eabametoong	*Fort Hope I.R. No. 64*	813
Eagle Lake	*Eagle Lake I.R. No. 27*	159
Fort Albany	*Fort Albany I.R. No. 67*	850
Fort Severn	*Fort Severn I.R. No. 89*	305
Fort William	*Fort William I.R. No. 52*	506
Garden River	*Garden River I.R. No. 14*	901

First Nation/Band	**Indian Reserve (I.R.)/ Settlement**	**Population**
Ginoogaming	*Long Lake I.R. No. 77*	179
Grassy Narrows	*English River I.R. No. 21*	525
Gull Bay	*Gull River I.R. No. 55*	336
Henvey Inlet	*Henvey Inlet I.R. No. 2 and French River I.R. No. 13*	135
Kasabonika Lake	*Kasabonika Lake I.R.*	527
Kashechewan	*Fort Albany I.R. No. 67*	1180
Kee-Way-Win	*Sandy Lake Indian Settlement*	392
Kingfisher Lake	*Kingfisher I.R. No. 1*	313
Lac La Croix	*Neguaguon Lake I.R. No. 25D*	235
Lac Seul	*Lac Seul I.R. No. 28*	603
Lansdowne House	*Lansdowne House Indian Settlement*	222
Long Lake No. 58	*Long Lake I.R. No. 58*	321
Magnetawan	*Magnetawan I.R. No. 1*	49
Marten Falls	*Marten Falls I.R. No. 65*	201
Matachewan	*Matachewan I.R. No. 72*	55
Mattagami	*Mattagami I.R. No. 71*	116
Michipicoten	*Gros Cap I.R. No. 49*	52
Mississauga	*Mississagi River I.R. No. 8*	364
Mississaugas of the New Credit	*New Credit I.R. No. 40A*	627
Mississaugas of Scugog	*Scugog I.R. No. 34*	21
MoCreebec	*MoCreebec Indian Settlement/ Moosonee/ Moose Factory*	950
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	*Tyendinaga I.R. No. 38*	1 831
Mohawks of Gibson	*Gibson I.R. No. 31*	123
Moose Deer Point	*Moose Point I.R. No. 79*	88
Moose Factory	*Factory Island I.R. No. 1*	1 214
Munsee-Delaware	*Muncey I.R. No. 1*	143
Muskrat Dam	*Muskrat Dam Lake I.R.*	220
Naicatchewenin	*Rainy Lake I.R. No. 17A*	186
New Slate Falls	*Slate Falls Indian Settlement*	98
Nibinamik (Summer Beaver)	*Summer Beaver Indian Settlement*	283
Nicickousemenecaning	*Rainy Lake I.R. No. 26A*	96
Nipissing	*Nipissing I.R. No. 10*	539
North Spirit Lake	*North Spirit Lake I.R.*	218
Northwest Angle No. 33	*Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B and Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A*	131
Northwest Angle No. 37	*Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A and Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37*	87
Ojibways of Batchewana	*Rankin Location I.R. No. 15D*	446
Ojibways of Hiawatha	*Hiawatha I.R. No. 36*	139
Ojibways of Onegaming	*Sabaskong Bay I.R. No. 35D*	252
Ojibways of Pic River No. 50	*Pic Heron Bay I.R. No. 50*	378

First Nation/Band	Indian Reserve (I.R.)/ Settlement	Population
ONΛ YO TE 'A:KA	*Oneida I.R. No. 41*	1 598
Osnaburgh	*Osnaburgh I.R. No. 63B*	728
Pays Plat	*Pays Plat I.R. No. 51*	78
Pic Mobert	*Mobert I.R. No. 82*	292
Pikangikum	*Pikangikum I.R. No. 14*	1 377
Poplar Hill	*Poplar Hill I.R.*	233
Rainy River	*Manitou Rapids I.R. No. 11*	229
Red Rock	*Lake Helen I.R. No. 53A*	193
Rocky Bay	*Rocky Bay I.R. No. 1*	240
Sachigo Lake	*Sachigo Lake I.R. Nos. 1 and 2*	364
Sagamok Anishinawbek	*Spanish River I.R. No. 5*	993
Sandy Lake	*Sandy Lake I.R. No. 88* 1	307
Saugeen Nation	*Savant Lake Indian Settlement*	128
Seine River	*Seine River I.R. No. 23A*	273
Serpent River	*Serpent River I.R. No. 7*	243
Shawanaga	*Shawanaga I.R. No. 17*	89
Sheguiandah	*Sheguiandah I.R. No. 24*	99
Sheshegwaning	*Sheshegwaning I.R. No. 20*	119
Shoal Lake No. 39	*Shoal Lake I.R. No. 39A*	259
Shoal Lake No. 40	*Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40*	146
Six Nations of the Grand River	*Six Nations I.R. No. 40* 7	929
Stanjikoming	*Rainy Lake I.R. No. 18C*	20
Sucker Creek	*Sucker Creek I.R. No. 23*	275
Teme-Augama Anishnabai	*Bear Island I.R. No. 1*	120
Thessalon	*Thessalon I.R. No. 12*	60
Wabaseemong	*Islington I.R. No. 29*	698
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway	*Wabigoon Lake I.R. No. 27*	115
Wahgoshig	*Abitibi I.R. No. 70*	49
Walpole Island	*Walpole Island I.R. No. 46*	1 829
Wapekeka	*Wapekeka I.R. No. 2*	249
Wasauksing	*Parry Island I.R. No. 16*	259
Washagamis Bay	*Rat Portage I.R. No. 38A*	120
Wauzhushk Onigum	*Kenora I.R. No. 38B*	233
Wawakapewin	*Long Dog Lake Indian Settlement*	41
Webequie	*Webequie Indian Settlement*	491
Weenusk	*Peawanuck Indian Settlement*	169
West Bay	*West Bay I.R. No. 22*	740
Whitefish Bay	*Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A*	517
Whitefish Lake	*Whitefish Lake I.R. No. 6*	221
Whitefish River	*Whitefish River I.R. No. 4*	290
Whitesand	*Armstrong Indian Settlement*	265
Wikwemikong Unceded	*Wikwemikong I.R. No. 26*	2 311
Wunnumin Lake	*Wunnumin Lake I.R. No. 1*	370

Aboriginal People in Urban Centres

Aboriginal Population

The Aboriginal population is one percent or more of the total population in 45 of Ontario's towns and cities. The following table illustrates the proportion of Aboriginal people in Ontario urban centres:

Aboriginal Population in Ontario Urban Centres, 1986

Centres with an Aboriginal population of:	
• less than 5%	37
• between 5% and 9%	5
• between 10% and 19%	2
• 20% or more	1

Source: *1986 Census of Canada*, Statistics Canada.

The total Aboriginal population in the 45 urban centres is 59 905, or 36 percent of the province's total Aboriginal population (as defined by the *1986 Census of Canada*). However, since many Aboriginal people did not participate in the 1986 Census, these figures for Aboriginal populations in urban centres may not be accurate.

On the right is a list of urban centres in Ontario with a significant Aboriginal population (over 100 people) or with a Native Friendship Centre. Both the actual Native population and the Native proportion of the total population for the urban centre is provided.

	Aboriginal Population	
Urban Centre	**#**	**% Urban Centre**
Atikokan*	210	5
Barrie*	900	2
Belleville	1 050	3
Brantford	1 830	2
Brockville	335	2
Cobourg	160	1
Cochrane*	170	4
Cornwall	610	1
Dryden*	180	3
Fort Erie*	725	3
Fort Frances*	730	8
Geraldton*	225	8
Guelph	1 080	1
Hamilton*	5 200	2
Hornepayne*	160	9
Huntsville	165	1
Kapuskasing*	165	1
Kenora*	500	5
Kingston	1 090	2
Kirkland Lake*	495	4
Kitchener	1 710	1
Lindsay	285	2
London*	3 960	1
Midland*	250	2
Milton	355	1
Moosonee*	1 015	76
Niagara-on-the-Lake*	65	1
North Bay*	1 690	3
Orillia	535	2
Oshawa	2 000	2
Ottawa**	5 465	2
Owen Sound	205	1
Parry Sound*	150	3
Pembroke	235	2
Peterborough	1 170	2
Red Lake*	440	19
Sarnia	775	2
Sault Ste. Marie*	2 935	4
Sioux Lookout *	425	14
St. Catharines	1 940	2
Sudbury*	2 560	3
Thunder Bay*	3 960	4
Timmins*	1 145	2
Toronto*	7 095	1
Windsor*	3 560	2

* Urban centre with a Native Friendship Centre

** Ottawa has a Native Friendship Centre and an Inuit Centre

Source: *1986 Census of Canada* (population data).

Support for Aboriginal People in the Urban Centre

This section includes a partial listing of Native-run organizations which provide support to Aboriginal people living in Ontario urban centres. A more complete listing is available in *Native Communities and Organizations in Ontario*, a directory published by the Native Community Branch, Ministry of Citizenship.

Ontario Métis and Aboriginal Association

The Ontario Métis and Aboriginal Association (OMAA) is a non-profit organization whose mandate is to represent the concerns of Ontario's off-reserve Native people, including Métis, status, or non-status Indians. OMAA is committed to the development of services and programs in areas such as self-government, treaty rights, lands and resources, social services, housing and education. Its social development mandate has focused on the provision and evolution of child welfare and community services. OMAA also provides professional, financial and technical services to advance the economic opportunities of off-reserve Native people. The Association's 100 local member groups are organized into five geographical zones.

Ontario Native Women's Association

The Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA) was founded in 1971 as a political advocacy association. ONWA's mandate is to speak on behalf of Aboriginal women in Ontario. The Association conducts research into the needs of Aboriginal women and recommends strategies to respond to those needs. Issues of current interest to ONWA include: the *Indian Act*, Aboriginal family violence, housing, economic development and employment equity. ONWA also provides liaison services to educate community groups about Aboriginal women's issues.

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres

The Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres (OFIFC) was formed in 1971 to collectively represent provincial Member Centres. OFIFC began mainly as a lobbying and resource agent, and while these functions continue to be important aspects of its work, the Federation is now also responsible for developing training programs, initiating program development and advocating Member Centres' positions on government policy direction. This work is carried out in response to the specific needs of the Centres, each of which has equal representation on the Federation's Board of Directors. OFIFC furthers the Member Centres' abilities to meet their goal of improving the quality of life for urban and migrating Native people in Ontario by supporting self-determined activities that encourage equal access to and participation in society, while still respecting Native cultural distinctiveness.

Aboriginal Friendship Centres

Thirty Aboriginal friendship centres throughout Ontario provide support to Aboriginal people in urban centres.

Atikokan Native Friendship Centre
309 Main Street, Suite 307
P.O. Box 961
Atikokan, Ontario
P0T 1C0
Tel. (807) 597-1213

Barrie Native Friendship Centre
105 Dunlop Street East
Suite 202
Barrie, Ontario
L4N 1K6
Tel. (705) 737-3653

Can Am Indian Friendship Centre of Windsor
1755 Wyandotte Street East
Windsor, Ontario
N8V 1C9
Tel. (519) 252-8331
Fax (519) 252-4943

Chapleau Native Friendship Centre
34 Birch Street
Chapleau, Ontario
P0M 1K0
Tel. (705) 864-1684

Dryden Native Friendship Centre
53 Arthur Street
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 1J7
Tel. (807) 223-4180

Fort Erie Native Friendship Centre
796 Buffalo Road
Fort Erie, Ontario
L2A 5H2
Tel. (416) 871-8931
Fax (416) 871-9655

Geewaedin Friendship Centre Inc.
2 Government Road West
P.O. Box 1359
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3P2
Tel. (705) 567-6737

Georgian Bay Friendship Centre
366 Midland Avenue
Midland, Ontario
L4R 3K7
Tel. (705) 526-5589/3607
Fax (705) 526-7662

Gojionjing Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 1
Rama, Ontario
L0K 1T0
Tel. (705) 326-0921

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre
183 James Street South
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 3A8
Tel. (416) 546-1446

Indian Friendship Centre Office (Hornepayne)
200 Front Street
P.O. Box 465
Hornepayne, Ontario
P0M 1Z0
Tel. (807) 868-2039

Ininew Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 1499
Cochrane, Ontario
P0L 1C0
Tel. (705) 272-4497

Kapuskasing Indian Friendship Centre
14 O'Brien Street
Kapuskasing, Ontario
P5N 1V7
Tel. (705) 337-1935

Moosonee Native Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 478
Moosonee, Ontario
P0L 1Y0
Tel. (705) 336-2808

N'Amerind Friendship Centre
260 Colborne Street
London, Ontario
N6B 2S6
Tel. (519) 672-0131
Fax (519) 672-0717

N'Swakamok Friendship Centre
110 Elm Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1T5
Tel. (705) 674-2128

Native Canadian Centre of Toronto
16 Spadina Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2S8
Tel. (416) 964-9087

Ne'Chee Friendship Centre
152 Main Street South
P.O. Box 241
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 1S9
Tel. (807) 468-5440

Niagara Regional Native Centre
Queenston and Taylor Road
R.R. #4
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
Tel. (416) 688-6484

Nishnawbe-Gamik Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 1299
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0
Tel. (807) 737-1903

North Bay Indian Friendship Centre
980 Cassells Street
North Bay, Ontario
P1B 4A6
Tel. (705) 472-2811

Odawa Native Friendship Centre
396 MacLaren Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0M8
Tel. (613) 238-8591

Parry Sound Friendship Centre
13 Bowes Street
Parry Sound, Ontario
P2A 2K7
Tel. (705) 746-5970

Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 244
Red Lake, Ontario
P0V 2M0
Tel. (807) 727-3253

Sault Ste. Marie Indian Friendship Centre
29 Wellington Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 2K9
Tel. (705) 256-5634

Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre
401 North Cumberland Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7A 4P7
Tel. (807) 345-5840
Fax (807) 344-8945

Thunderbird Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 430
Geraldton, Ontario
P0T 1M0
Tel. (807) 854-1060
Fax (807) 854-0861

Timmins Native Friendship Centre
170 Second Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1G1
Tel. (705) 268-6262

Tungasuvvingat Inuit
507 Bronson Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 6J8
Tel. (613) 563-3546

United Native Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 752
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3N1
Tel. (807) 274-3207/8541

Aboriginal Organizations

Aboriginal Associations (Provincial/ Territorial Organizations)

Following are the names and addresses of some of the major Aboriginal associations in Ontario. While each has unique goals, all are concerned with the development and well-being of Ontario's Native people. A more complete listing of Aboriginal associations is included in *Native Communities and Organizations in Ontario*, a directory published by the Native Community Branch, Ministry of Citizenship.

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Head office:	Oneida office:
466 Hamilton Road	Oneida First Nation
London, Ontario	R.R. #2
N5Z 1R9	Southwold, Ontario
Tel. (519) 434-2761	N0L 2G0
Fax (519) 679-1653	Tel. (519) 652-3251
	Fax (519) 652-9287

Chiefs of Ontario
22 College Street
2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1K2
Tel. (416) 972-0212
Fax (416) 972-0217

Grand Council Treaty #3
P.O. Box 1720
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7
Tel. (807) 548-4214
Fax (807) 548-5041

Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Head office:	Toronto office:
P.O. Box 755	6th Floor
R.R. #4	14 College Street
Mission Road	Toronto, Ontario
Fort William First Nation	M5G 1K2
Thunder Bay, Ontario	Tel. (416) 920-2376
P7C 4W6	Fax (416) 920-1765
Tel. (807) 623-8228	
Fax (807) 623-7730	

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres
234 Eglinton Avenue East
Suite 207
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1K5
Tel. (416) 484-1411
Fax (416) 484-6893

Ontario Métis and Aboriginal Association
158 Sackville Road
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6B 4T6
Tel. (705) 949-5161
Fax (705) 949-3561

Ontario Native Women's Association
115 North May Street
Suite 101
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 3N8
Tel. (807) 623-3442
Fax (807) 623-1104

Union of Ontario Indians

Head office:	Toronto office:
P.O. Box 711	1813 Danforth Avenue
North Bay, Ontario	Toronto, Ontario
P1B 8J8	M4C 1J2
Tel. (705) 497-9127	Tel. (416) 693-1305
Fax (705) 497-9135	Fax (416) 366-4967

Tribal Councils and Affiliations

Most of the First Nations profiled in this guide belong to one of the following tribal councils.

Bimose Tribal Council
136 Main Street South
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 1S9
Tel. (807) 468-5551
Fax (807) 468-3908

Dryden Tribal Area
45 King Street
2nd Floor
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 1B7
Tel. (807) 223-4315
Fax (807) 223-4017

Fort Frances Area Chiefs' Council
P.O. Box 297
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M6
Tel. (807) 274-8531
Fax (807) 274-7731

Independent First Nations Alliance
P.O. Box 1485
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0
Tel. (807) 737-1902
Fax (807) 737-3501

Keewaytinook Okimakanak
(The Northern Chiefs Council)
40 Front Street
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0
Tel. (807) 737-1135
Fax (807) 737-1720

Kenora Tribal Area
P.O. Box 1850
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X8
Tel. (807) 548-5663
Fax (807) 548-4877

London District Chiefs' Council
P.O. Box 574
St. Thomas, Ontario
N5P 3V6
Tel. (519) 633-6060
(519) 652-3244 (Oneida)
Fax (519) 633-9407

Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council
Head office:
76 Ball Park Road
Cutler, Ontario
P0P 1B0
Tel. (705) 844-2340
Fax (705) 844-2563

Blind River office:
1 Industrial Park Road
Lakewood Place
P.O. Box 2049
Blind River
P07 1B0
Tel. (705) 356-1691
Fax (705) 356-1090

Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
135 North Syndicate Avenue
4th Floor
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 3V6
Tel. (807) 623-4522
Fax (807) 623-0680

Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
P.O. Box 370
Moose Factory, Ontario
P0L 1W0
Tel. (705) 658-4222
Fax (705) 658-4250

Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council
195 Park Avenue, Suite 1
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 1B9
Tel. (807) 345-4224
Fax (807) 345-7116

Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
P.O. Box 297
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M6
Tel. (807) 274-8531
Fax (807) 274-8761

Shibogama Area Tribal Council
P.O. Box 449
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0
Tel. (807) 737-2662
Fax (807) 737-1583

Ogemawahj Tribal Council
Rama Road, P.O. Box 35
Rama, Ontario
L0K 1T0
Tel. (705) 325-3611
Fax (705) 325-0879

United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
P.O. Box 275
West Bay, Ontario
P0P 1G0
Tel. (705) 377-5307
Fax (705) 377-5309

The United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations
7 Pinsent Court
Barrie, Ontario
L4N 6E5
Tel. (705) 739-8421
Fax (705) 739-8423

Wabun Tribal Council
142A Third Avenue, Suite 201
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1C5
Tel. (705) 268-9066
Fax (705) 268-8554

Windigo Tribal Council
P.O. Box 299
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
P0V 2T0
Tel. (807) 737-1585
Fax (807) 737-3133

Independent First Nations

The following Ontario First Nations are not affiliated with either a tribal council or an Aboriginal association.

Akwesasne Mohawk Territory
P.O. Box 579
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5T3
Tel. (613) 575-2250
Fax (613) 575-2181

Chippewas of Rama First Nation
P.O. Box 35, Rama Road
Rama, Ontario
L0K 1T0
Tel. (705) 325-3611
Fax (705) 325-0879

Cockburn Island First Nation
303-50 Larch St.
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 1B9
Tel. (705) 674-2372
Fax (705) 674-2372

Nipigon Ojibway First Nation
P.O. Box 241
Beardmore, Ontario
P0T 1G0
Tel. (807) 885-5551
Fax (807) 885-3116

Shawanaga First Nation
R.R. #1
Nobel, Ontario
P0G 1G0
Tel. (705) 366-2526
Fax (705) 366-2740

Six Nations of the Grand River
c/o Ohsweken Post Office
Ohsweken, Ontario
N0A 1M0
Tel. (519) 445-2201
Fax (519) 445-4208

Teme-Augama Anishnabai First Nation
(Bear Island)
Bear Island, Ontario
P0H 1C0
Tel. (705) 237-8943
Fax (705) 237-8959

Wabaseemong First Nation
c/o Whitedog Post Office
Whitedog, Ontario
P0X 1P0
Tel. (807) 927-2068
Fax (807) 927-2071

Walpole Island First Nation
R.R. #3
Wallaceburg, Ontario
N8A 4K9
Tel. (519) 627-1481
Fax (519) 627-0440

Whitesand First Nation
P.O. Box 68
Armstrong Station, Ontario
P0T 1A0
Tel. (807) 583-2177
Fax (807) 583-2858

Other Native Organizations

The following organizations are operated by Native people. Although each has specific goals and objectives, all are concerned with the economic and/or social development of Aboriginal people in Ontario. For a more complete listing, refer to *Native Communities and Organizations in Ontario*, a directory published by the Native Community Branch, Ministry of Citizenship.

Aboriginal Urban Alliance
Association of Urban Treaty/Status First Nations
P.O. Box 193
Matheson, Ontario
P0K 1N0
Tel. (705) 273-2001
Fax (705) 273-2605

Association for Native Development
in the Performing and Visual Arts
Suite 204
9 St. Joseph Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5N 1L2
Tel. (416) 972-0871

Association of Reserves for Improving
Social Economics (ARISE)
795 Talbot Street
P.O. Box 574
St. Thomas, Ontario
N5P 1E3
Tel. (519) 633-6060
Fax (519) 633-9407

Eastern Ontario:
220 North Street
P.O. Box 100
Sterling, Ontario
Tel. (613) 395-5505
Fax (613) 395-5510

Indian Agriculture Program of Ontario
P.O. Box 83
Lambeth, Ontario
N0L 1S0
Tel. (519) 652-2440
Fax (519) 652-0085

Indian Commission of Ontario
3rd Floor
8 Prince Arthur Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1A9
Tel. (416) 973-6390
Fax (416) 973-4596

Indian Forestry Development Program
P.O. Box 219
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M5
Tel. (807) 274-7939
Fax (807) 274-8745

Nishnawbe-Aski Development Corporation
P.O. Box 252
Postal Station "F"
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 4V8
Tel. (807) 623-5397
Fax (807) 623-7730

Ontario Indian Education Council
2nd Floor
22 College Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1K2
Tel. (416) 972-0212

Ontario Indian Wild Rice
Development Agency Incorporated
1455 Idlewild Drive
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M3
Tel. (807) 274-5380

Ontario Métis and Aboriginal
Development Corporation
158 Sackville Road
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6B 4T6
Tel. (705) 949-5161
Fax (705) 949-3561

Ontario Native Council on Justice
Suite 102
22 College Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1K6
Tel. (416) 969-9119
Fax (416) 969-9120

PROFILES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

PART III

III PROFILES OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

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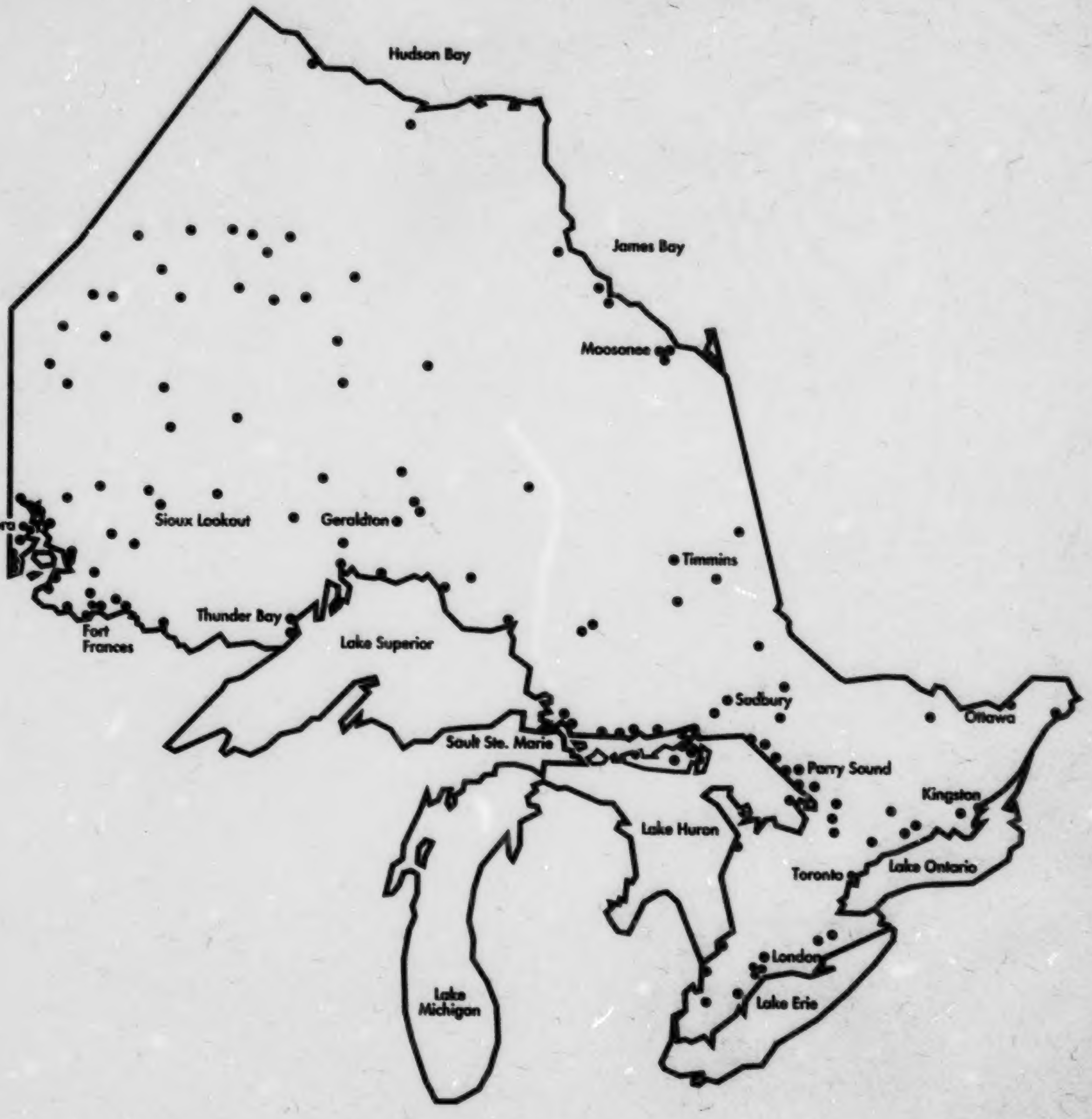
DISTRIBUTION OF 116 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES IN ONTARIO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Parry Sound
Kingston
Lake Huron
Toronto
Lake Ontario
London
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie

AKWESASNE MOHAWK TERRITORY

Population 8 500 (Ontario, Quebec, NY State) (Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Iroquoian (Mohawk)
Mother Tongue: 32% speak Mohawk as their first language, English as a second language

Land Base
935 ha in Ontario (2 289 ha in Quebec; 5 665 ha in New York, U.S.A.)

Affiliations Hodenosaunee Confederacy

Electoral Ridings
(F) Stormont — Dundas
(P) Cornwall

Government
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, P.O. Box 579, Cornwall, Ontario K6H 5T3, Tel. (613) 575-2252, (613) 575-2348, Fax (613) 575-2181, (613) 575-2884

Historical Notes

Akwesasne Territory is land that was used from time immemorial by the Mohawk Nation. Permanent contemporary use of the land began about 1747. A Jesuit mission located at Akwesasne about 1750. The War of 1812 followed by the Treaty of Ghent of 1815 divided the Akwesasne community into American and Canadian interests. A traditional Mohawk style of government was in place at Akwesasne soon after its settlement, and is the predecessor of the present Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs. In 1899, the Canadian and American governments imposed electoral styles of government at Akwesasne and ceased to legally recognize the ancient and traditional government of the people.

Presently, three governing bodies exist at Akwesasne. They are the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council. The Mohawk Council of Akwesasne is recognized by Canada as the government for the "Canadian" portion. The Mohawk Council of Akwesasne is a community government and recognizes the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs as its national and historic government.

Industries

Local industries include: garden centre, catering, decorating, design, home catalogue sales, travel agency, arts and crafts, restaurants, stores, trade businesses, sawmill, marinas, cottage leasing, hair salons, office building, newspapers, light manufacturing, mini-mall, art gallery and radio station.

Educational Facilities

Elementary — Akwesasne Headstart Program; Akwesasne Pre-Kindergarten School, Akwesasne Mohawk School (JK-8), St. Regis Village School (JK-6), Chenail School (JK-6) — all operated by Mohawk Board of Education; Akwesasne Freedom School (traditional, community-operated)
Secondary — students bused to Cornwall; some attend schools in U.S.A.
Post-secondary — adult education building planned

Community Services and Facilities

- two Community Indian Government administration offices; Mohawk Housing Corporation; Business Development Centre; Senior Citizens Community Centre; three fire halls, six fire trucks, one search and rescue boat, various all-terrain vehicles; community/recreation centres, ball fields, lacrosse boxes and outdoor skating, tennis courts, volleyball; health clinic with doctors, two community nurses, three Community Health Representatives, medical centre and chronic care facility to be built; home for the elderly, drug and alcohol treatment centre, institutional care facility; ambulance services; police commission runs independent police force — 15 Mohawk constables; day care facilities; homemakers program; library with travelling bookmobile; cultural centre, North American Indian Travelling College, museum, botanical garden, information and visitors centre; Catholic church, various denominations in Hogansburg

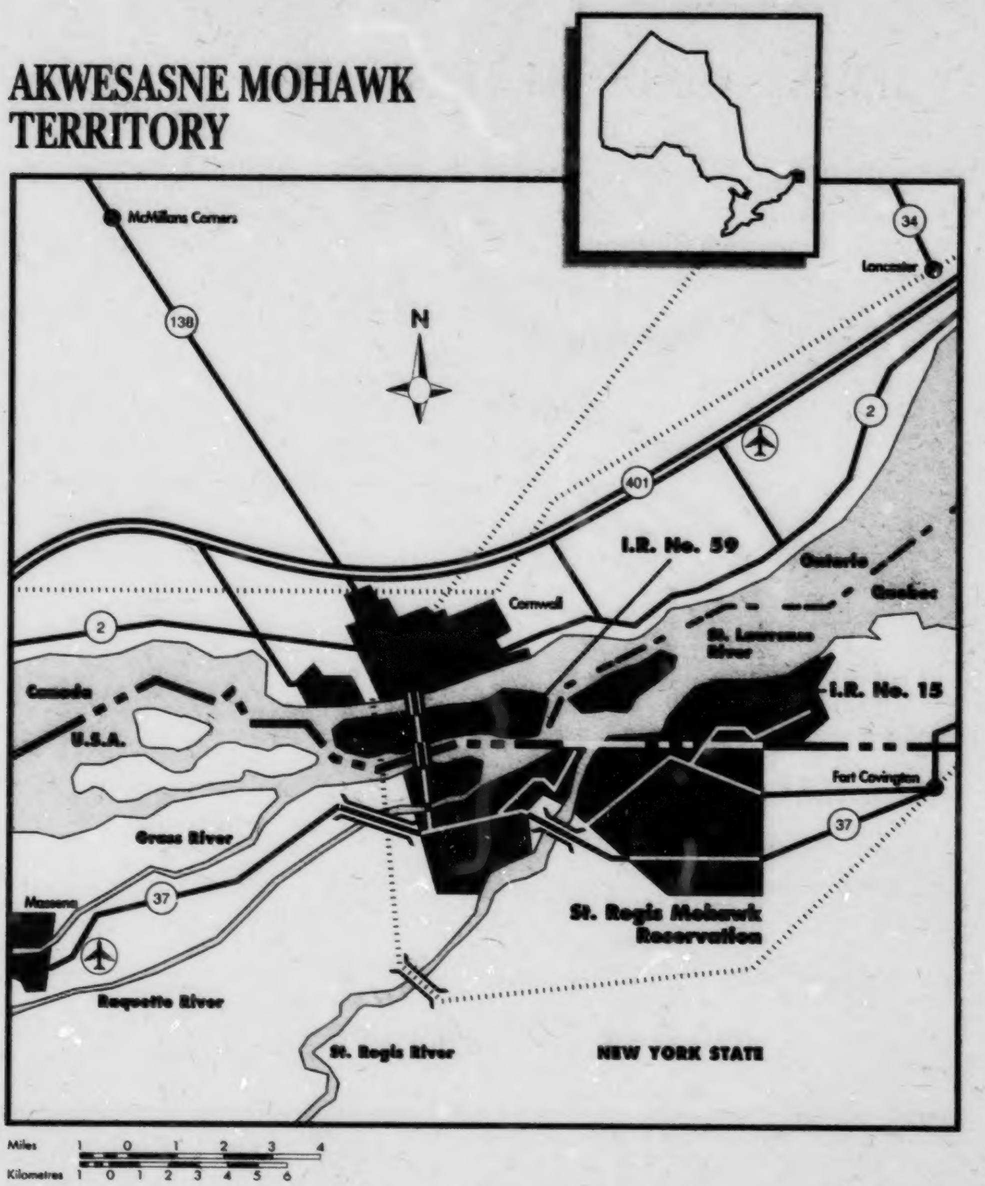
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada (Ontario part of reserve)
- **radio** Akwesasne Communication Society runs CKON-FM
- **newspapers** *Indian Time* (weekly), *People's Voice* (independent) *Akwesasne Notes* (from New York part of reserve)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds main water system with pumping stations and chlorination treatment facility; also community wells, bottled water used
- **sewage** sewage lagoon and sanitary mains
- **other waste** Canadian portion of reserve has agreement with Massena, New York, U.S.A., to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro (Ontario part of reserve)

AKWESASNE MOHAWK TERRITORY


McMillans Corners
138
N
34
Lancaster
401
2
I.R. No. 59
Ontario
Quebec
Cornwall
St. Lawrence River
Canada
U.S.A.
I.R. No. 15
Fort Covington
37
Grass River
Massena
St. Regis Mohawk Reservation
Raquette River
St. Regis River
NEW YORK STATE
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly south of Cornwall

Double lane highway
International boundary
Provincial boundary
Airport
Highway
Railway
Bridge
Reserve land
Urban settlement

ALDERVILLE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 239 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	100%
• Aboriginal	10%
• English & Aboriginal	0%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base

1 216 ha (1 176 inhabited)
65% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Northumberland
(P) Northumberland

Government

Alderville First Nation, R.R. #4, P.O. Box 46,
Roseneath, Ontario K0K 2X0, Tel. (416)
352-2011, Fax (416) 352-3242

Historical Notes

In the late 17th century, the Chippewa and other branches of the Southeastern Ojibway began to expand into what is now identified as Southern Ontario, an area then occupied by the Iroquois. By the early 18th century, the Southeastern Ojibway settled in the areas around the Bay of Quinte, Lake St. Clair, in the valleys of the Grand River and the Thames River, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Mississaugas of Alnwick (ancestors of Alderville First Nation people) settled on Grape Island in the Bay of Quinte in the mid-1800s where they lived for 11 years, subsisting on agriculture and hunting. In 1830, the Alderville reserve was created — a block of Crown lands in the Township of Alnwick, granted to the Band by Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne.

Industries

Manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities, and government services each account for approximately one fifth of the total labour force. The remainder is concentrated in construction, trades and other services.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Warkworth and Roseneath

Secondary

- students bused to Cobourg and Port Hope

Community Services and Facilities

- Alnwick Fire Department serves reserve
- community hall, community park, outdoor skating rink
- homemakers program, home support program
- O.P.P. Alnwick Detachment

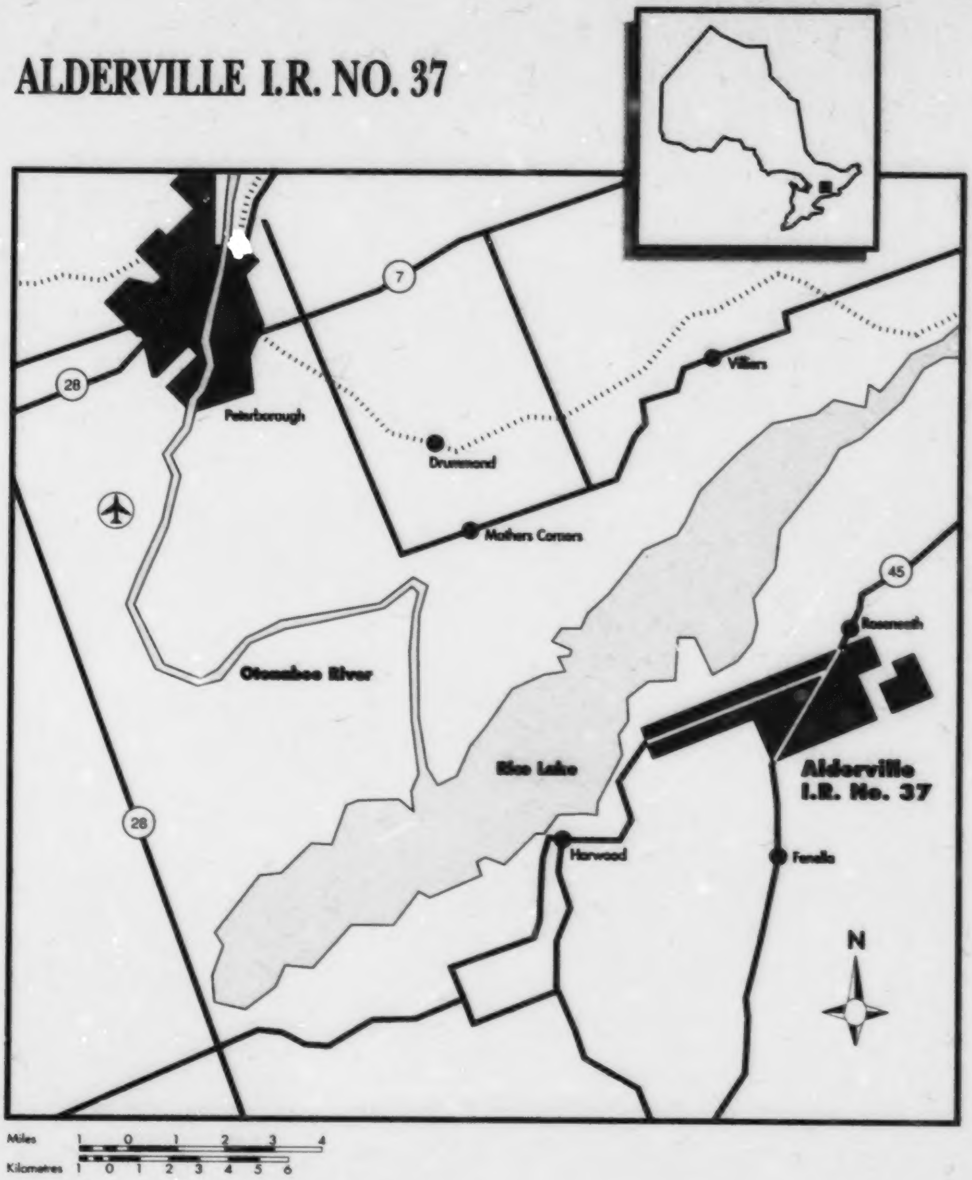
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouses
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** reserve has agreement with Township of Alnwick to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ALDERVILLE I.R. NO. 37


7
28
Peterborough
Villiers
Drummond
Mathers Corners
45
Roseneath
Otonabee River
Rice Lake
Alderville
I.R. No. 37
28
Harwood
Fenella
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 20 km southeast of Peterborough across Rice Lake; take Hwy. 28 south from Peterborough around Rice Lake, or Hwy. 45 north from Cobourg

✈ Airport
— Highway
…… Railway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

ALGONQUIN GOLDEN LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 329 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Algonkin)

Mother Tongue:	
English	94%
Aboriginal	6%
English & Aboriginal	0%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 689 ha

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Renfrew

(P) Renfrew North

Government

Algonquin Golden Lake First Nation, Golden Lake, Ontario K0J 1X0, Tel. (613) 625-2800, Fax (613) 625-2332

Historical Notes

The Indian people living in the Ottawa Valley and adjacent areas (now Ontario and Quebec) in the early 17th century were Algonquins. There appear to have been several distinct groups at that time, each occupying a different tributary of the Ottawa River. One of the earliest observations on the Algonquins was recorded in 1603 by Samuel de Champlain. From the early 1600s until the beginning of the 18th century, the Algonquins, as well as the Nipissings, Montagnais and Hurons, were periodically engaged in hostilities with the Iroquois.

The Algonquins held a strategic "middleman" position between the French traders on the St. Lawrence River and the Indian groups to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley. They soon lost this position when the Georgian Bay Huron began to trade directly with the French. The Iroquois continued their hostilities against the Algonquins and other neighbouring Indian groups, and the Algonquins finally left the Ottawa Valley between 1650 and 1675. Some withdrew to the north and west of their traditional territory, while others sought protection in the French settlements along the St. Lawrence, such as Trois Rivières and the Catholic mission at Sillery.

The Golden Lake reserve was established on September 7, 1873, when the Ontario government transferred a parcel of land to be set aside as a reserve for the Algonquins. The creation of the Golden Lake reserve was confirmed by the Williams Treaties of 1923.

Industries

More than half of the labour force is involved in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and non-government services. Jobs in the forestry industry account for almost a quarter of all workers, with the remainder involved in manufacturing, construction and trade industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Eganville

Secondary

- students bused to Pembroke and Douglas

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- First Nation library, museum/craft shop, community centre
- day care centre, senior citizens group home, institutional care facility

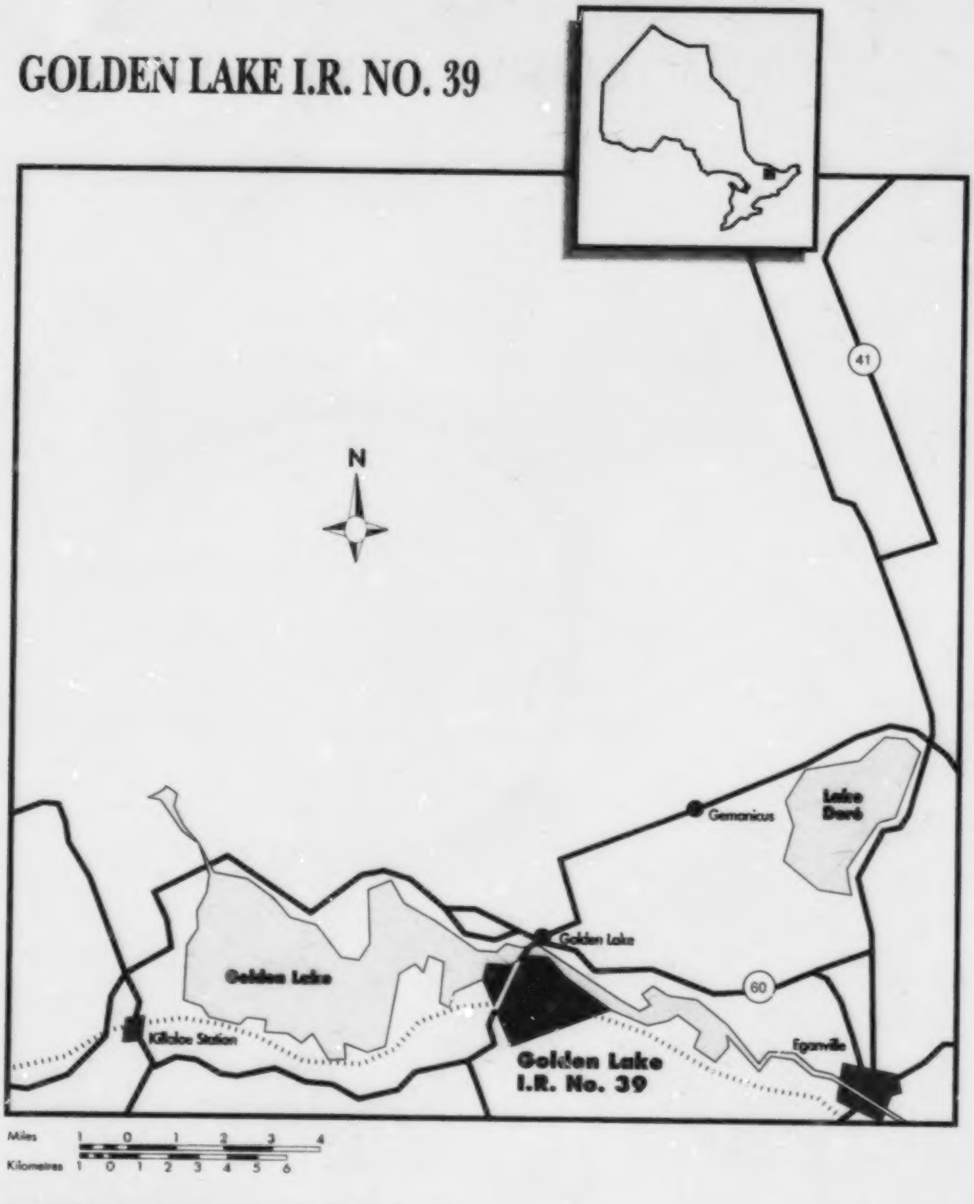
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouses
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

GOLDEN LAKE I.R. NO. 39


N
41
Gemanicus
Lake Doré
Golden Lake
Golden Lake
60
Eganville
Killaloe Station
Golden Lake I.R. No. 39
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km south of Pembroke; take Hwy. 41 south towards Eganville and exit onto Hwy. 60 west to Golden Lake

— Highway
······· Railway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

AROLAND

Settlement Population 285 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	13%
	• Aboriginal	84%
	• English & Aboriginal	3%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 19 600 ha*

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Aroland, P.O. Box 390, Nakina, Ontario
P0T 2H0, Tel. (807) 329-5970/5715, Fax (807) 329-5750

Historical Notes

The Aroland area was a traditional camping ground in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a place where families gathered seasonally to hunt, fish and trap. Further settlement was attracted to the area when a Hudson's Bay Company trading post was established at Kawpaskagami Lake circa 1900 and with subsequent railway expansion in 1911. The Arrow Land and Logging Company, which operated in the area from 1933 to 1941, employed many Band members and contributed to the establishment of a permanent community.

Aroland is comprised of former members of the Long Lake No. 58, Long Lake No. 77, Fort Hope, Marten Falls and Fort William Bands. Aroland Indian Settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 and the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Legal Band status was achieved on April 15, 1985. The Governments of Canada, Ontario, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and six of its member First Nations (Aroland, Kee-Way-Win, McDowell Lake, New Slate Falls, Saugeen and Wawakapewin) signed an agreement in December 1991 to make lands available to establish Indian reserves in the six communities and to provide basic community facilities.

Industries

Local industries include: Kimberly-Clarke (major employer), corner store/arcade, privately-owned community centre, two taxis, two bus lines, trapping (20 licensed trappers), and stores and financial institutions in Nakina and Geraldton.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Nakina

Secondary
- students bused to Geraldton

Community Services and Facilities

- Roman Catholic church
- community cemetery, traditional burial ground
- Community Health Representative trainee on reserve; Public Health Nurse visits from Geraldton
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout, and a Family and Children's Services Worker from Geraldton
- O.P.P. Nakina Detachment

Communications

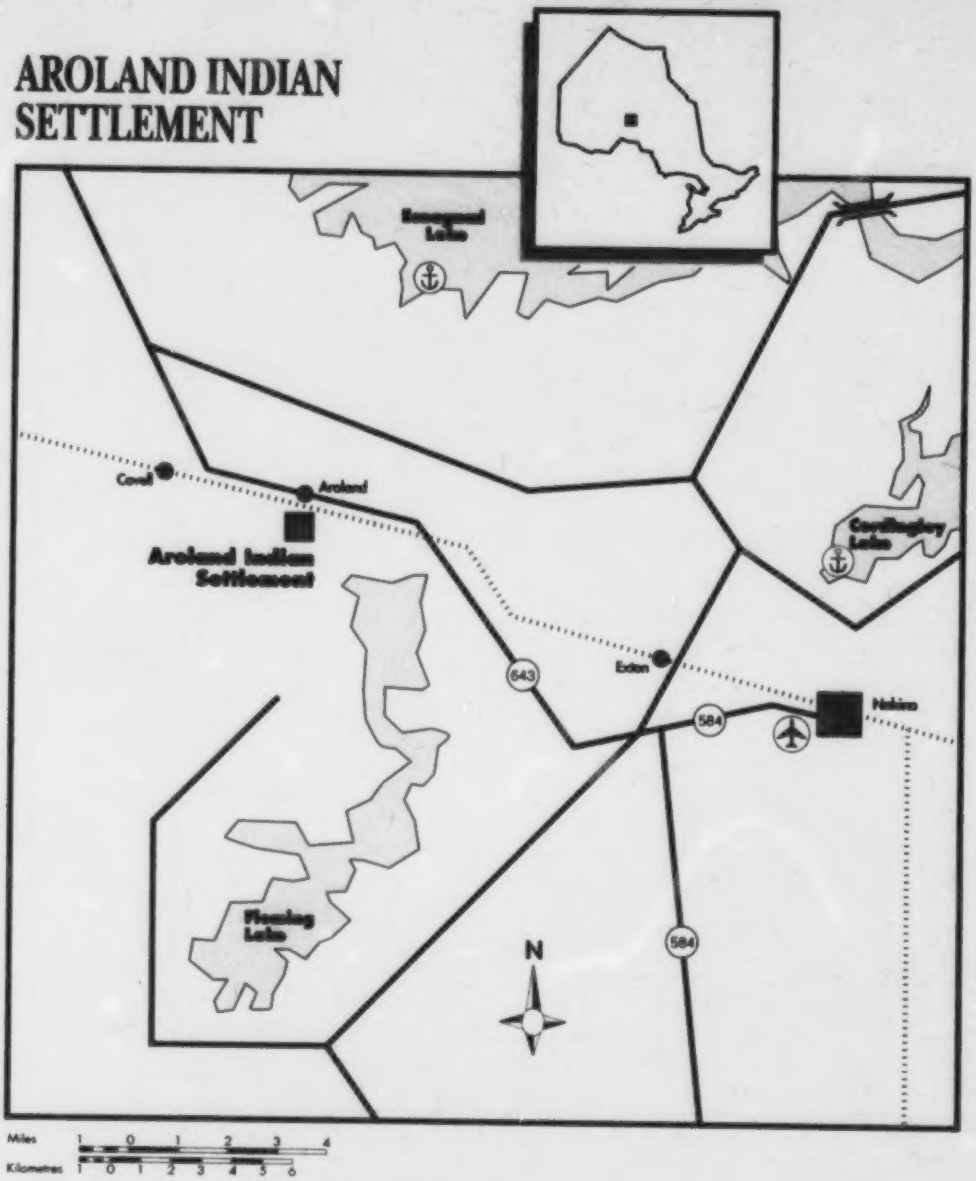
- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC), Wawatay Network
- **newspapers**: one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Geraldton
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** two small centralized water pumping systems with treatment facilities
- **sewage** no sewage system
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources dump site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

*Pursuant to an agreement signed on December 9, 1991, Ontario has provided Ontario Crown land, which the federal government will designate through an order-in-council, as Indian reserve land for the use and benefit of Aroland First Nation.

AROLAND INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Esnagami Lake
Covell
Aroland
Aroland Indian Settlement
Cordingley Lake
643
Exton
584
Nakina
Fleming Lake
584
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is directly south of the town of Aroland; take Hwy. 584 north from Geraldton or west from Nakina and exit onto Hwy. 643 northwest

✈ Airport
— Highway
⋯⋯ Railway
⌒ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Settlement land
■ Urban settlement

ATTAWAPISKAT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 1 128 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: mostly Cree, some English

Land Base 27 145 ha (105 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Attawapiskat First Nation, P.O. Box 245,
Attawapiskat, Ontario P0L 1A0, Tel. (705)
997-2166, Fax (705) 997-2116

Historical Notes

The Attawapiskat reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Originally a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, the reserve was settled by Native people who hunted and fished in the area. The reserve boundaries were approved and confirmed in the 1929-30 Adhesion to Treaty No. 9. The reserve was officially established in 1964.

Industries

Local industries include: sawmill, The Bay, corner store, motel, fast food take-out restaurant, and hunting and fishing camps operated by First Nation members.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- J.R. Nakogee School, JK-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students board in North Bay, Timmins, Moosonee and Ottawa

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck, fire chief and 12 volunteers
- one Roman Catholic and one Pentecostal church
- community hall, baseball diamond, outdoor rink, arcades, pool halls, school gymnasium
- health clinic with a nurse and a Community Health Representative; doctors and dentists from the Moose Factory Hospital visit bi-weekly
- fly-in courts are held four to five times per year
- Alternative Justice Project (council of elders participates in sentencing, and in administration of traditional justice measures)
- homemakers program, home support program
- two Child and Family Services workers provided through Payukotayno Child and Family Services in Moosonee
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. South Porcupine Detachment

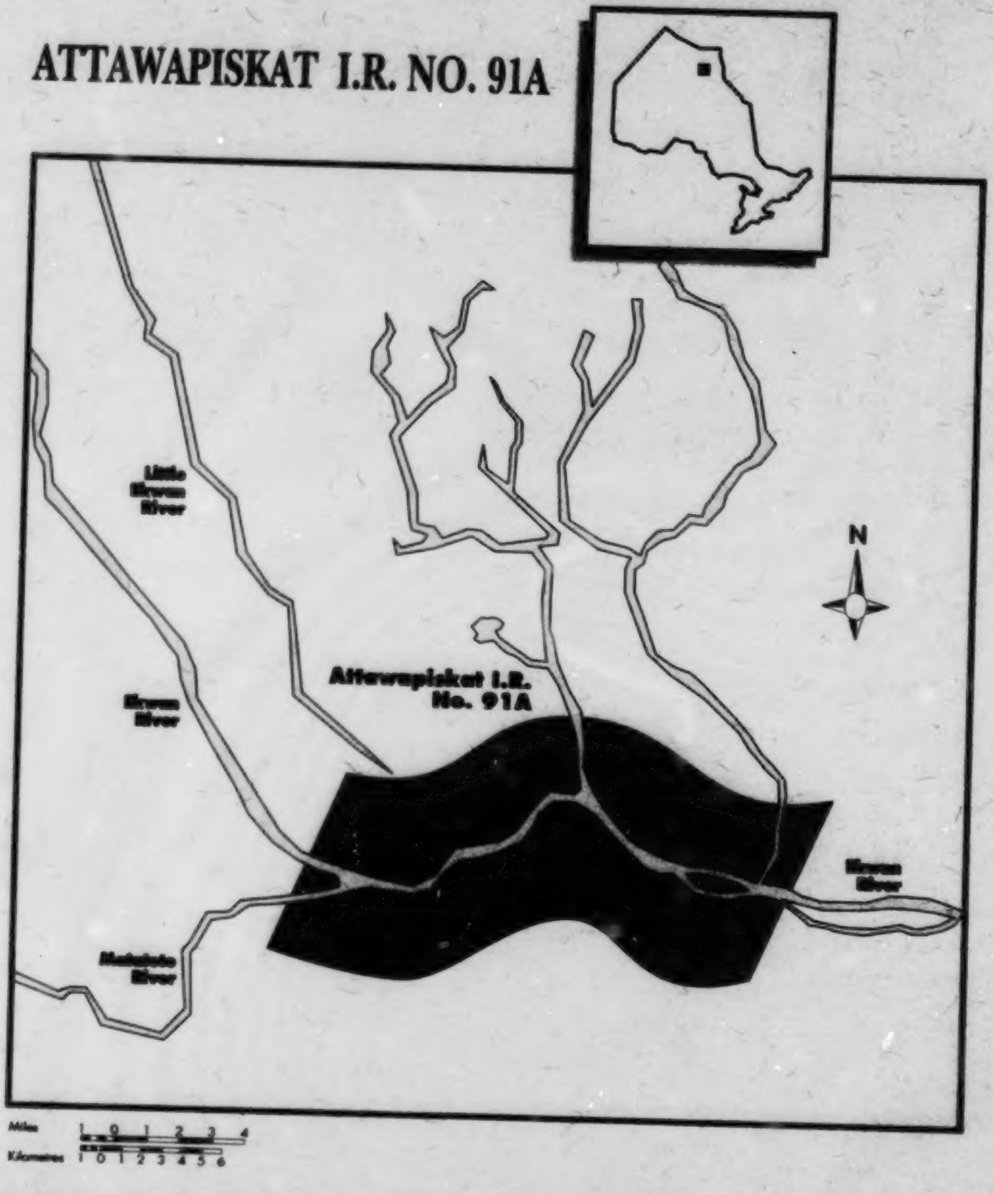
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate — Timmins), TVOntario, part-time local television, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** new water system
- **sewage** new septic system for school
- **other waste** refuse site off reserve
- **energy/electricity** diesel generators — Ontario Hydro

ATTAWAPISKAT I.R. NO. 91A


Little Ekwan River
Ekwan River
Attawapiskat I.R. No. 91A
N
Ekwan River
Muketei River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 350 km northwest of Moosonee and is accessible by air

■ Reserve land

BEARSKIN LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 417 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 12 626 ha

Affiliations
TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Bearskin Lake First Nation, Bearskin Lake, Ontario P0V 1E0, Tel. (807) 363-2518, Fax (807) 363-1066

Historical Notes

The Bearskin Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Originally located on Bearskin Lake, the community moved to its present site on Michikan (Fish Trap) Lake in the 1930s. Prior to achieving full Band and reserve status in 1975, Bearskin was a satellite community of the Big Trout Lake Band.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include: co-op store, The Bay store, corner store, pool hall, trucking business, t-shirt business, craft shop, carpentry shop, garage, coffee shop/restaurant, and stores and financial institutions in Sioux Lookout.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Michikan Day School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout and other communities
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on reserve
- one Anglican, one Mennonite and one United church
- library, outdoor skating rink, baseball field, community hall
- nursing station with two nurses and two Community Health Representatives
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one full-time and one part-time constable

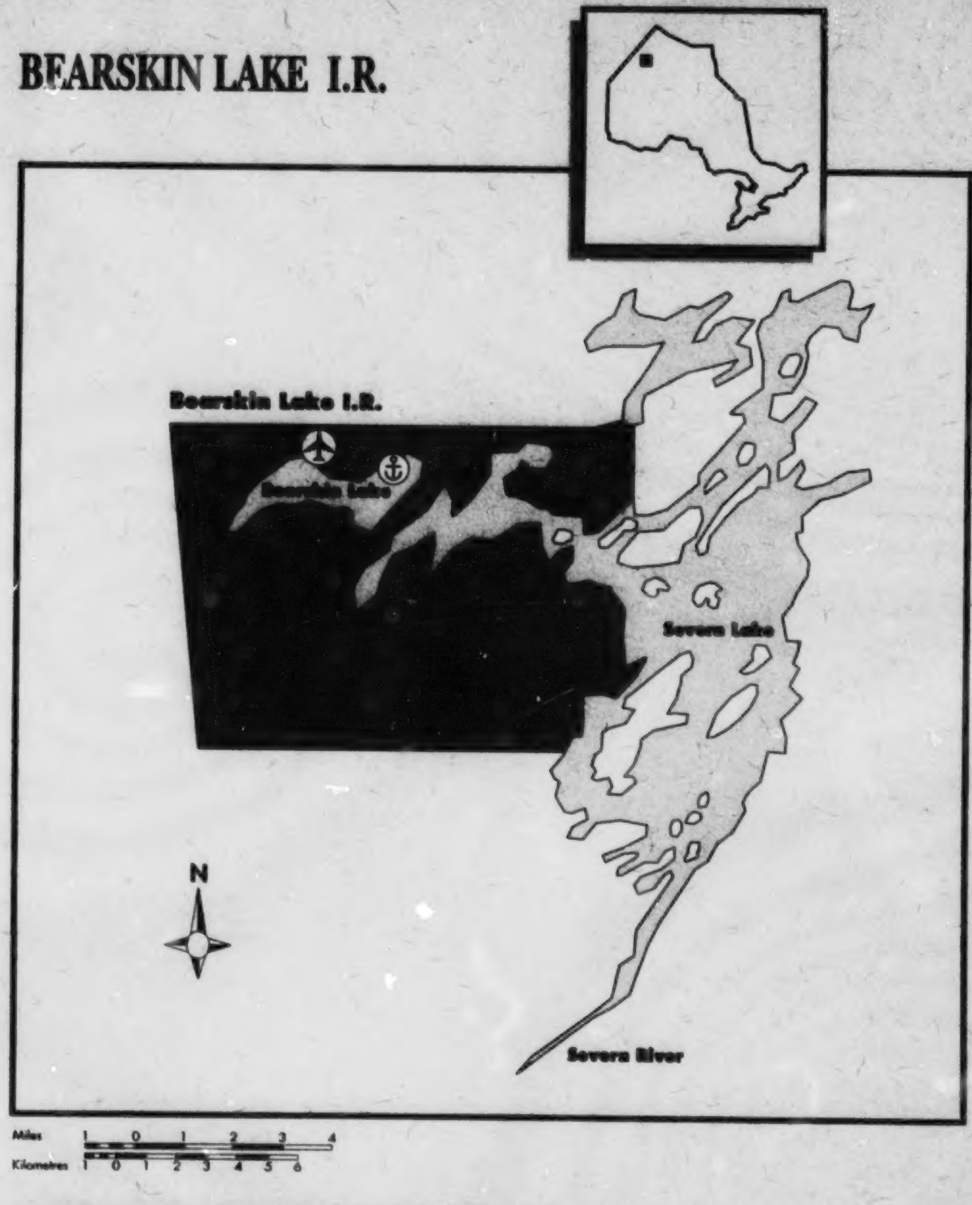
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC (Winnipeg), CFBL-FM (Native-run community station), Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News,* Winnipeg daily received three times weekly, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (Winnipeg), TVOntario, two First Nation satellite dishes, Wawatay Network, CBC (Montreal)

Utilities

- **water** separate water pressure systems for the school, The Bay store and the nursing station; also four community wells
- **sewage** separate septic systems for the school and the nursing station
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** three diesel generators operated by Ontario Hydro serve the entire community

BEARSKIN LAKE I.R.


Bearskin Lake I.R.
Bearskin Lake
Severn Lake
Severn River
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 375 km northeast of Red Lake and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

⚓ Seaplane base

■ Reserve land

BEAUSOLEIL FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 554 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue:

English	60%
Aboriginal	38%
English & Aboriginal	0%
French & Other	2%

Land Base
5 436 ha (5 428 inhabited)
22% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: Ogemawahj Tribal Council
United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Simcoe North
(P) Simcoe East

Government
Beausoleil First Nation (Christian Island), c/o Cedar Point Post Office, via Penetanguishene, Ontario L0K 1P0, Tel. (705) 247-2051, Fax (705) 247-2239

Historical Notes

Members of Beausoleil First Nation are descendants of a larger Band known as the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe. In October of 1818 the Chippewas surrendered a large tract of land south of Georgian Bay, and in 1830 they were settled by Sir John Colborne onto land between Coldwater and Lake Couchiching, the "Coldwater Tract." They surrendered this settlement in November of 1836 and subsequently subdivided into three distinct Bands and settled onto separate reserves — Chief Aisance and his Band going to Beausoleil Island in 1842, Chief Yellowhead and his Band going to Rama in 1838, and Chief Joseph Snake and his Band going to Snake Island (now Georgina Island) in about 1838.

The soil on Beausoleil Island proved to be unsuitable for cultivation, so the Band moved to the Christian Islands which had been set aside as a reserve in the 1850s. On June 5, 1856 all of the islands in Georgian Bay (except the Christian Islands) were surrendered and sold to the Crown. The Christian Island reserve was confirmed by the Williams Treaties of 1923.

Industries

One fifth of the labour force is involved in government services and another third in other services; a further quarter is involved in construction and one tenth each in primary industries (mostly forestry and agriculture) and transportation, communications and utilities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Christian Island Indian Day School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Penetanguishene and Midland

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall, community park
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- NNADAP worker
- day care centre, senior citizens club
- homemakers program, home support program, latchkey program
- child and family services
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables

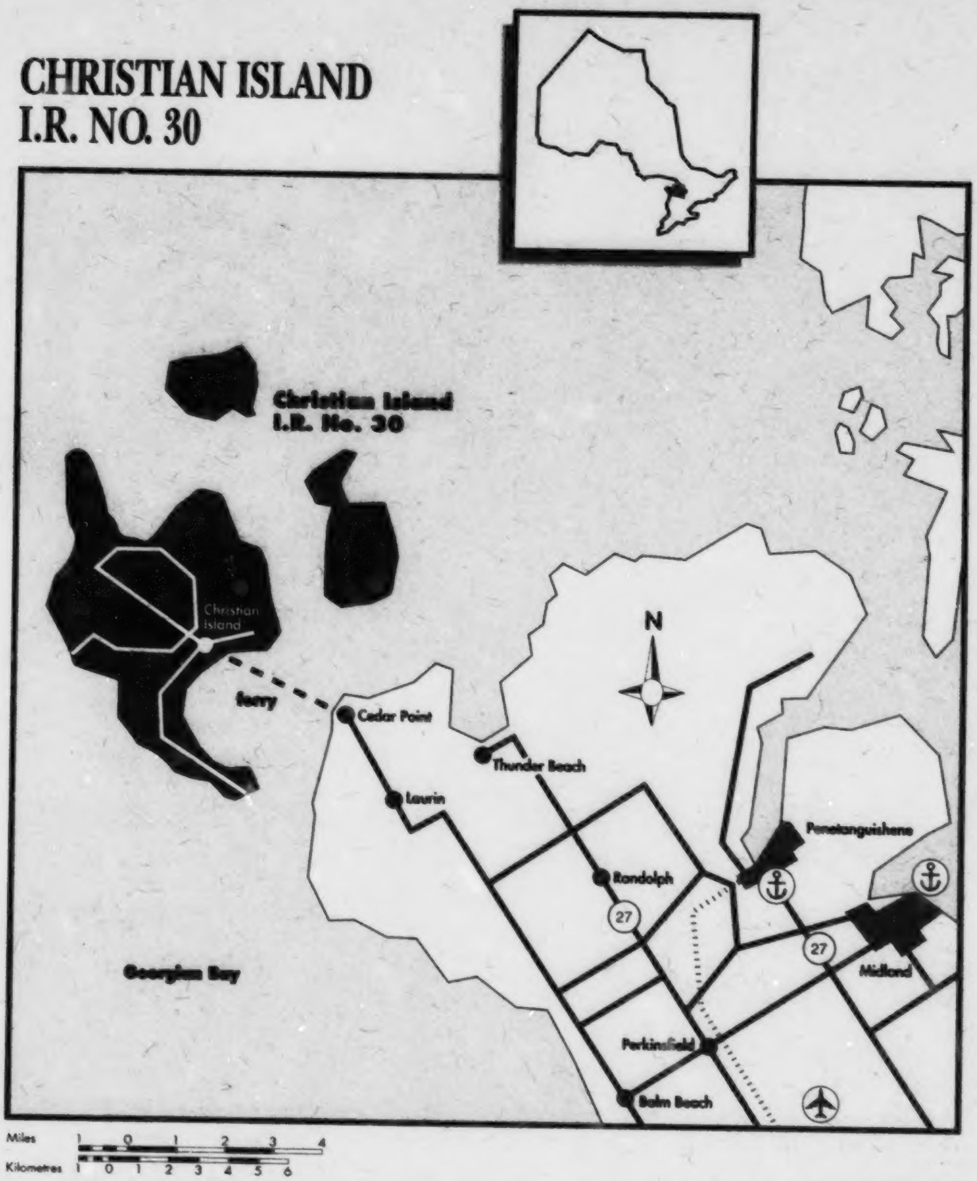
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouses
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** First Nation contractor hauls solid waste to one of three refuse sites nearby
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CHRISTIAN ISLAND
I.R. NO. 30


Christian Island
I.R. No. 30
Christian Island
ferry
Cedar Point
Thunder Beach
Laurin
Randolph
27
Penetanguishene
27
Midland
Perkinsfield
Balm Beach
Georgian Bay
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is located on three islands in Georgian Bay, approximately 30 km northwest of Midland, and is accessible by ferry from Cedar Point

✈	Airport	⚓	Seaplane base
—	Highway	■	Reserve land
······	Railway	■	Urban settlement

BIG GRASSY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 163 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	82%
	Aboriginal	18%
	English & Aboriginal	0%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base
6 254 ha (3 615 inhabited)
6% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government
Big Grassy First Nation, General Delivery,
Morson, Ontario P0W 1J0, Tel. (807) 488-5614,
(807)488-5615, Fax (807) 488-5533

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Big Grassy First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Big Grassy achieved legal Band status in 1964 when the Assabaska Band split into the Big Grassy and Ojibways of Onegaming Bands. Big Grassy has entered into an Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) with the federal government in a move towards achieving self-government.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations of First Nation members, and seasonal work is available in resorts around the reserve. Almost half of the labour force is involved in government services and another one third is involved in other service activities. Some workers are employed in transportation, communications and other utilities industries. Local industries include: wild rice harvesting, fish processing and sales operation, shopping plaza located in Morson adjacent to the reserve (includes a liquor outlet, hardware store, clothing and grocery store), and other retail establishments and financial institutions in Rainy River.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Big Grassy School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- Big Grassy School, grade 9 (First Nation operated)
- grades 9-12 students bused to town of Rainy River

Note: The elementary and secondary schools were a Big Grassy First Nation initiative, with no outside funding.

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- health clinic
- hospital and ambulance service available in Rainy River
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables

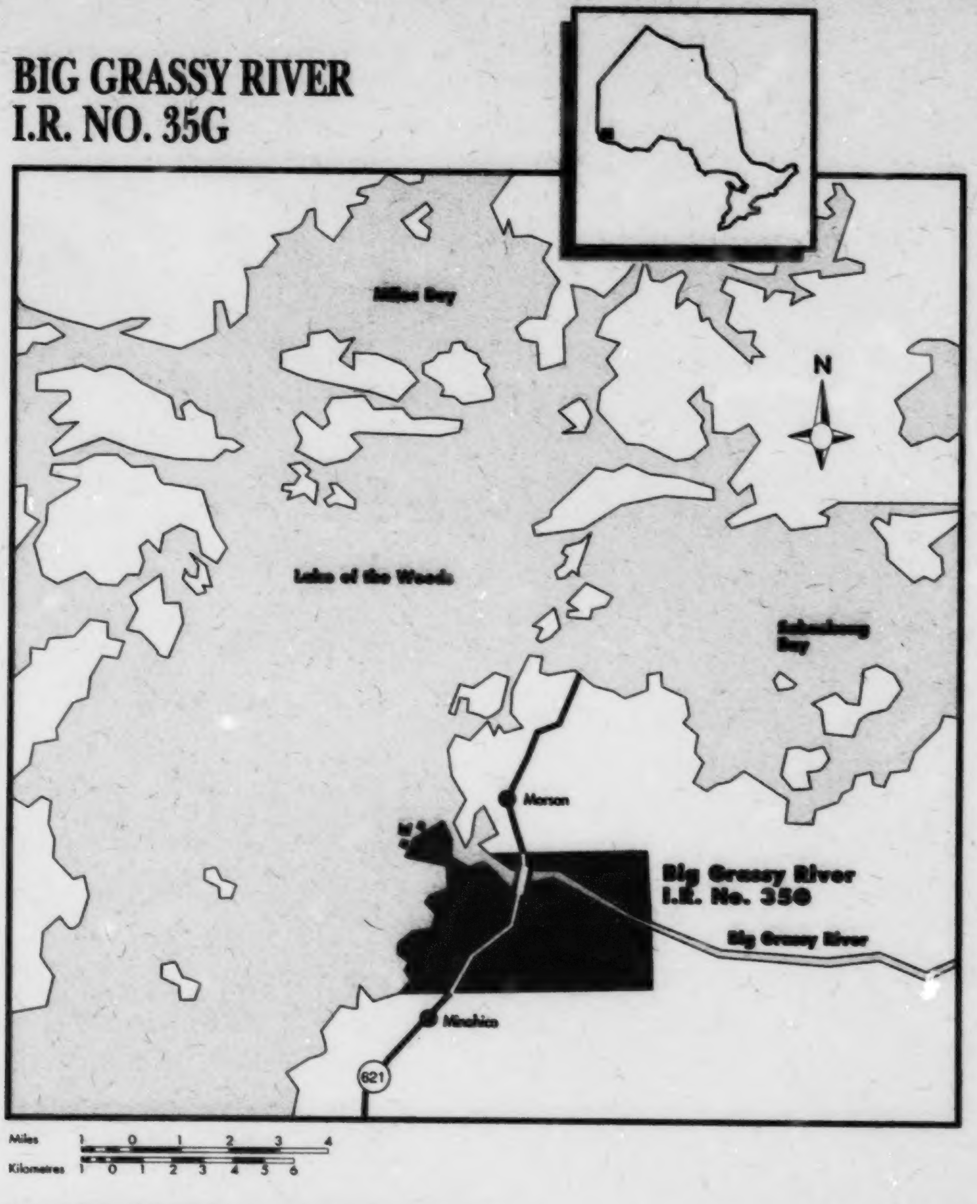
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM, CKY-AM, CKRC-AM, CFRW-AM, CBC, CKSB-AM (French)
- **newspapers** one daily from Winnipeg, two weeklies from Fort Frances and Rainy River
- **television** TVOntario, CBWT (CBC affiliate — Winnipeg)

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also community well, two private pressure systems and some private wells
- **sewage** community sewage system
- **other waste** garbage pickup by Morson Township
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

BIG GRASSY RIVER
I.R. NO. 35G


Miller Bay
Lake of the Woods
Sabaskong Bay
N
Morson
Big Grassy River I.R. No. 35G
Big Grassy River
Minahico
621
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly south of Morson on Hwy. 621 and approximately 100 km south of Kenora across Lake of the Woods

— Highway
Bridge
▬ Reserve land

BIG ISLAND FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 61 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	55%
Aboriginal	0%
English & Aboriginal	40%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 4 331 ha (58 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services

PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Rainy River

Government

Big Island First Nation, General Delivery,
Morson, Ontario P0W 1J0, Tel. (807) 488-5602,
Fax (807) 488-5942

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Big Island First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Saug-A-Gaw-Sing reserve was officially established in July 1981. Big Island purchased its present reserve land from private landowners in 1984. The First Nation has entered into an Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) with the federal government in a move towards achieving self-government.

Industries

Trapping, fishing, forestry and wild rice harvesting are principal occupations. Three fifths of the labour force is involved in government services, and the remainder is scattered almost equally amongst other service industries, construction, transportation, communications and other utilities. Local industries include: arcade and convenience store, collection depot for fishery, tour guide service, and First Nation owned tourist camp operation called "Cedar Island Resort."

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- K-2 students bused to Morson; grades 3-8 students bused to Berglund

Secondary

- students board in Rainy River

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hydrants
- nurse visits twice a month
- hospital and ambulance services available in Rainy River
- social services available in Fort Frances
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- recovery home
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Rainy River Detachment

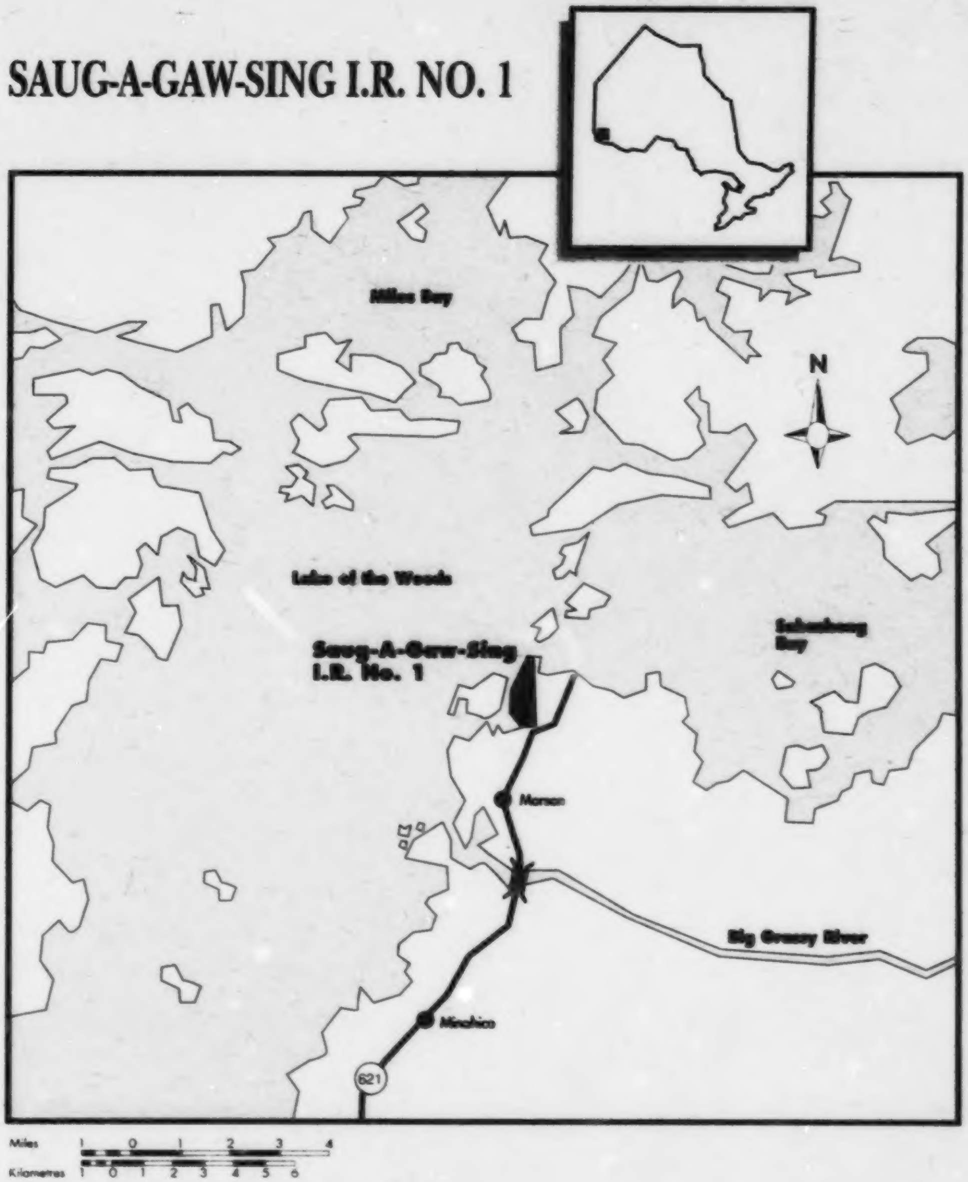
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBOF-AM, CKRC-AM, CFRW-AM, CBC-AM, CKSB-AM, CKY-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Winnipeg, weeklies from Rainy River and Fort Frances
- **television** CBWT (CBC affiliate — Winnipeg), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** pressurized piped water system in new townsite
- **sewage** complete sewage system
- **other waste** garbage pickup by Morson Township
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SAUG-A-GAW-SING I.R. NO. 1


Miles Bay
N
Lake of the Woods
Sabaskong Bay
Saug-A-Gaw-Sing
I.R. No. 1
Morson
Big Grassy River
Minahico
621
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Highway
Bridge
Reserve land

Access: reserve is directly north of Morson on Hwy. 621 and approximately 70 km south of Kenora across Lake of the Woods

BIG TROUT LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 830 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 29 938 ha

Affiliations
TC: Independent First Nations Alliance
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Big Trout Lake First Nation, Big Trout Lake,
Ontario P0V 1G0, Tel. (807) 537-2263/1183,
Fax (807) 537-2574

Historical Notes

Originally a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, the community was established at the east end of Big Trout Lake in 1807. The Hudson's Bay Company abandoned its operation in the area in 1829, but re-established the post at Big Trout Lake 15 years later. Within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9, the Big Trout Lake reserve was created on June 11, 1970. It was one of three reserves allocated to the Big Trout Lake Band at the signing of the Adhesion to Treaty No. 9 on July 5, 1929. The other two reserves were located at Sachigo Lake and Wunnumin Lake — both received separate Band status in 1975.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. A federal government weather station provides some employment. Local industries include: garage for heavy equipment repair, Bearskin Air — permanent bases and charter service, furniture factory, The Bay store, co-op store, video rental outlet, motel and restaurant, and two general stores.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Big Trout Lake School, K-8 (First Nation operated)
- Iglace Chapman Education Centre

Secondary
- Big Trout Lake School, grades 9-11 (First Nation operated)
- grade 12 students board in Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- two Anglican, one Roman Catholic and one Pentecostal church
- baseball diamond, coffee house, community hall
- nursing station in community
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- alcohol and drug abuse treatment centre
- senior citizens complex
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Pickle Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

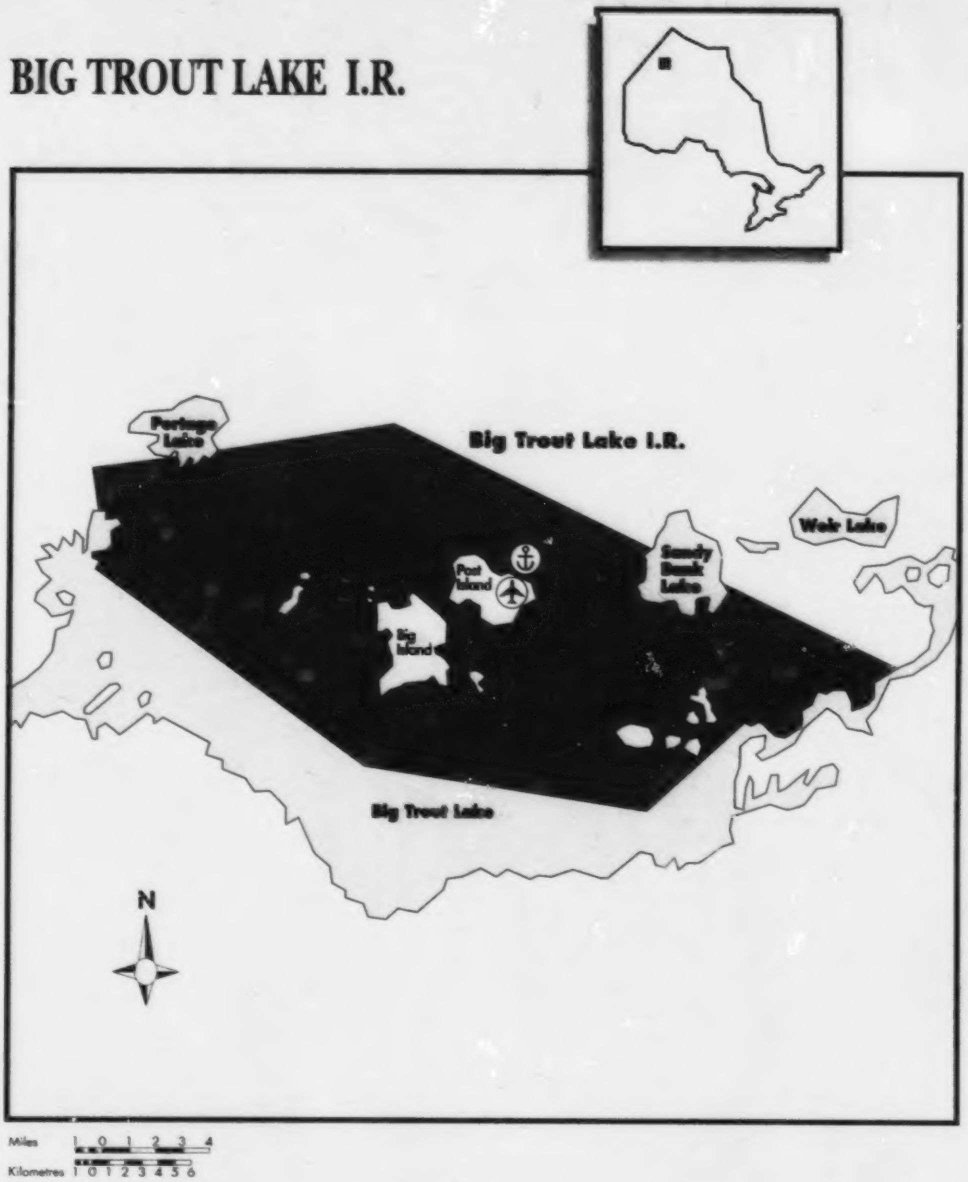
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFTL-AM, CBC, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, two dailies from Winnipeg, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC, TVOntario, Wawatay Network, First Nation satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** mainland has four drilled wells with heated dispersal buildings; water pressure systems for school and nursing station only; Post Island water distribution system with two wells
- **sewage** community sewage lagoon and sewage truck to haul waste
- **other waste** refuse site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

BIG TROUT LAKE I.R.


Portage Lake
Big Trout Lake I.R.
Weir Lake
Sandy Bank Lake
Post Island
Big Island
Big Trout Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 440 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land

BRUNSWICK HOUSE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 114 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	82%
	• Aboriginal	18%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 9 317 ha (260 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Timmins — Chapleau
(P) Nickel Belt

Government

Brunswick House First Nation, P.O. Box 1319, Chapleau, Ontario P0M 1K0, Tel. (705) 864-0174, Fax (705) 864-1960

Historical Notes

After the arrival of the Europeans in the 17th century, the Ojibway economy, which had been based on hunting, fishing and gathering, expanded to include trapping for trade as well as for subsistence purposes. During the fur trade era, trading posts became part of the cycle of movements for Indian people, and some groups or Bands became associated with particular trading posts. The Ojibway people who traded primarily at the New Brunswick House posts at Brunswick Lake and Missinaibi Lake became known as the New Brunswick House Band (ancestors of Brunswick House First Nation people).

The James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9 was signed with the New Brunswick House Band on July 25, 1906. An Ontario Order-in-Council, dated February 13, 1907, confirmed a selection of Indian reserves, including New Brunswick House No. 76, which was set aside for the Band and surveyed at 17 280 acres.

On June 1, 1925 the Ontario government established the Chapleau Game Preserve which surrounded (and did not explicitly exclude) the New Brunswick House reserve and was closed to all hunting and trapping. The Ontario government subsequently purchased reserve land from the federal government in 1928. In 1947, the federal government purchased a tract of land in Mountbatten Township from the Ontario government and established the Mountbatten I.R. No. 76A. The Band moved to its present reserve after 642 acres of the Mountbatten reserve were exchanged in 1973 for an equivalent area of land closer to Chapleau.

Industries

The majority of the labour force is employed in the service sector; one third in government, and the rest in other services. Local industries include one trapline.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Chapleau

Secondary

- students bused to Chapleau

Community Services and Facilities

- Chapleau Fire Department serves reserve
- churches available in Chapleau
- community hall/recreation centre, administration building
- O.P.P. Chapleau Detachment

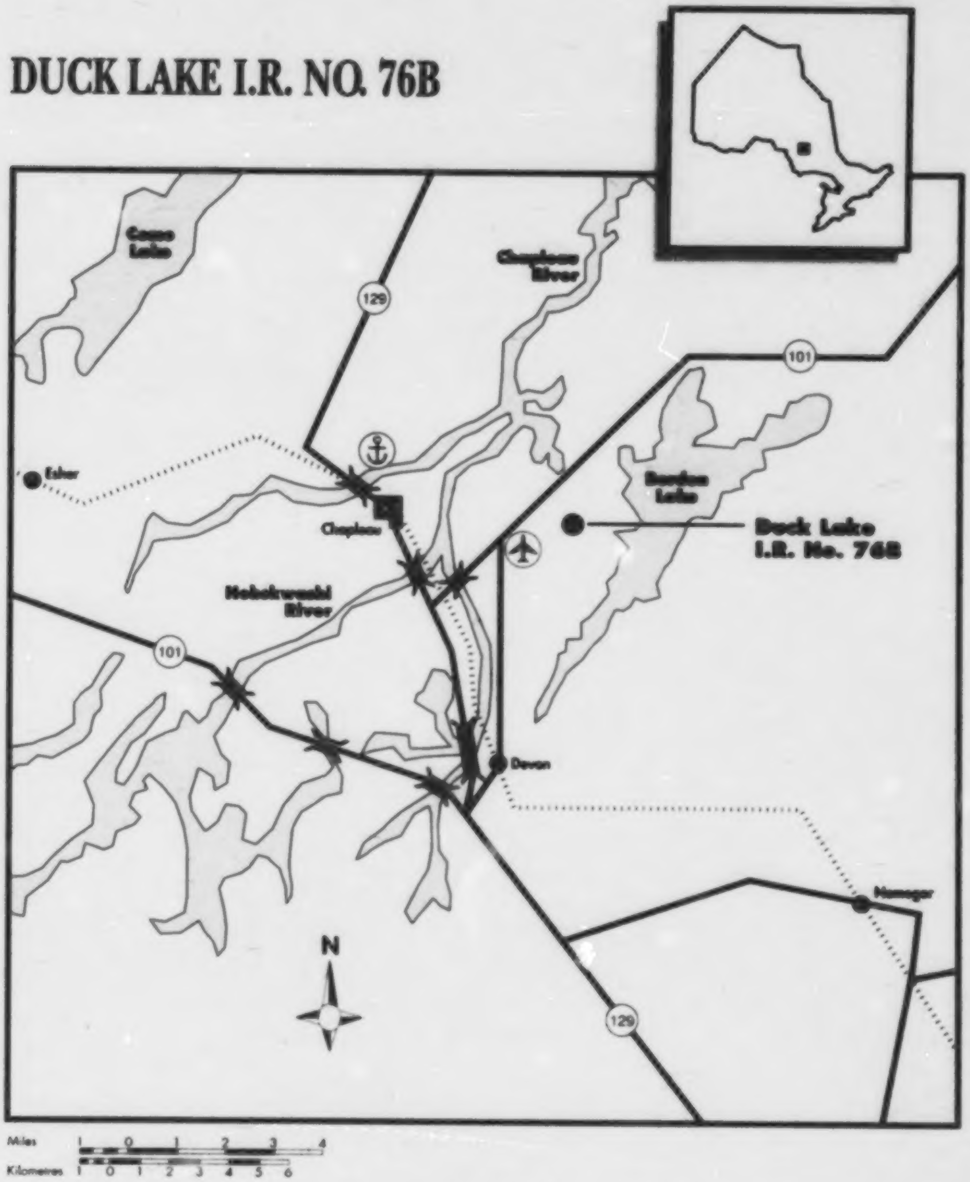
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-FM, CKGB-FM (Timmins — English and French), CKSO-FM (Sudbury)
- **newspapers** *Sudbury Star,* a daily from Timmins, and a Chapleau weekly are available in Chapleau
- **television** CITO (CBC affiliate), CBC (French), TVOntario, MCTV, CTV

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site in Municipality of Chapleau
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

DUCK LAKE I.R. NO. 76B


Como Lake
Chapleau River
129
101
Esher
Chapleau
Borden Lake
Duck Lake I.R. No. 76B
Nebskwashi River
Devon
Nemegos
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 6 km directly east of the town of Chapleau; take Hwy. 129 south from Chapleau and exit onto Hwy. 101 northeast

✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
— Highway
● Reserve land
⋯ Railway
▬ Urban settlement
≍ Bridge

CARIBOU LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 577 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 9 172 ha

Affiliations
TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Caribou Lake First Nation, Weagamow Lake,
Ontario P0V 2Y0, Tel. (807) 469-5191, Fax (807)
469-1315

Historical Notes

During the late 1700s and early 1800s, the Indian people of Weagamow Lake hunted big game, primarily moose and caribou. By the 1880s, the numbers of moose and caribou had declined, and the people turned to fishing and hunting small game (primarily hare) for their subsistence. After the turn of the century, the Band travelled to the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Big Trout Lake, re-established in 1844, to secure some trade goods, and later to the outposts at Cat Lake, Osnaburgh House and Fort Hope.

The Weagamow Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The reserve was formally established on May 8, 1973.

Industries

Principal occupations include fishing, trapping and forestry. Local industries include: Weagamow Air Service — full charter service with two Cessna 180s, commercial fishing, family resource centre, visitor accommodation owned and operated by First Nation, two coffee shops, five general stores, three service stations selling gas only, arts and crafts shop, and financial institutions in Sioux Lookout.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Native Sena School, K-8 (federally operated)
- Christian school, grades 1-8 (privately operated)

Secondary
- Native Sena School, grades 9-10 (federally operated)
- grades 11-12 students board in Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire trucks
- one Pentecostal, one Anglican, one Evangelical Fellowship church
- First Nation hall, outdoor skating rink, community centre, recreation hall
- nursing station with three nurses and a Commmunity Health Representative
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

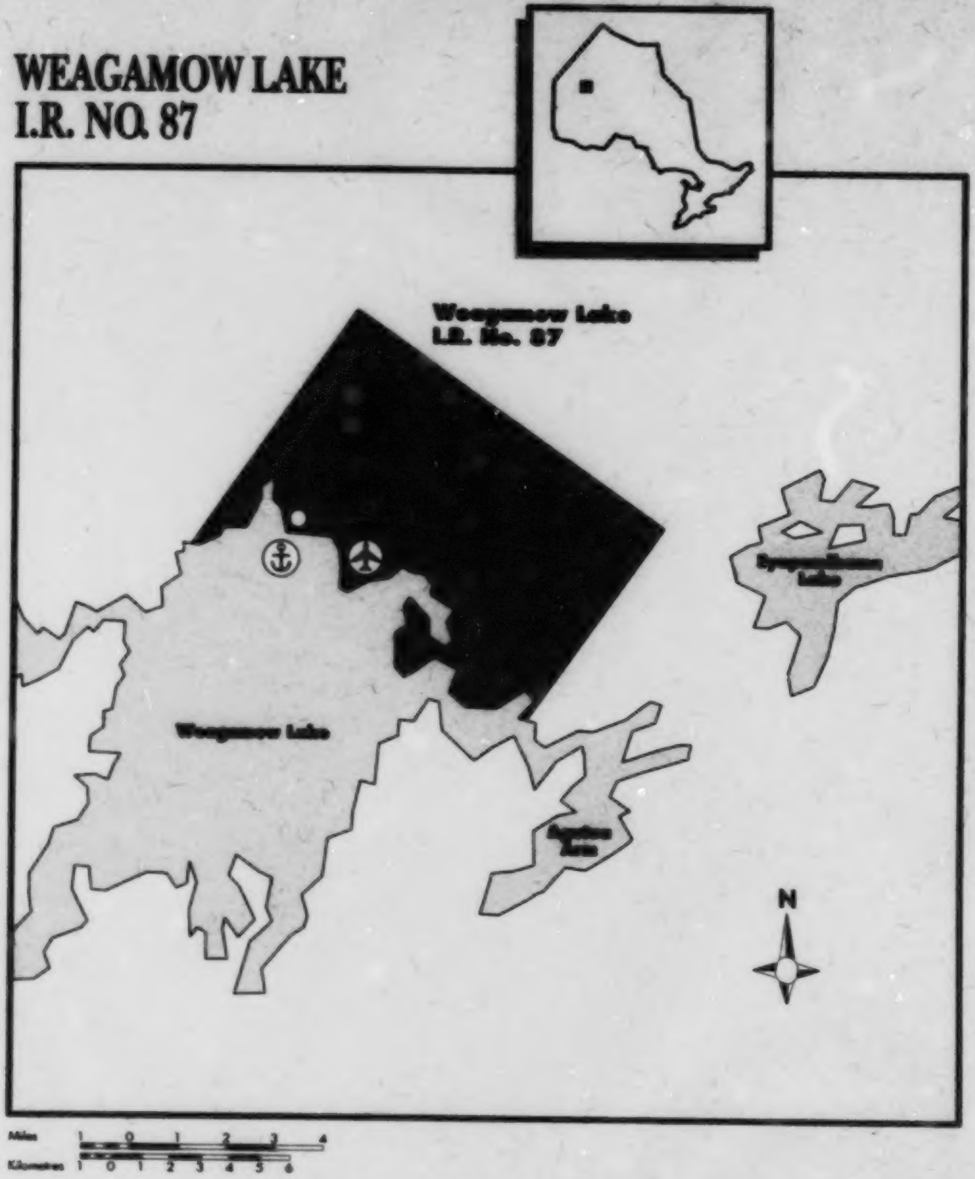
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** community FM station, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, Wawatay Network, two satellite channels available

Utilities

- **water** drinking water drawn from lake
- **sewage** septic tanks at school and nursing station only
- **other waste** refuse site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro diesel generator

WEAGAMOW LAKE
I.R. NO. 87


Weagamow Lake
I.R. No. 87
Weagamow Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 325 km north of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

⚓ Seaplane base

■ Reserve land

CAT LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 426 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	7%
	Aboriginal	91%
	English & Aboriginal	0%
	French & Other	2%

Land Base 219 ha

Affiliations
TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Cat Lake First Nation, Cat Lake, Ontario
P0V 1J0, Tel. (807) 347-2100/2121, Fax (807) 347-2116

Historical Notes

The Cat Lake First Nation was at one time part of the Osnaburgh Band. The area of the present-day reserve was originally established as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post in 1788, and later belonged to the Osnaburgh Band. The Cat Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The reserve was formally established on June 22, 1970.

Industries

Trapping, fishing, forestry and guiding are major occupations. Half of the labour force is involved in government services, with the rest being divided almost equally amongst mining, trades and other service industries. Local industries include: sawmill, guiding (camp operators), taxi service, The Bay store, freight hauling service, pool hall/arcade/variety store, and other stores and financial institutions in Sioux Lookout.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Cat Lake School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on reserve
- one Anglican, one Pentecostal church
- baseball diamond, recreation hall, outdoor hockey rink
- nursing station with two full-time nurses and a Community Health Representative
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

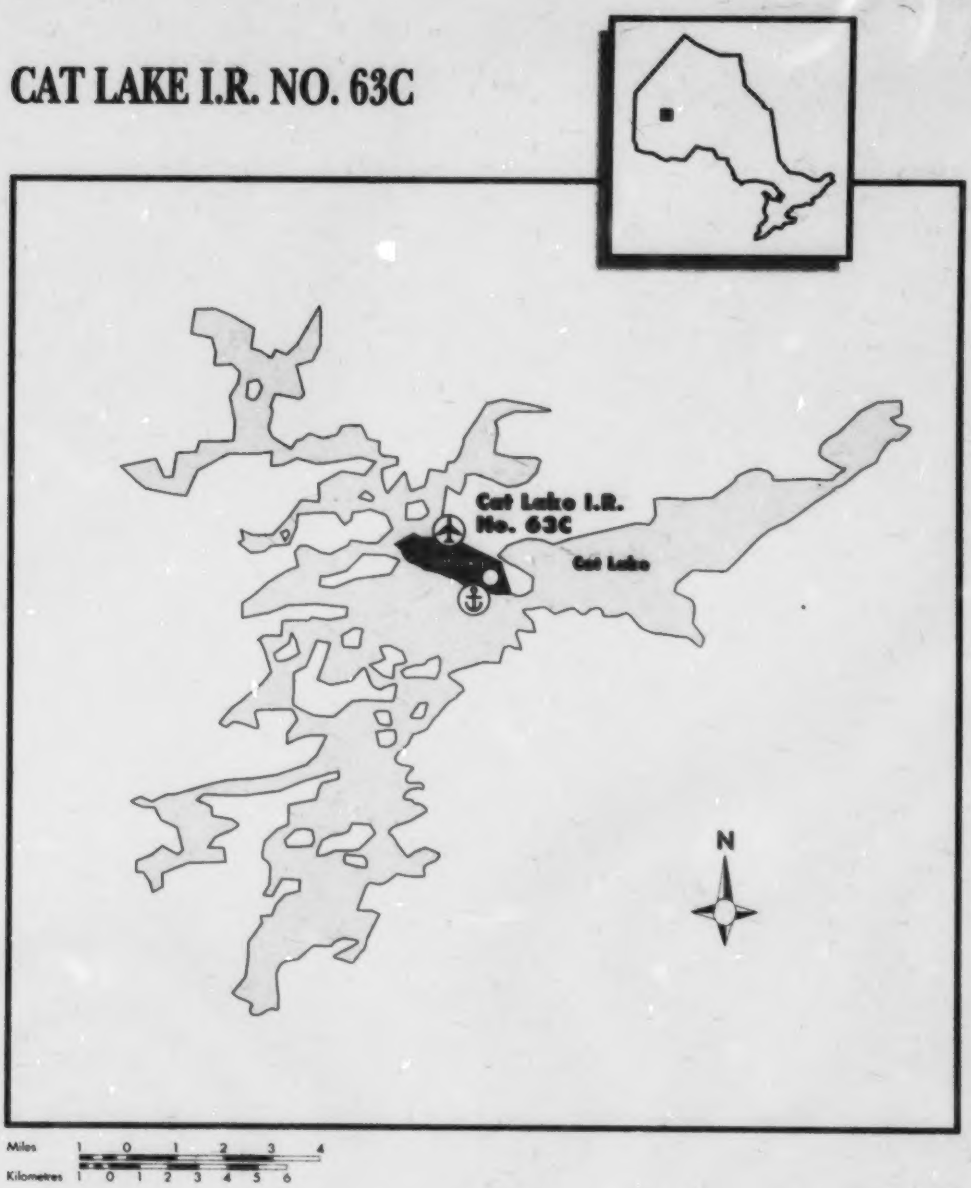
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada (two telephones)
- **radio** local FM station, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** water pressure system for school and teacherage only
- **sewage** septic system for school and teacherage only
- **other waste** landfill site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CAT LAKE I.R. NO. 63C


Cat Lake I.R.
No. 63C
Cat Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 180 km north of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

▬ Reserve land

⚓ Seaplane base

CHAPLEAU OJIBWAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 25 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 799 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Timmins — Chapleau
(P) Nickel Belt

Government
Chapleau Ojibway First Nation, P.O. Box 279,
Chapleau, Ontario P0M 1K0, Tel. (705) 864-1581

Historical Notes

After visiting Chapleau in 1906, the Treaty No. 9 Commissioners reported that it would not be necessary to negotiate a treaty with the Indian people of Chapleau, as they belonged to Bands residing at Moose Factory, English River and other places already under treaty. Since large reserves had already been established in other parts of the province for the Bands from which the people at Chapleau had immigrated, the Commissioners recommended that small areas be set aside for the Chapleau Cree and Ojibway so that they could build small houses and cultivate garden plots.

The Chapleau Ojibway reserve was contiguous to the land purchased by the Robinson Treaty Indians, and within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The reserve was officially established in 1950.

Industries

No local industry.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Chapleau

Secondary
- students bused to Chapleau

Community Services and Facilities

- police, fire, recreation and health services available in Chapleau

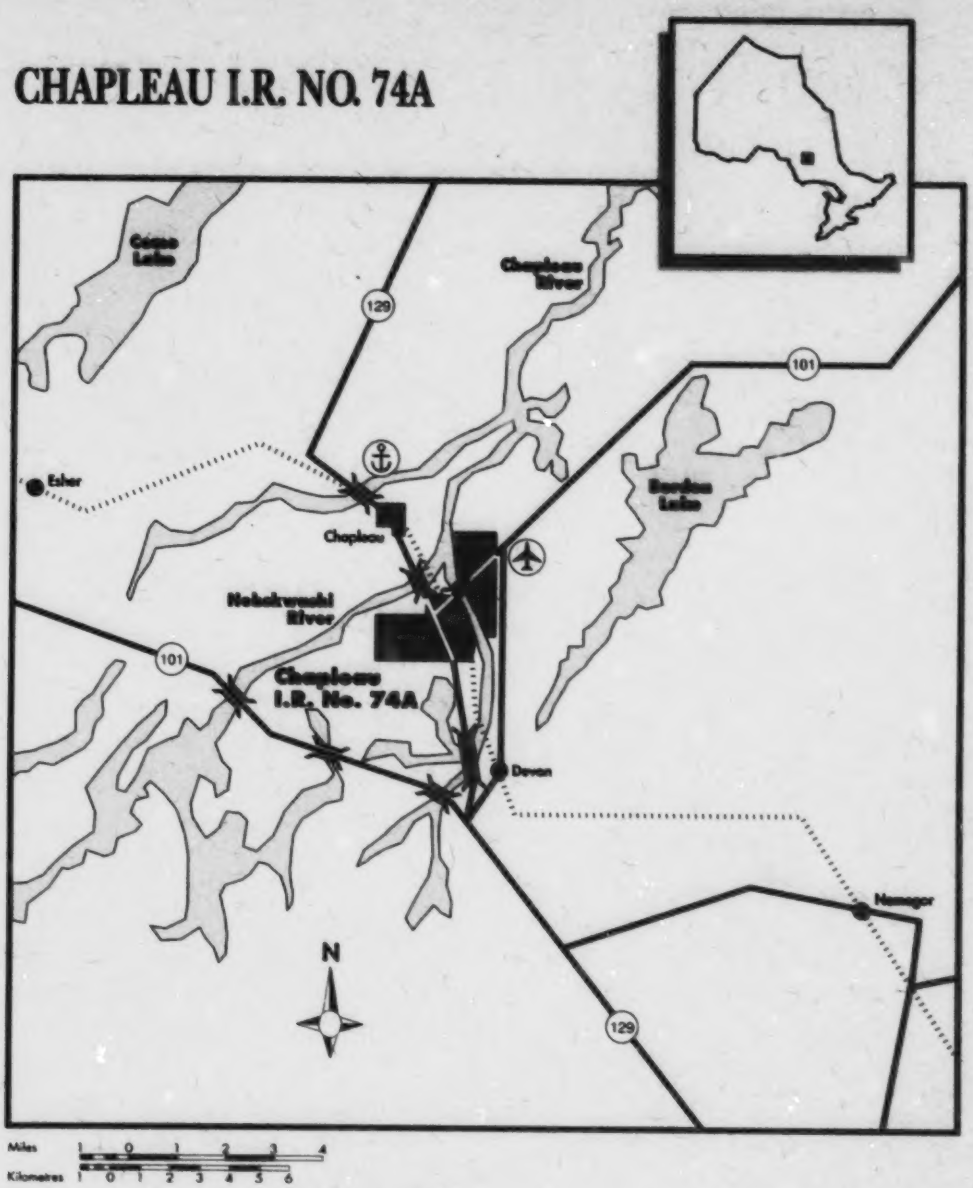
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** service from Chapleau
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one daily from Wawa
- **television** TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** individual wells
- **sewage** septic tanks, sewage lagoons
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CHAPLEAU I.R. NO. 74A


Cosco Lake
Chapleau River
129
101
Esher
Chapleau
Borden Lake
Nebskwashi River
Chapleau I.R. No. 74A
Devon
Nemegos
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 2 km directly south of the town of Chapleau on Hwy. 129

✈ Airport
— Highway
······ Railway
≍ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
▨ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA ISLAND FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 142 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	81%
	Aboriginal	19%
	English & Aboriginal	0%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base

1 353 ha

79% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Ogemawahj Tribal Council

United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) York — Simcoe

(P) Durham — York

Government

Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation,
R.R. #2, P.O. Box A-3, Sutton West, Ontario
L0E 1R0, Tel. (705) 437-1337, Fax (705) 437-4597

Historical Notes

Members of the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation are descendants of a larger Band known as the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe. In October of 1818 the Chippewas surrendered a large tract of land south of Georgian Bay, and in 1830 they were settled by Sir John Colborne onto land between Coldwater and Lake Couchiching, the "Coldwater Tract." They surrendered this settlement in November of 1836 and subsequently subdivided into three distinct Bands and settled onto separate reserves — Chief Joseph Snake and his Band going to Snake Island (now Georgina Island) in about 1838, Chief Aisance and his Band going to Beausoleil Island in 1842, and Chief Yellowhead and his Band going to Rama in 1838. The Georgina Island reserve was confirmed by the Williams Treaties of 1923.

Industries

Almost two thirds of the labour force is involved in government services and a further one sixth in other service industries. Some workers are employed in the construction industry.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Georgina Island Indian Day School, K-6 (First Nation operated)
- grades 7-8 students bused to Sutton

Secondary

- students bused to Pefferlaw

Community Services and Facilities

- community centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- homemakers program, employment program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

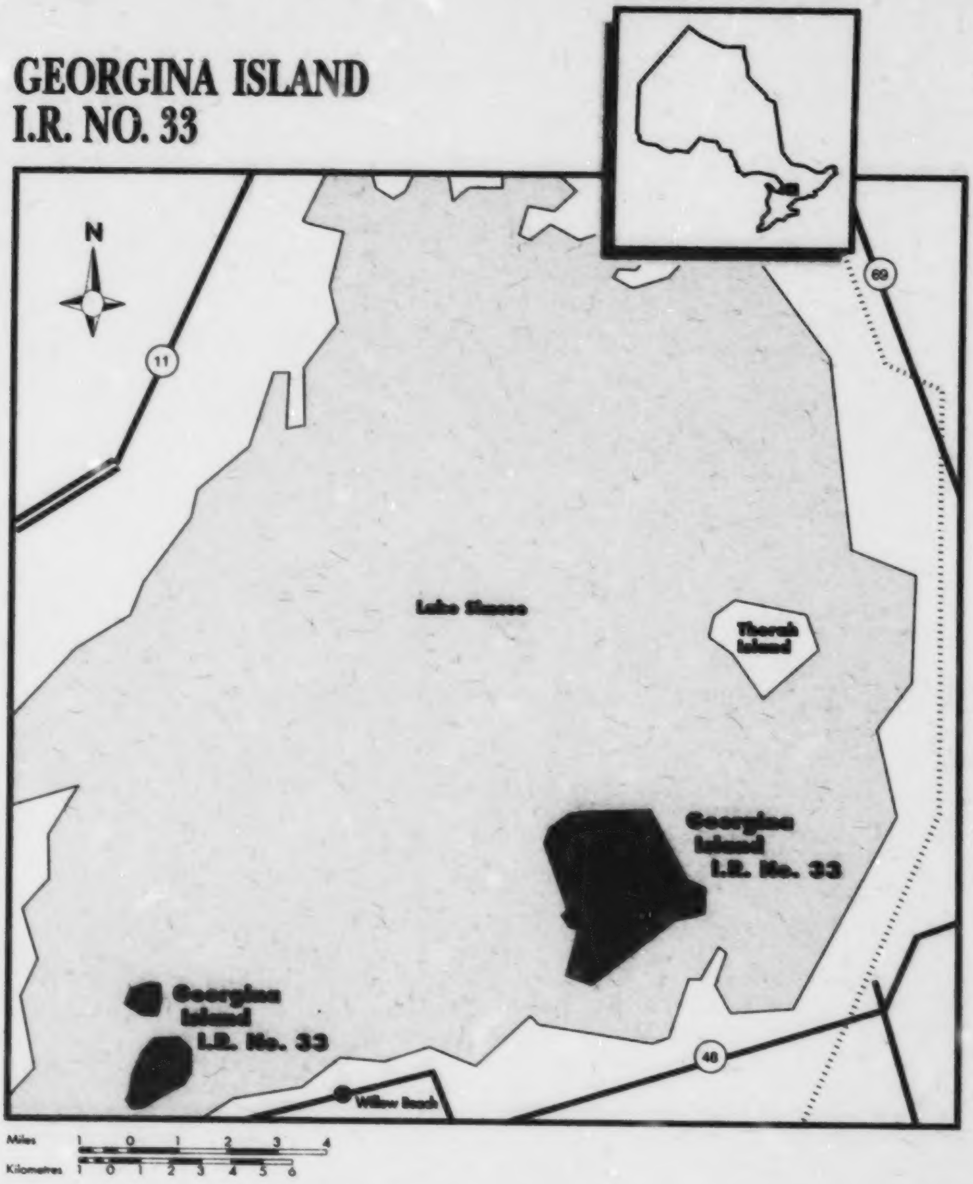
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

GEORGINA ISLAND
I.R. NO. 33


N
11
69
Lake Simcoe
Thorah Island
Georgina Island I.R. No. 33
Georgina Island I.R. No. 33
48
Willow Beach
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on three islands in Lake Simcoe, approximately 30 km north of Newmarket

— Highway
══ Double lane highway
······ Railway
■ Reserve land

CHIPPEWAS OF KETTLE AND STONEY POINT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 798 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
849 ha
13% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Riding
(F) Lambton — Middlesex
(P) Lambton

Government
Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point First Nation, R.R. #2, 53 Indian Lane, Forest, Ontario N0N 1J0, Tel. (519) 786-2125, Fax (519) 786-2108

Historical Notes

The Chippewas were at one time part of a larger Band (later subdivided into the Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point and the Chippewas of Sarnia) who had occupied land on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior. They migrated to southwestern Ontario in the early 1700s to settle in the vicinity of Lake Huron, where they engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. The Kettle Point reserve was established in 1819 and is one of four reserves set aside for the Chippewas following the Huron Tract Cessions of 1818. On July 10, 1827 the reserve was confirmed under the terms of Treaty No. 29. The Stoney Point reserve was also identified and set aside under the terms of Treaty No. 27 1/2 of 1825 and Treaty No. 29 of 1827. A number of Pottawatomi later migrated north from the United States and settled on the Stoney Point reserve.

In 1942, the federal government appropriated 2 240 acres of reserve land from Stoney Point for the creation of Camp Ipperwash, a Department of National Defence Canadian Forces Base.

Industries

Fifty percent of the work force is employed in the First Nation office or as homemakers. Local industries include: cottage lot rentals/leasing, small businesses — variety stores, restaurants, trailer parks, marina, trucking/excavation, small engine repair, autobody shop, cabinet making, carpentry, septic tank installation, catering, fishing, arts and crafts, upholstery, and a commercial mall (scheduled to open in the spring of 1991).

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Kettle Point Kindergarten, JK-K (provincially operated)
- grades 1-8 students bused to Forest

Secondary
- grades 9-12 students bused to Forest and Sarnia

Post-secondary
- adult classes offered on reserve through Lambton College

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one all-denominational church, one United and one Anglican church, Bethesda Bible School
- community park, community centre
- health clinic with a nurse and a Community Health Representative
- day care centre, counselling centre
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — four constables and two volunteers
- police station
- public works building

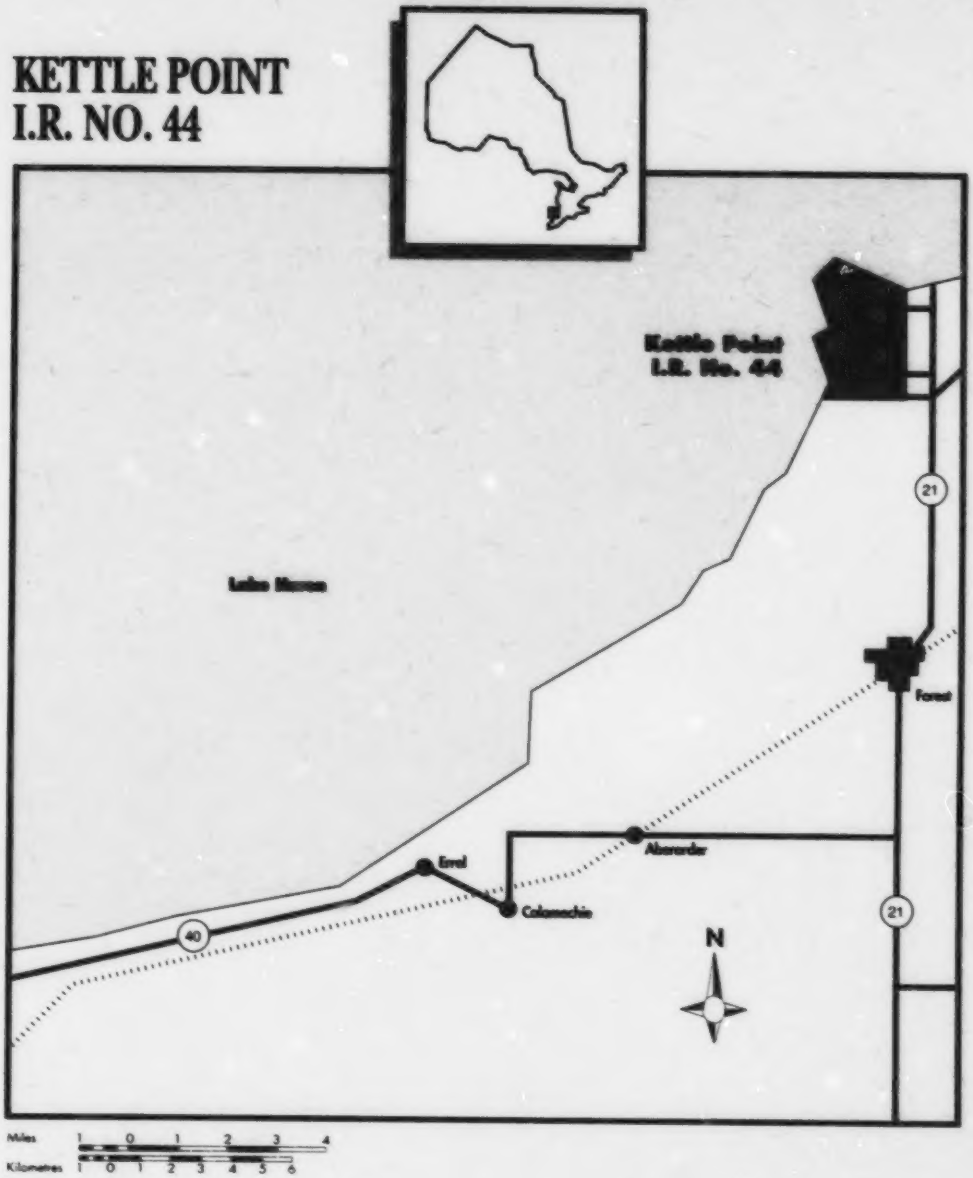
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Peoples Telephone (independent) which contracts to Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** septic tanks, rotating biological contactor (RBC) unit
- **other waste** garbage storage building, landfill site (due to close in 1991); solid waste trucked to Watford landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

KETTLE POINT
I.R. NO. 44


Kettle Point
I.R. No. 44
Lake Huron
21
Forest
Aberarder
Errol
Camlachie
40
21
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 50 km northeast of Sarnia; take Hwy. 40 to Forest and exit onto Hwy. 21 north

— Highway

······ Railway

▬ Reserve land

▬ Urban settlement

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 607 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	76%
• Aboriginal	12%
• English & Aboriginal	11%
• French & Other	1%

Land Base

7 138 ha (6 293 inhabited)
26% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Bruce — Grey
(P) Bruce

Government

Chippewas of Nawash First Nation (Cape Croker), R.R. #5, Wiarton, Ontario N0H 2T0,
Tel. (519) 534-1689, Fax (519) 534-2130

Historical Notes

The Saugeen and Nawash people were at one time part of the larger group of Southeastern Ojibway who settled in the "Sauking Territory" around the beginning of the 18th century. By the early 1800s, major settlements were located at the mouths of the Sauble and Sydenham Rivers and along Colpoys Bay. Their economy was based on small-scale agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering.

Treaty No. 45 1/2, signed on August 9, 1836 ceded 2 300 square miles (3 680 square kilometres) south of the Bruce Peninsula and set aside the Saugeen Peninsula as a reserve. Treaty No. 72, signed on October 13, 1854, secured all of the Bruce Peninsula for the Crown (nearly 500 000 acres) except for certain specified reserves, including Cape Croker I.R. No. 27. On March 23, 1976, the Cape Croker Band formally changed its name to the Chippewas of Nawash.

Industries

Half of the labour force is involved in the service sector (almost a third in government, and the rest in other services) and a further one quarter in construction activities. The rest is involved primarily in agriculture, fishing and trapping, and transportation, communications and utility industries. Local industries include a campground and cottage rentals.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Cape Croker Junior School, JK-4 (federally operated)
- Cape Croker Senior School, grades 5-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Wiarton and Lionshead

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, pumper and tanker fire trucks
- one Roman Catholic, one United and one Wesley United church
- community centre, recreation centre, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre
- homemakers program, counselling services
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — four constables

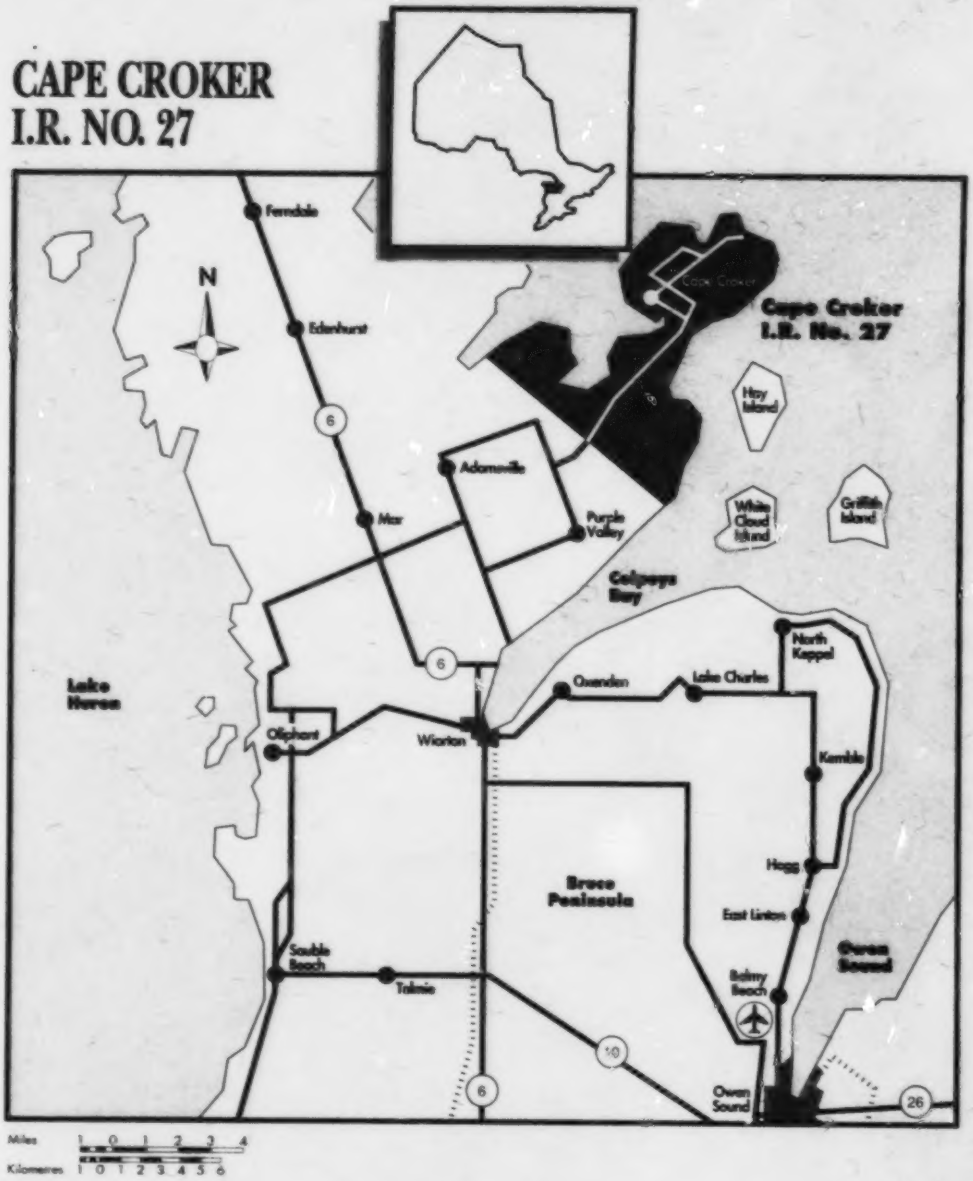
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** water main system with a pumping station; also high level lift systems
- **sewage** sewage system under construction
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CAPE CROKER
I.R. NO. 27


N
Ferndale
Edenhurst
6
Adamsville
Mar
Purple Valley
Cape Croker
Cape Croker I.R. No. 27
Hay Island
White Cloud Island
Griffith Island
Colpoys Bay
North Keppel
Oxenden
Lake Charles
6
Lake Huron
Oliphant
Wiarton
Kemble
Hogg
Bruce Peninsula
East Linton
Owen Sound
Sauble Beach
Talmie
Balmy Beach
10
6
Owen Sound
26
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 35 km north of Owen Sound

✈ Airport

— Highway

······· Railway

▬ Reserve land

▬ Urban settlement

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 442 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:

• English	89%
• Aboriginal	6%
• English & Aboriginal	5%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base

908 ha

71% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Ogemawahj Tribal Council

United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)

PTO: Independent

Electoral Ridings

(F) Simcoe North

(P) Simcoe East

Government

Chippewas of Rama First Nation, P.O. Box 35,
Rama Road, Rama, Ontario L0K 1T0, Tel. (705)
325-3611, Fax (705) 325-0879

Historical Notes

Members of the Chippewas of Rama First Nation are descendants of a larger Band known as the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe. In October of 1818 the Chippewas surrendered a large tract of land south of Georgian Bay, and in 1830 they were settled by Sir John Colborne onto land between Coldwater and Lake Couchiching, the "Coldwater Tract." They surrendered this settlement in November of 1836 and subsequently subdivided into three distinct Bands and settled onto separate reserves — Chief Yellowhead and his Band going to Rama in 1838, Chief Aisance and his Band going to Beausoleil Island in 1842, and Chief Joseph Snake and his Band going to Snake Island (now Georgina Island) in about 1838. Two parcels of the Rama reserve land were later surrendered and sold — one in the late 1870s and the other in 1885.

Industries

Manufacturing and government services each account for approximately one quarter of the labour force, and other service industries an additional one fifth. Appreciable numbers of workers are concentrated in the construction and trade industries, with others involved in agriculture, transportation, communi-cations and other utilities, and commercial activities. Local industries include the operation of a small industrial mall, an automotive lighting assembly plant, and a craft shop.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Orillia

Secondary

- students bused to Orillia

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- log church hall, United church
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre, drug and alcohol abuse rehabilitation centre
- homemakers program, home support program, latchkey program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables

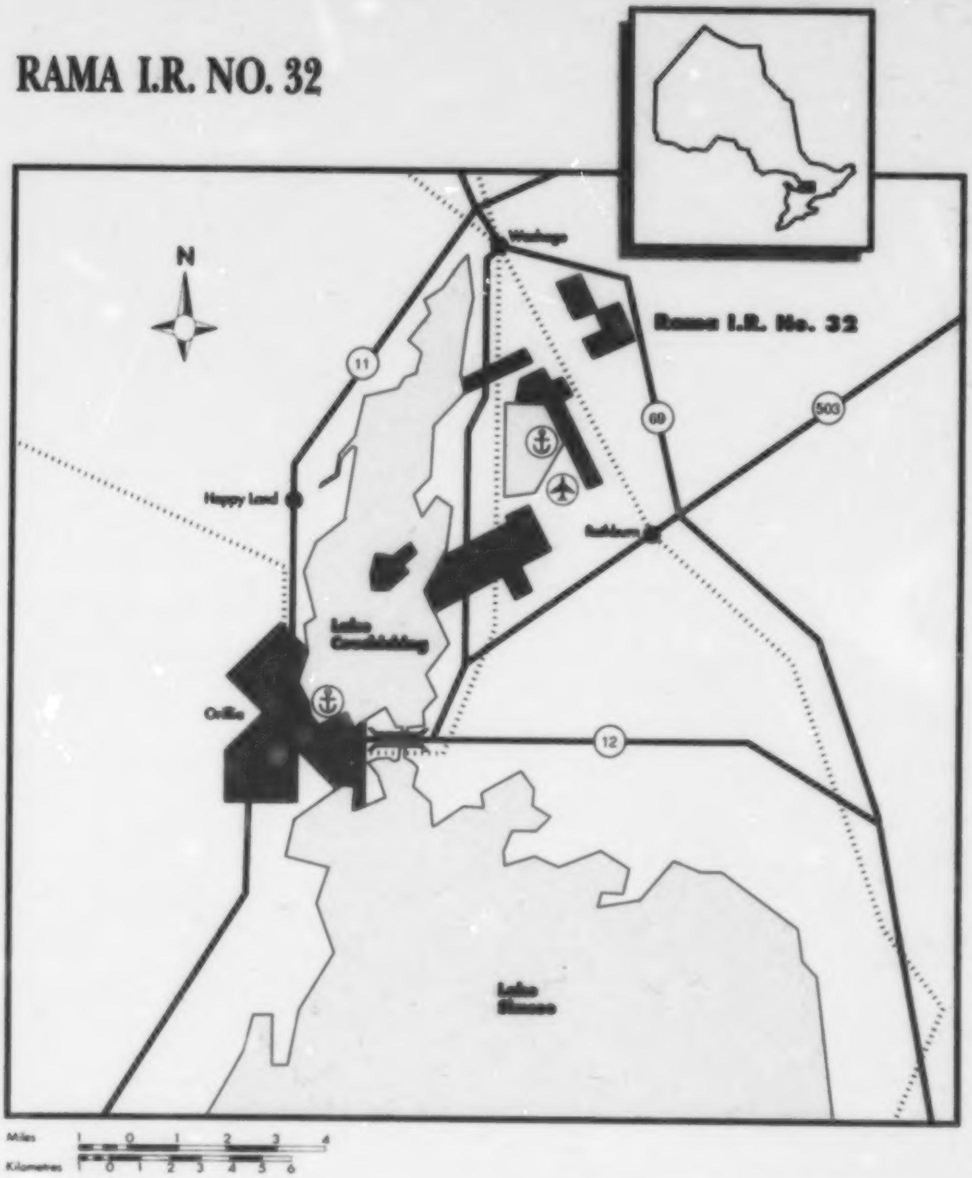
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumphouse and chlorination treatment facility; also elevated storage tank
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

RAMA I.R. NO. 32


N
Washago
Rama I.R. No. 32
11
69
503
Happy Land
Rathburn
Lake Couchiching
Orillia
12
Lake Simcoe
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is northeast of Orillia across Lake Couchiching; travel north on Hwy. 11 towards Washago

— Highway	✈ Airport	■ Reserve land
······· Railway	⚓ Seaplane base	■ Urban settlement
⌒ Bridge		

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 605 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	90%
	• Aboriginal	7%
	• English & Aboriginal	2%
	• French & Other	1%

Land Base

1 315 ha

100% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Sarnia — Lambton

(P) Sarnia

Government

Chippewas of Sarnia First Nation, 978 Tashmoo Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario N7T 7H5, Tel. (519) 336-8410, Fax (519) 336-0382

Historical Notes

In the mid-17th century, the Southeastern Ojibway occupied an area along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and north along the east shore of Lake Superior. By the late 17th century, the Chippewa and other branches of the Southeastern Ojibway began to expand into what is now identified as Southern Ontario, an area then occupied by the Iroquois. Sometime after the turn of the century, the Southeastern Ojibway settled in the areas around the Bay of Quinte, Lake St. Clair, in the valleys of the Grand River and the Thames River, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Sarnia reserve was identified and set apart under the terms of a Provisional Agreement (Treaty No. 27 1/2), signed on April 26, 1825. Two years later, Cession No. 29, signed on July 10, 1827, confirmed the terms set out in the Treaty. By 1830, the reserve was used as a "westernization experiment" in a project piloted by Captain William Jones. From 1852 to 1951, the Chippewas of Sarnia ceded, sold and leased several parcels of their reserve land.

Industries

Half of the labour force is involved in the service sector, divided almost equally between government services and other services. Manufacturing and construction industries each account for almost one fifth of the labour force. The remainder is involved in agriculture, transportation, communications and other utilities, trades and miscellaneous commercial activities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Sarnia Pre-Kindergarten School (First Nation operated)
- grades K-8 students bused to Sarnia

Secondary

- students bused to Sarnia

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by City of Sarnia
- church
- community centre
- day care centre, senior citizens centre
- homemakers program
- police protection provided by City of Sarnia

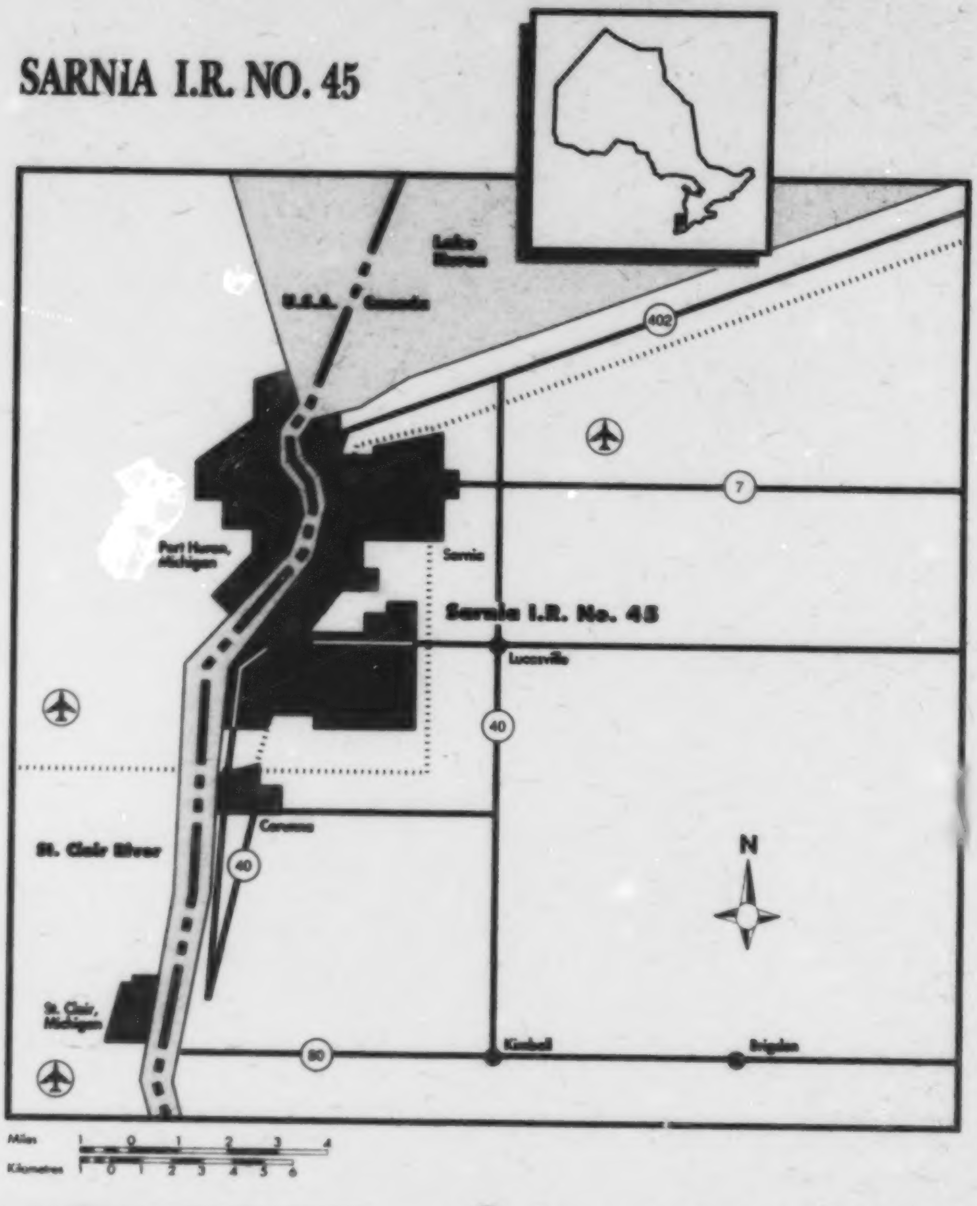
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Chippewa Tribune, NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** reserve is connected to City of Sarnia's water system; also pumphouses and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** reserve is connected to City of Sarnia's sewage system
- **other waste** reserve has municipal agreement with City of Sarnia to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SARNIA I.R. NO. 45


Lake Huron
U.S.A.
Canada
402
7
Port Huron, Michigan
Sarnia
Sarnia I.R. No. 45
Lucasville
40
Corunna
St. Clair River
40
St. Clair, Michigan
80
Kimball
Brigden
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly south of Sarnia

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
▬ ▪ ▪ International boundary
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 651 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
5 062 ha (518 inhabited)
58% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Bruce — Grey
(P) Bruce

Government
Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation, R.R. #1,
Southampton, Ontario N0H 2L0, Tel. (519)
797-2218/2983, Fax (519) 797-2978

Historical Notes

The Saugeen and Nawash people were at one time part of the larger group of Southeastern Ojibway who settled in the "Sauking Territory" around the beginning of the 18th century. By the early 1800s, major settlements were located at the mouths of the Sauble and Sydenham Rivers and along Colpoys Bay. Their economy was based on small-scale agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering.

Treaty No. 45 1/2, signed on August 9, 1836 ceded 2 300 square miles (3 680 square kilometres) south of the Bruce Peninsula and set aside the Saugeen Peninsula as a reserve. Treaty No. 72, signed on October 13, 1854, secured all of the Bruce Peninsula for the Crown (nearly 500 000 acres) except for certain specified reserves, including Saugeen I.R. No. 29, and the Saugeen Hunting Grounds.

Industries

Local industries include cottage rentals, and the manufacturing and sales of local crafts.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Southampton

Secondary
- students bused to Port Elgin

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, two fire trucks
- one Roman Catholic and one Wesley United church
- recreation centre
- health clinic with a nurse and a Community Health Representative
- NNADAP worker
- day care centre
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — four constables

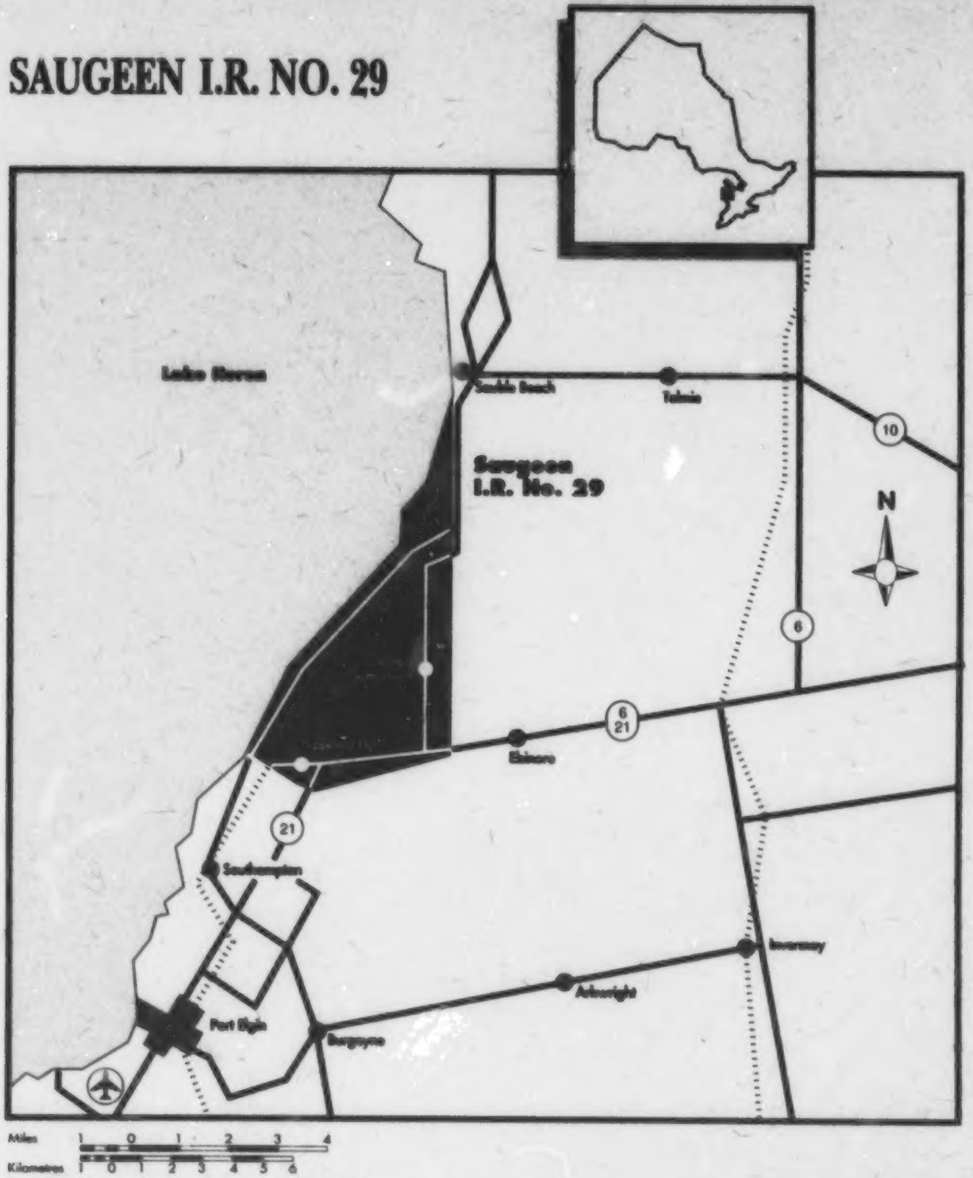
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Saugeen Band News, NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station; also community wells and high lift station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SAUGEEN I.R. NO. 29


Lake Huron
Sauble Beach
Tolmie
10
Saugeen
I.R. No. 29
N
6
6
21
Elsinore
21
Southampton
Invermay
Arkwright
Port Elgin
Burgoyne
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 7 km northeast of Port Elgin on Hwy. 21, and 30 km west of Owen Sound on Hwys. 6 and 21

✈	Airport	■	Reserve land
—	Highway	■	Urban settlement
······	Railway		

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 778 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue:

English	97%
Aboriginal	2%
English & Aboriginal	1%
French & Other	0%

Land Base
3 334 ha
80% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Lambton — Middlesex
(P) Middlesex

Government
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, R.R. #1, Muncey, Ontario N0L 1Y0, Tel. (519) 264-1528, Fax (519) 264-2203

Historical Notes

In the mid-17th century, the Southeastern Ojibway occupied an area along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and north along the east shore of Lake Superior. By the late 17th century, the Chippewa and other branches of the Southeastern Ojibway began to expand into what is now identified as Southern Ontario, an area then occupied by the Iroquois. Sometime after the turn of the century, the Southeastern Ojibway settled in the areas around the Bay of Quinte, Lake St. Clair, in the valleys of the Grand River and the Thames River, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Caradoc reserve area was founded in 1793 by Loyalist Delawares who had adopted the Moravian faith and migrated up from the U.S.A. in 1791. The Caradoc reserve was established for the Chippewas in 1819 — one of the many reserves created following the Huron Tract Cessions of 1818. The Delawares amalgamated with a group of Chippewas, and in 1819 a reserve was secured for them through a provisional agreement known as the Long Woods Purchase. The purchase did not specifically mention the Caradoc land, but the Chippewas have retained it as a reserve since 1825.

Between 1834 and 1885, several parcels of the reserve land were ceded, sold and leased. The Band formally changed its name from Caradoc No. 42 to Chippewas of the Thames on September 9, 1986.

Industries

A quarter of the labour force is involved in government services and an additional one fifth in other service activities. Manufacturing and agriculture each account for approximately one sixth of the labour force, with the remainder being involved in construction and trade industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Mount Elgin Elementary School, JK-8 (federally operated) — school has recently burned down; JK-K students now have classes in portable classroom on reserve and grades 1-8 students are bused to St. Thomas and Caradoc

Secondary
- students bused to London

Community Services and Facilities

- library/resource centre, community hall, bingo hall
- day care centre, adult education centre, senior citizens centre
- homemakers program
- police station

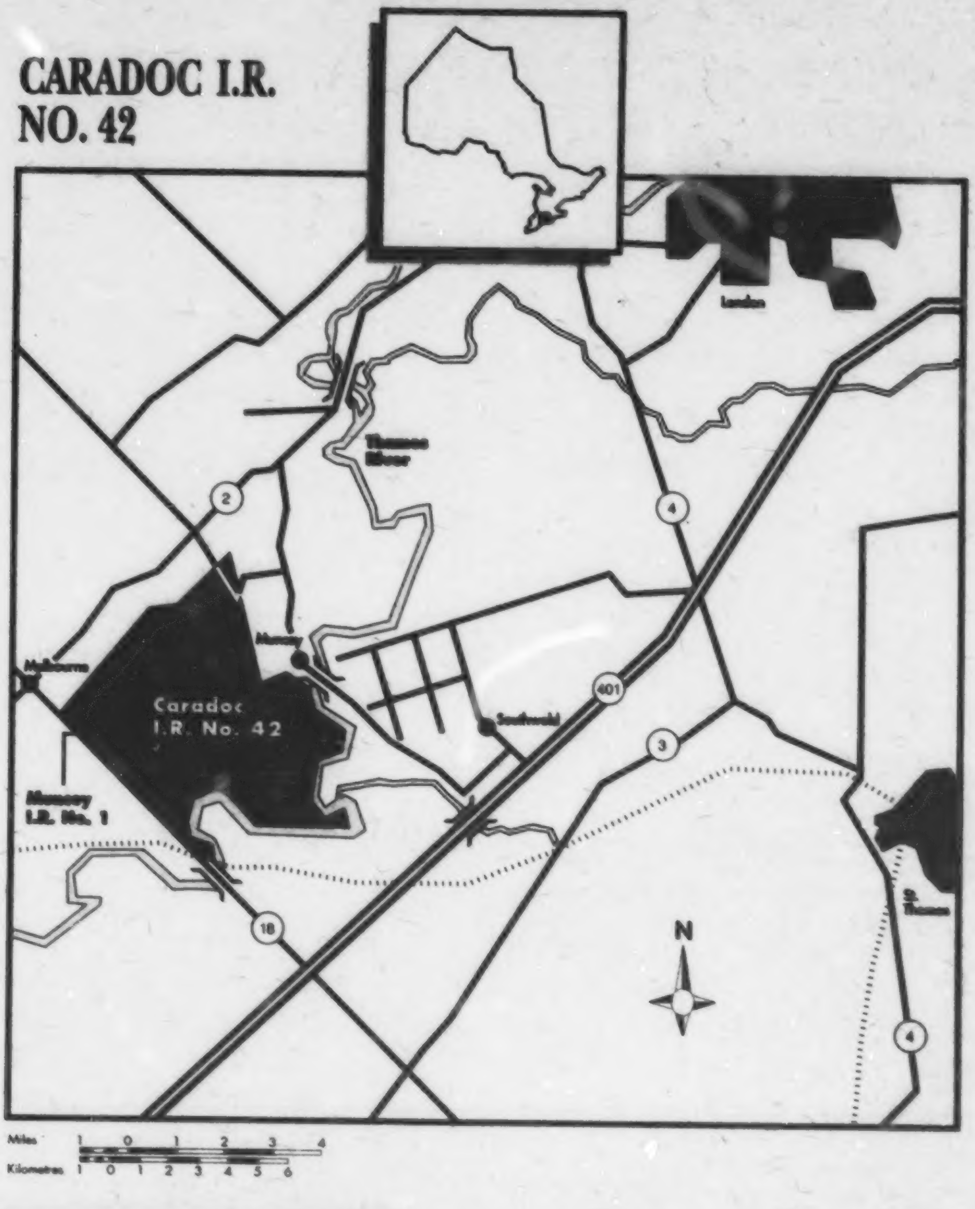
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Mazinigan*, *NATIVEBEAT*, community newsletter

Utilities

- **water** community well and pumphouse
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** garbage is picked up and taken to landfill site on neighbouring reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CARADOC I.R. NO. 42


London
Thames River
2
4
Muncey
Melbourne
Caradoc I.R. No. 42
Southwold
401
3
Muncey I.R. No. 1
18
St. Thomas
N
4
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km southwest of London; take Hwy. 2 west from London and exit onto Hwy. 18 southeast at Melbourne

— Highway
······ Railway
Bridge
═ Double lane highway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 730 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)

Mother Tongue:

• English	65%
• Aboriginal	11%
• English & Aboriginal	24%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base 6 219 ha (3 111 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government

Constance Lake First Nation, Calstock, Ontario
P0L 1B0, Tel. (705) 463-4511, Fax (705)
463-2222

Historical Notes

The Constance Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. In 1905, the Treaty No. 9 Commissioners visited a desolate Hudson's Bay Company trading post on the English River. The Commissioners found few Indian people living there, most having abandoned the area to follow the Canadian Pacific Railway for trading. When Treaty No. 9 was negotiated in 1905, English River I.R. No. 66 was listed in the Schedule of Reserves contained in the Treaty and was set aside for the people who remained, some of whom originated from as far away as Fort Albany and Moose Factory. Because the English River reserve proved to be useless land, covered with muskeg and without any outside employment opportunities, Band members moved on and began to settle at Pagwa.

In January 1945, the Constance Lake reserve was vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by an Ontario Order-in-Council authorizing the transfer of title to the federal government. This reserve, which is situated in Studholme Township around Constance Lake, was created as a permanent settlement for the Indian people living at Pagwa and for another group who were living at Calstock, near the Arrow Land and Logging Company operations.

Industries

Trapping, a sawmill and fighting forest fires are principal sources of employment. The service industries account for half of the labour force (divided almost equally between government and other service industries), while manufacturing accounts for a further one fifth. Approximately one sixth is involved in primary industries, with the majority of workers concentrated in forestry and others involved in agriculture and mining activities. The rest of the labour force is involved in construction, trades and miscellaneous commercial activities. Local industries include: tourist camp, general store, laundromat, and other stores and financial institutions in Hearst.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Constance Lake Day School, K-2 (federally operated)
- grades 3-8 students bused to Hearst

Secondary

- students bused to Hearst
- training centre on reserve

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire hydrants, firefighting equipment and fire truck
- one Roman Catholic, one Anglican and one Full Gospel church
- community hall
- nursing station on reserve; doctor from Hearst visits bi-monthly; and community health nurse visits for one week each month
- medical services available in Hearst
- home support program, child/family resource centre
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Hearst Detachment

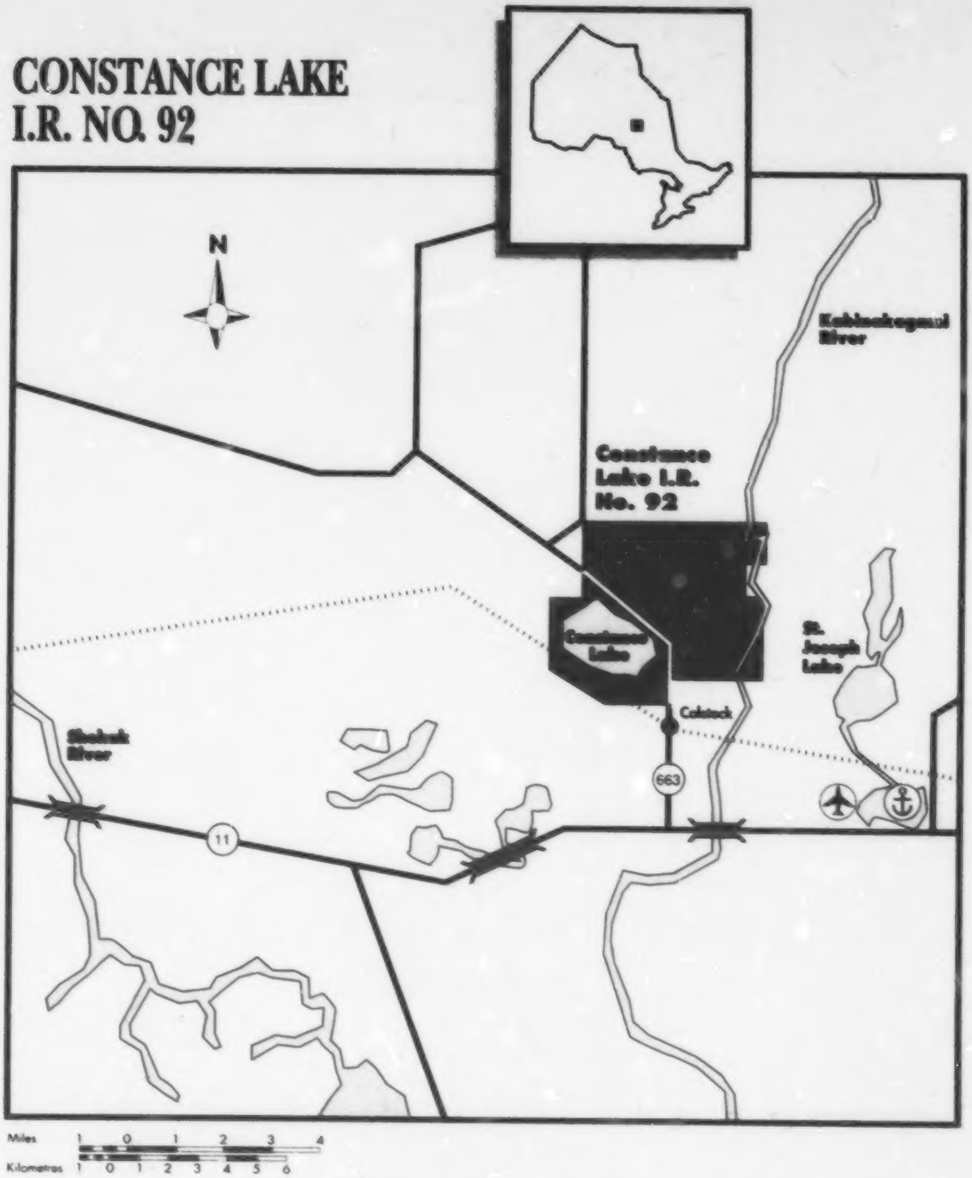
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFCL-AM (French CBC affiliate), CBC-AM
- **newspapers** three weeklies from Kapuskasing and Hearst
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate), CBC (French), TVOntario, Northern Cable and local TV station

Utilities

- **water** high lift water system
- **sewage** collective gravity main system, lift station and sewage lagoon
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources site
- **energy/electricity** natural gas available from North and Central Gas Corporation; Ontario Hydro provides electricity

CONSTANCE LAKE
I.R. NO. 92


N
Kabinakagami River
Constance Lake I.R. No. 92
Constance Lake
St. Joseph Lake
Calstock
663
Shekak River
11
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km west of Hearst on Hwy. 11; exit onto Hwy. 663 north

—	Highway	✈	Airport
·······	Railway	⚓	Seaplane base
⌣⌢	Bridge	▬	Reserve land

COUCHICHING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 458 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	92%
• Aboriginal	7%
• English & Aboriginal	1%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base 6 423 ha

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services

PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Rainy River

Government

Couchiching First Nation, P.O. Box 723, Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 3N1, Tel. (807) 274-3228, Fax (807) 274-6458

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Couchiching First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

On September 12, 1875, an adhesion to Treaty No. 3 was signed between the federal government and the Métis people of Rainy Lake and Rainy River. The reserve lands allocated to these people comprise what is now the Couchiching reserve. The Couchiching reserve did not come into being until 1967 when it was established on the site of a former Indian agency. First Nation members include the descendants of local Métis who were absorbed into the Little Eagle Band and are now part of the Couchiching First Nation.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and seasonal guiding are principal occupations. Non-government services employ half of the labour force. Approximately one sixth is involved in government services and another one seventh in trade industries. The rest is employed in forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utility industries as well as miscellaneous commercial activities. Local industries include: general store, sawmill, bingo hall, baitfish business, four wild rice harvesting areas, two lumber businesses, fire prevention equipment services, bus service, store/gas bar, and arts and crafts store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Fort Frances

Secondary

- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with a volunteer force
- Roman Catholic church
- baseball park
- Community Health Representative; public health nurse visits monthly
- hospital and ambulance services available in Fort Frances
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Couchiching Administration Building
- Oh Shki Be Ma Te Ze Win Inc. (alcohol and drug treatment centre in Fort Frances)
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Emo Detachment

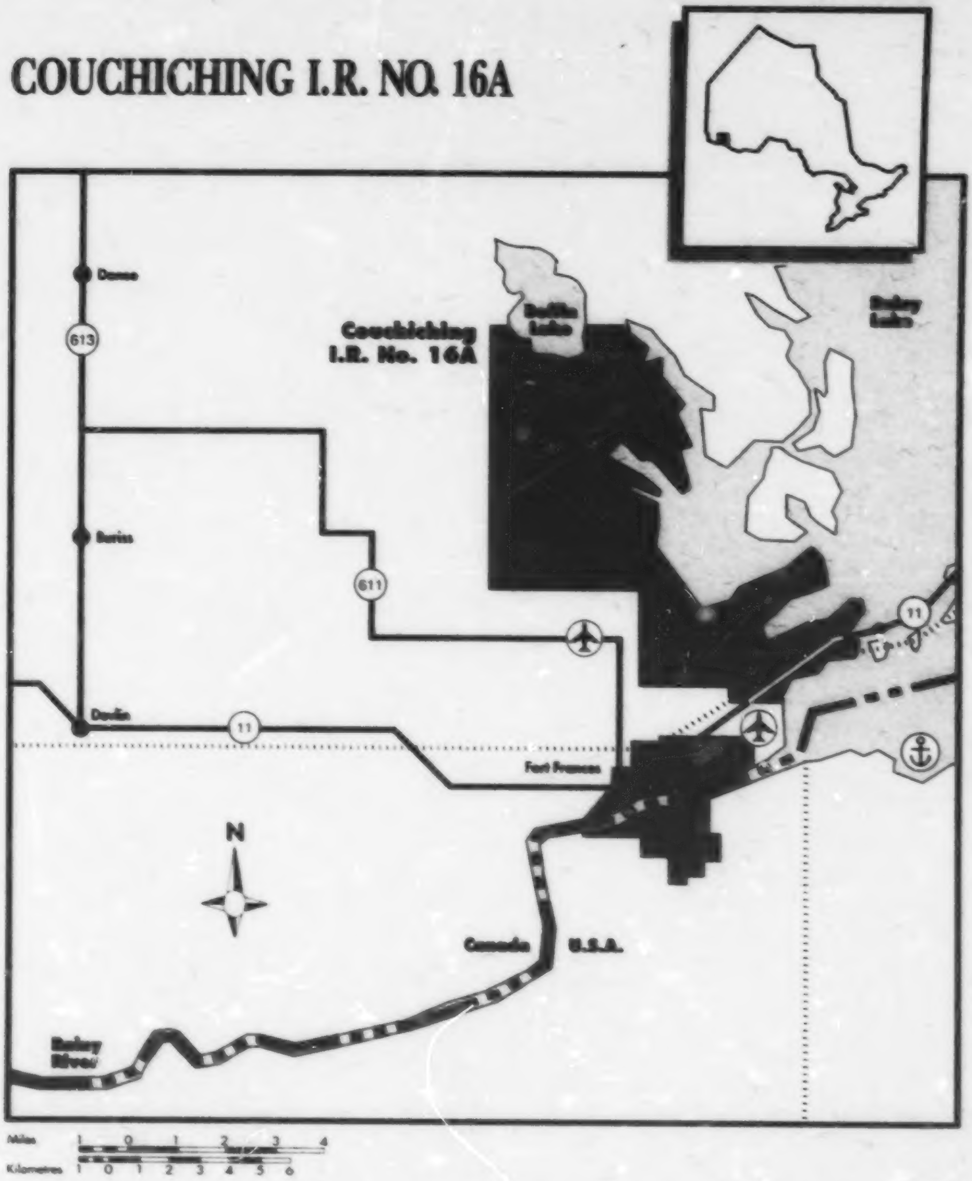
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM, KGHS-AM, KDHS-FM
- **newspapers** one daily from Winnipeg, one weekly from Fort Frances
- **television** CBC, ABC, NBC, CBS

Utilities

- **water** local pumphouse; new homes are connected to the Fort Frances water supply
- **sewage** private septic tanks; new homes are connected to the Fort Frances sewage system
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** natural gas available on reserve; Ontario Hydro provides electricity

COUCHICHING I.R. NO. 16A


Dance
613
Couchiching
I.R. No. 16A
Rainy
Lake
Burriss
611
11
Devlin
Fort Frances
N
Canada
U.S.A.
Rainy
River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly north of Fort Frances on Hwy. 11

Highway
Railway
International boundary
Airport
Seaplane base
Reserve land
Urban settlement

CURVE LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 751 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	74%
	Aboriginal	16%
	English & Aboriginal	8%
	French & Other	2%

Land Base 876 ha (673 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Peterborough

(P) Peterborough

Government

Curve Lake First Nation, c/o Curve Lake Post Office, Curve Lake, Ontario K0L 1R0, Tel. (705) 657-8045, Fax (705) 657-8708

Historical Notes

In the mid-17th century, the Southeastern Ojibway occupied an area along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and north along the east shore of Lake Superior. By the late 17th century, the Chippewa and other branches of the Southeastern Ojibway began to expand into what is now identified as Southern Ontario, an area then occupied by the Iroquois. Sometime after the turn of the century, the Southeastern Ojibway settled in the areas around the Bay of Quinte, Lake St. Clair, in the valleys of the Grand River and the Thames River, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Curve Lake reserve was confirmed by the Williams Treaties of 1923. The Curve Lake First Nation signed an Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) with the federal government in 1989 in a move towards achieving self-government.

Industries

Jobs in the service sector account for half of the labour force, with these being divided almost equally between government and non-government services. The construction and trade industries account for an additional one quarter of the labour force, with the remaining workers employed in forestry, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utilities and miscellaneous commercial industries. Local industries include a craft shop.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Curve Lake School, JK-3 (First Nation operated)
- grades 4-8 students bused to Lakefield and Peterborough

Secondary

- students bused to Peterborough

Community Services and Facilities

- United church
- community centre, community parks
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- NNADAP worker
- day care centre, private home day care, senior citizens group home
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables

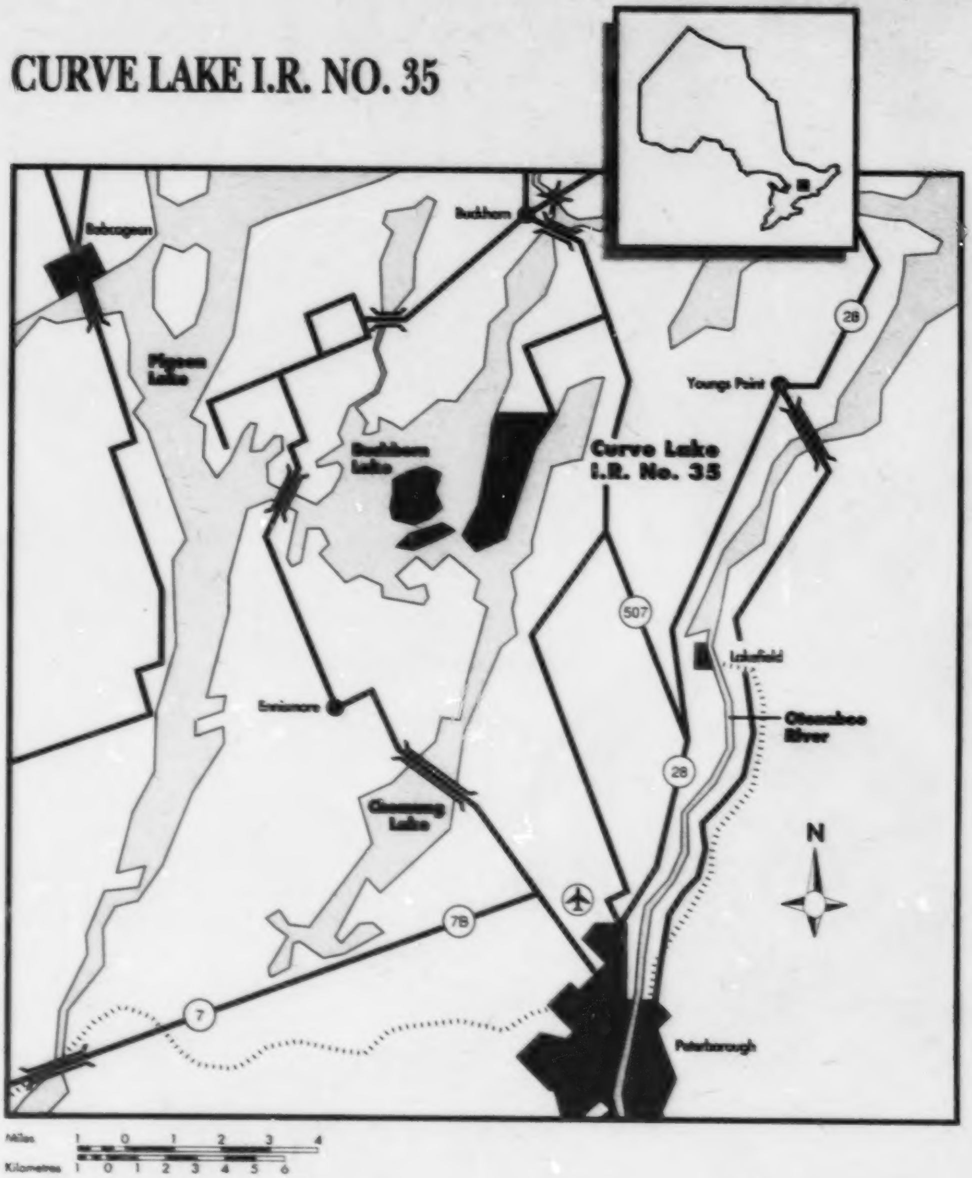
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system; also community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

CURVE LAKE I.R. NO. 35


Bobcaygeon
Pigeon Lake
Buckhorn
Buckhorn Lake
Curve Lake I.R. No. 35
Youngs Point
28
507
Lakefield
Otonabee River
Ennismore
Chemung Lake
7B
7
Peterborough
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km northeast of Peterborough; take Hwy. 28 north and exit onto Hwy. 507 north

✈ Airport
— Highway
⋯ Railway
⌒ Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

DALLES FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 24 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	14%
	• Aboriginal	11%
	• English & Aboriginal	75%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 1 654 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Dalles First Nation, P.O. Box 1770, Kenora,
Ontario P9N 3X5, Tel. (807) 548-1929

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of the Dalles First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsquently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1875, the Rat Portage and Dalles Band met with a federal government representative to select reserve land. The lands chosen were identified as Rat Portage Indian Reserves Nos. 38A, 38B, 38C and 38D, all located on the northern portion of Lake of the Woods near Rat Portage (now Kenora). Dalles First Nation was part of the Rat Portage Band (now Wauzhushk Onigum Nation) until formal separation occurred in September 1977.

Industries

The greatest concentration of employment is in First Nation government services. Forestry, fishing and wild rice harvesting are major occupations. Local industries include a sawmill and a parking lot and launch area with docking facilities for 12 boats. Dalles First Nation is in partnership with Wauzhushk Onigum and Washagamis Bay First Nations in a mini-mall business located in Kenora Ontario. (Note: As of November, 1991, the mall was under construction.)

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Kenora

Secondary
- students bused to Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- access to medical services at Kenora Regional Hospital
- Migisi Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Centre in Kenora
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal and Family Services
- one First Nation constable shared with Wauzhushk Onigum Nation (Rat Portage First Nation) and Washagamis Bay First Nation
- O.P.P. Kenora Detachment

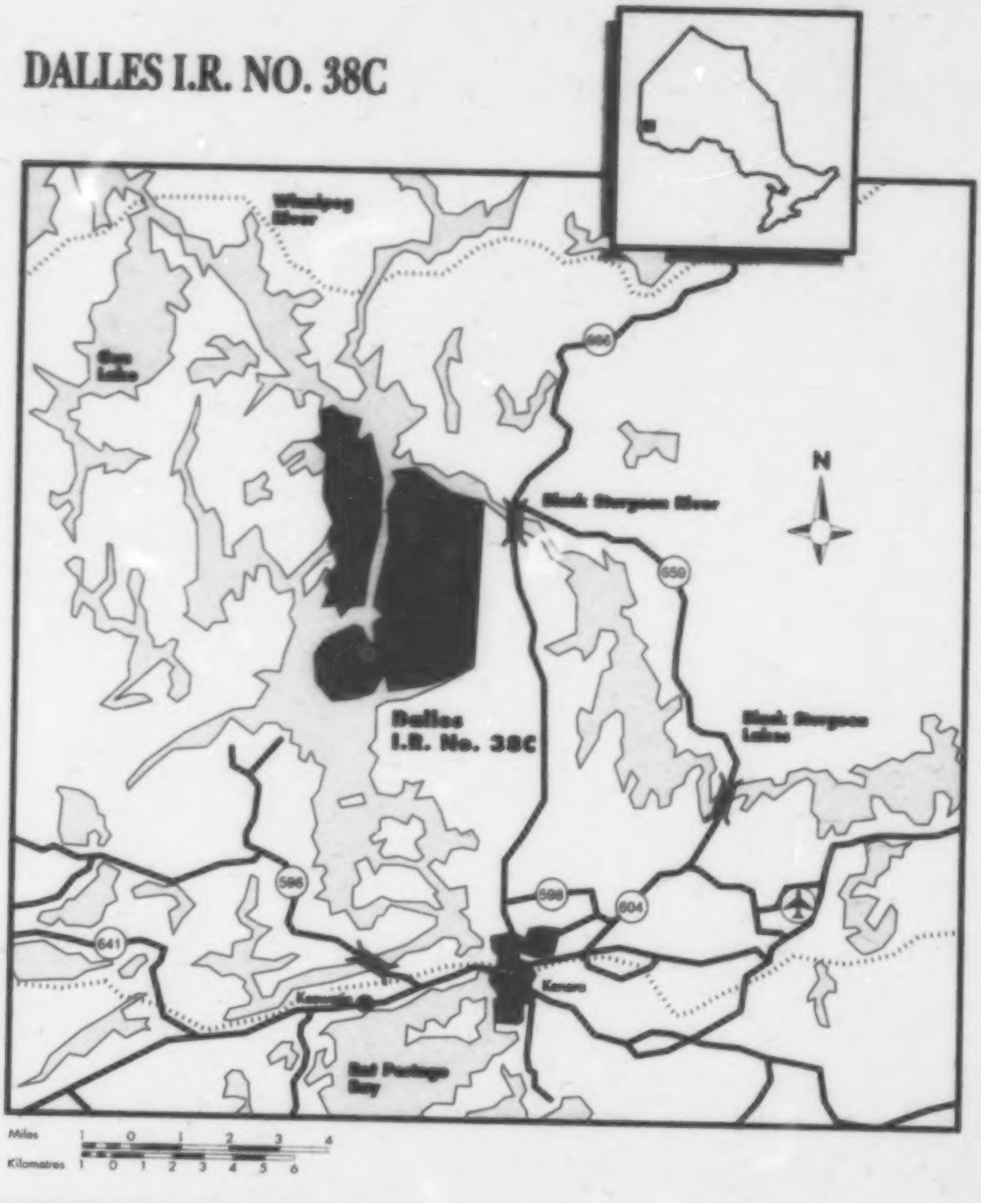
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRL-AM, CBC-FM
- **newspapers** *Kenora Miner and News*
- **television** CBC

Utilities

- **water** pressure system to houses from Winnipeg River
- **sewage** one community septic tank, septic fields
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

DALLES I.R. NO. 38C


Winnipeg River
Black Sturgeon River
Black Sturgeon Lakes
Dalles I.R. No. 38C
Kenora
Keewatin
Rat Portage Bay
666
658
596
598
604
641
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km north of Kenora off Hwy. 666

✈ Airport
— Highway
⋯ Railway
⌶ Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

DEER LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 585 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 1 654 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Deer Lake First Nation, Deer Lake, Ontario
P0V 1N0, Tel. (807) 775-2141, Fax (807) 775-2220

Historical Notes

The Deer Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5. The James Bay Treaty No. 9 Commissioners' report notes that a Band of Indians residing in the vicinity of Deer Lake, within the territory included in Treaty No. 5, signed an adhesion to the Treaty on June 9, 1910 that provided for a reserve in the proportion of 32 acres per capita. The reserve was never designated, and Band members relocated to Sandy Lake.

The 1929-30 Adhesion to Treaty No. 9 approved and confirmed the establishment of a reserve around Sandy Lake Narrows for the Deer Lake Band, whose numbers had increased greatly since 1910 by the addition of new members who had migrated from Manitoba. In 1985, Deer Lake split into two separate Bands — Deer Lake and Sandy Lake. Deer Lake achieved full Band status in 1985.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include: sawmill, fishing camp, two general stores, coffee shop, and two tourist camps.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- David Meekis Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on reserve
- one Mennonite, one United and one Pentecostal church
- recreation hall, baseball field, hockey rink
- nursing station with two full-time nurses
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital; hospital services also available in Red Lake
- air ambulance service available as needed
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

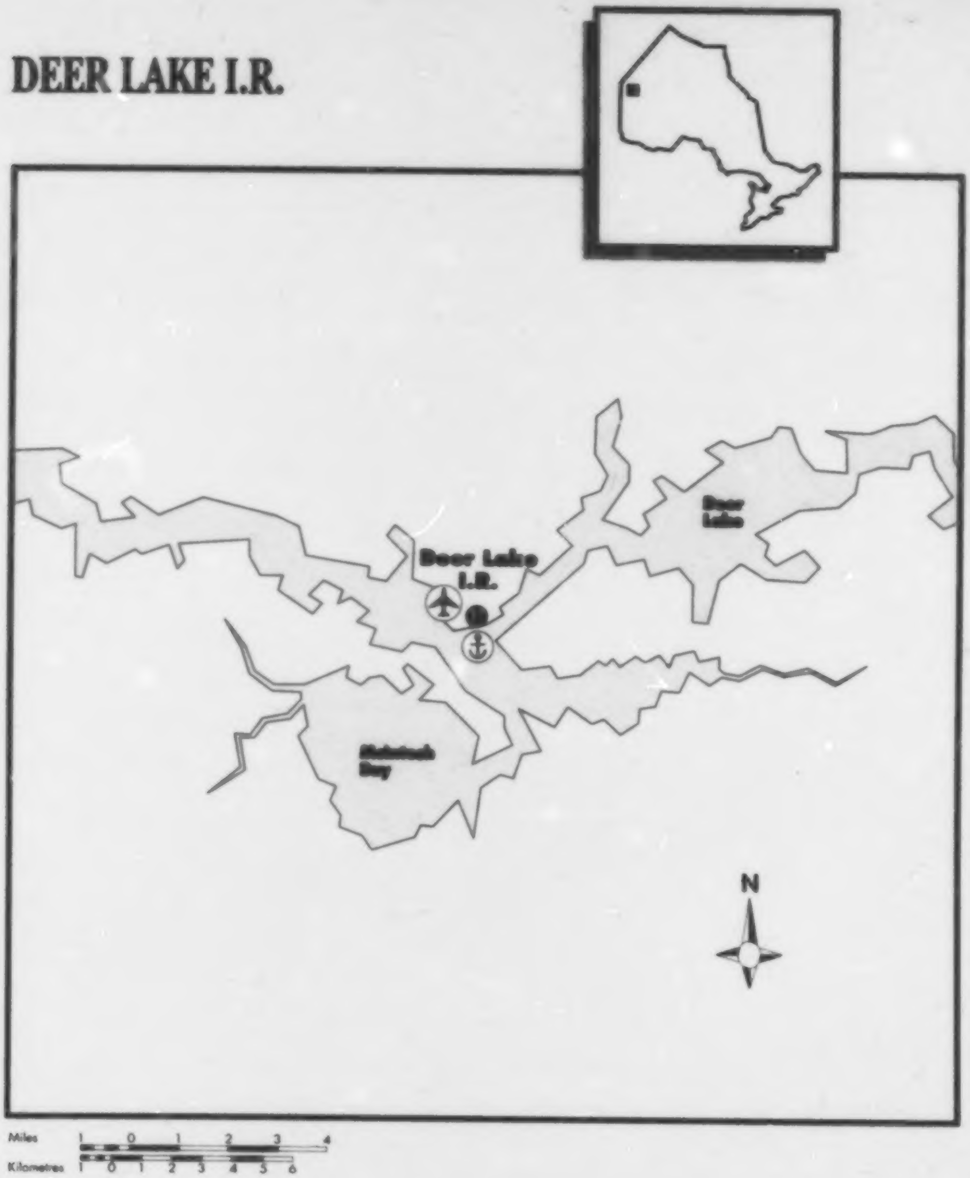
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network, community radio station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** two privately owned and operated satellite dishes

Utilities

- **water** water system for school only
- **sewage** separate sanitary mains for school and nursing station only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro; school has its own diesel generator

DEER LAKE I.R.


Deer Lake
I.R.
Deer
Lake
Bay
N
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 175 km north of Red Lake and 320 km northeast of Kenora, and is accessible by air

✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
● Reserve land

DELAWARE NATION COUNCIL, MORAVIAN OF THE THAMES BAND

On-reserve Population 360 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Delaware)
Mother Tongue:
- English 91%
- Aboriginal 8%
- English & Aboriginal 0%
- French & Other 1%

Land Base
1 266 ha
97% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kent
(P) Essex — Kent

Government
Delaware Nation Council, Moravian of the
Thames Band, R.R. #3, Thamesville, Ontario
N0P 2K0, Tel. (519) 692-3936

Historical Notes

In May 1792, with the encouragement and assistance of members of the Indian Department, the Moravian Indian people and missionaries migrated from the Ohio River valley to the present day Townships of Orford and Zone in Kent County where they established a settlement called Fairfield. Prior to their arrival at the Thames River valley, the Chiefs of the Ottawa, Ojibway (Chippewa), Pottawatomi and Huron ceded to the British Crown the area along the Thames River now known as Orford Township in Kent County.

Starting in 1822, a series of land cessions were made to the Crown. In 1857, the Delaware Nations residing on the Moravian reserve surrendered their lands in Zone and Orford Townships adjoining the Thames River, including the tract on the Thames River that had been granted in trust to the Moravian Indian people and missionaries in 1793. A reserve was susbsequently established for them south of the Thames River.

Industries

Manufacturing, government services and other service industries each account for approximately one quarter of the total labour force; the remaining quarter is concentrated in transportation, communications and other utility industries as well as the primary sector.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

Moravian Town Kindergarten, JK-K (Band operated)

- grades 1-8 students bused to Ridgetown

Secondary

- grades 9-12 students bused to Ridgetown

Community Services and Facilities

- one mission house, one United and one Anglican church
- community hall, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre, seniors recreation hall
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

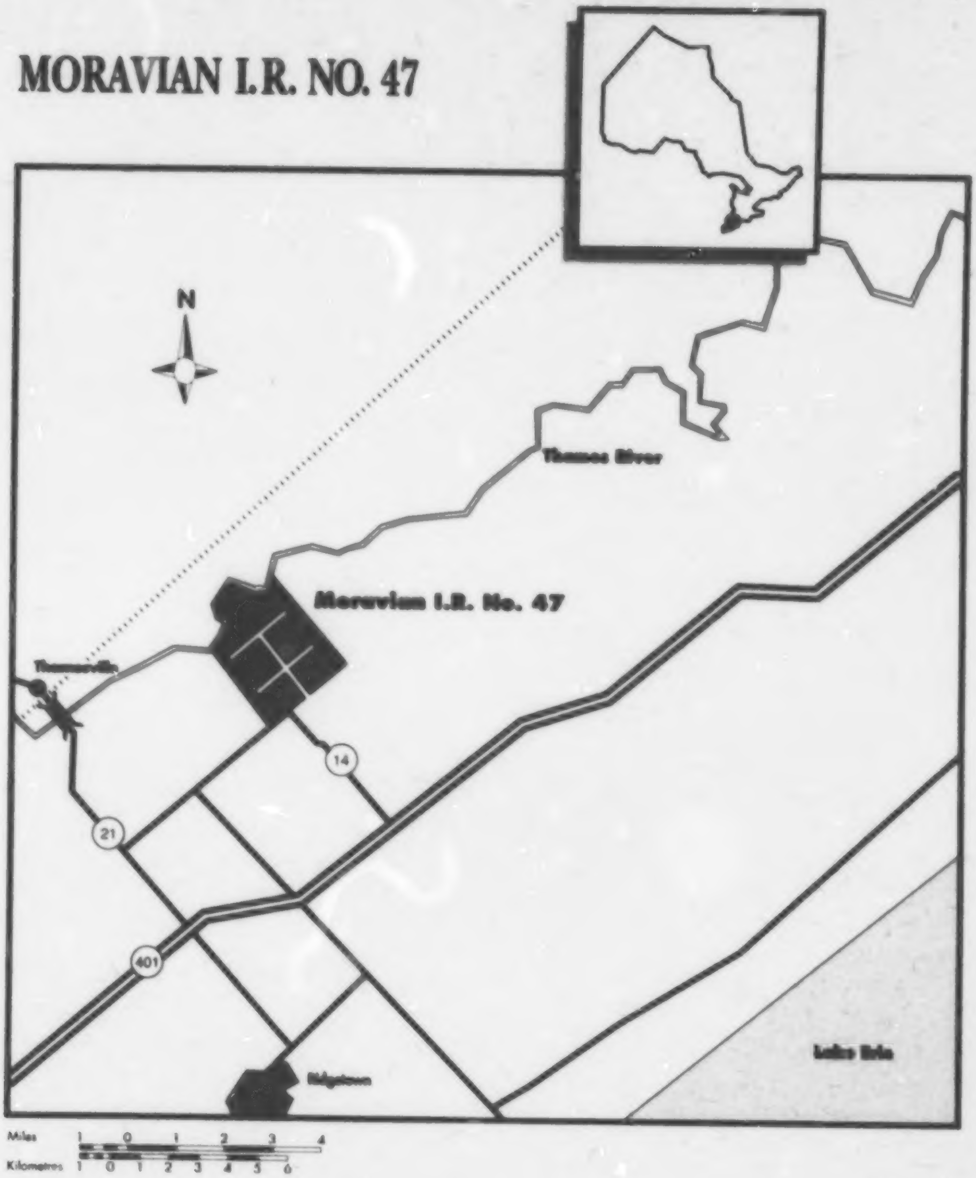
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **radio** CFCH-AM, CKSO-AM
- **newspapers** *NATIVEBEAT*, *Wadrihwa* (newsletter), *Walpole Island* (newsletter), quarterly newsletter from Woodland Cultural Centre
- **television** CFCH, CKNY, CKSO (CTV affiliate), CKNC, CBC (French), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouses
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MORAVIAN I.R. NO. 47


N
Thames River
Moravian I.R. No. 47
Thamesville
14
21
401
Ridgetown
Lake Erie
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 80 km southwest of London; take Hwy. 401 south from London and exit onto Hwy. 14 north

═ Double lane highway
— Highway
…… Railway
⌣⌢ Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

DOKIS FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 183 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue:

• English	77%
• Aboriginal	13%
• English & Aboriginal	0%
• French & Other	10%

Land Base 12 262 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka
(P) Parry Sound

Government
Dokis First Nation, via Monetville, Ontario
P0M 2K0, Tel. (705) 763-2200, Fax (705) 763-2087

Historical Notes

The Dokis reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850 and is named after Chief Dokis, a signatory to the Treaty. Dokis I.R. No. 9 was first surveyed in 1853.

Industries

The majority of the labour force works in the service sector, two thirds of these in government services. Local industries include: two confectioneries, marina, four tourist camps and cottage rentals, two trucking businesses, craft store, two chip stands, taxidermy shop and stores and financial institutions available in Sturgeon Falls.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Dokis Indian Day School, JK-3 (First Nation operated)
- grades 4-8 students bused to Monetville

Secondary
- students bused to Sturgeon Falls

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall/recreation centre, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

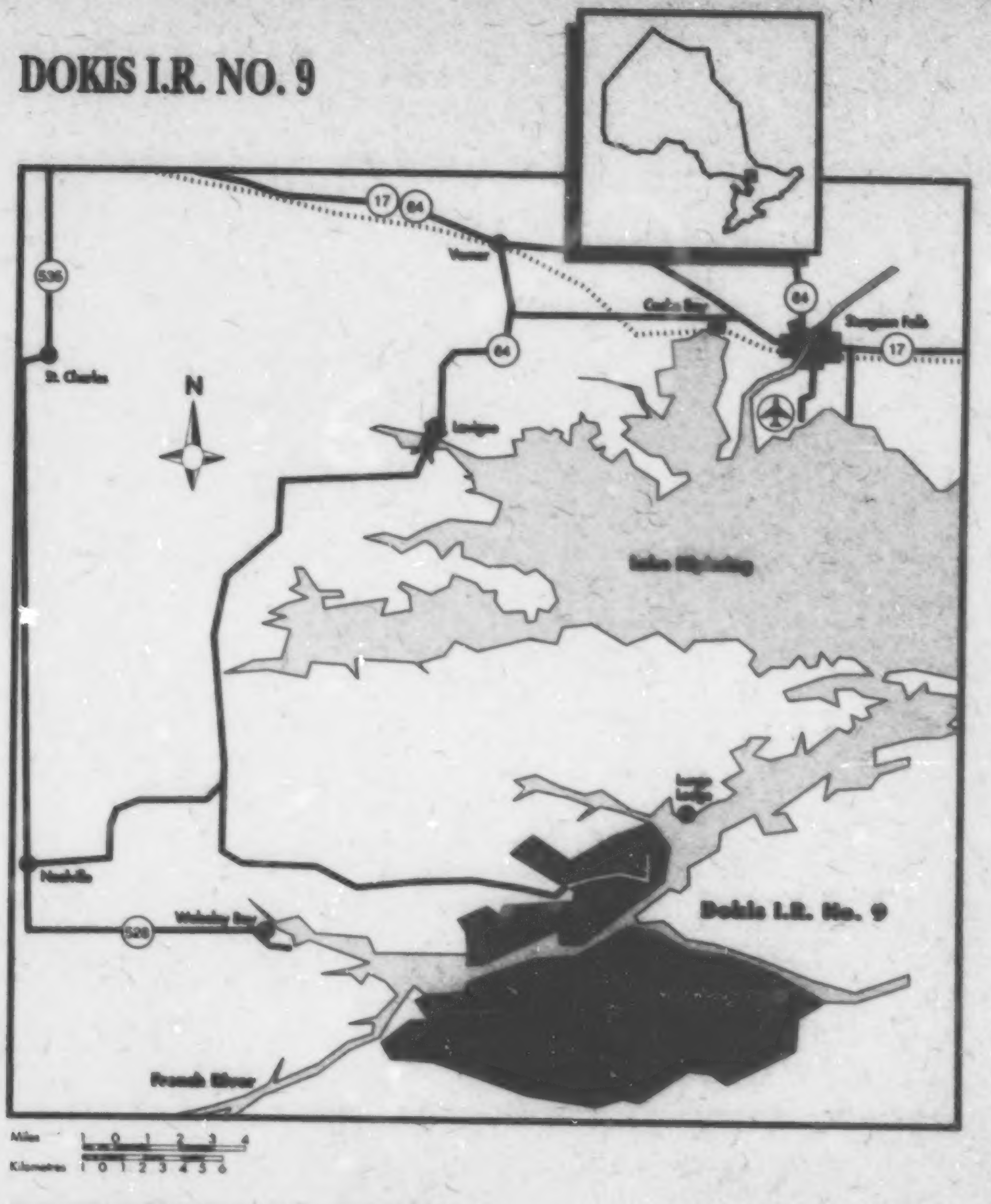
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFCH-AM, CKSO-AM
- **newspapers** *North Bay Nugget* (daily)
- **television** CFCH, CKNY, CKNC, CBC (French), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system; also community wells
- **sewage** holding tank emptied by tank truck
- **other waste** truck delivers solid waste to landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

DOKIS I.R. NO. 9


17
64
535
528
Verner
Cache Bay
Sturgeon Falls
St. Charles
N
Lavigne
Lake Nipissing
Noelville
Wolseley Bay
French River
Dokis I.R. No. 9
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 50 km southwest of North Bay across Lake Nipissing; take Hwy. 17 west from North Bay and exit onto Hwy. 64 south at Verner

— Highway
······· Railway
Bridge
Airport
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

EABAMETOONG FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 813 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 25 900 ha

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Eabametoong First Nation, P.O. Box 70, Eabamet, Ontario, via Pickle Lake, Fort Hope, Ontario P0T 1L0, Tel. (807) 242-7221/1011, Fax (807) 242-1440

Historical Notes

The Fort Hope reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The reserve was established on the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post on the south shore of the Albany River and relocated to its present site across the river in 1962. The Treaty No. 9 Commissioners' report noted the importance of the trading post, situated on the shore of Lake Eabamet, which served as the meeting point for upwards of 700 Native people who had hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany River and as far as the headwaters of the Winisk River.

Industries

Local industries include: confectionery, store, tourist outfitter (Ojibway camps), coffee shop, petroleum distributor, inn/restaurant, and sawmill for local purposes.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- J.C. Yesno Elementary School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary
- J.C. Yesno Elementary School, grade 9 (federally operated)
- grades 10-12 students board in Geraldton, Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, triple pumper fire truck, fire hydrants and some firefighting equipment
- one Roman Catholic and one Anglican church
- community hall, pool room, resource centre
- home support program
- nursing station with two full-time nurses and a Community Health Representative
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment

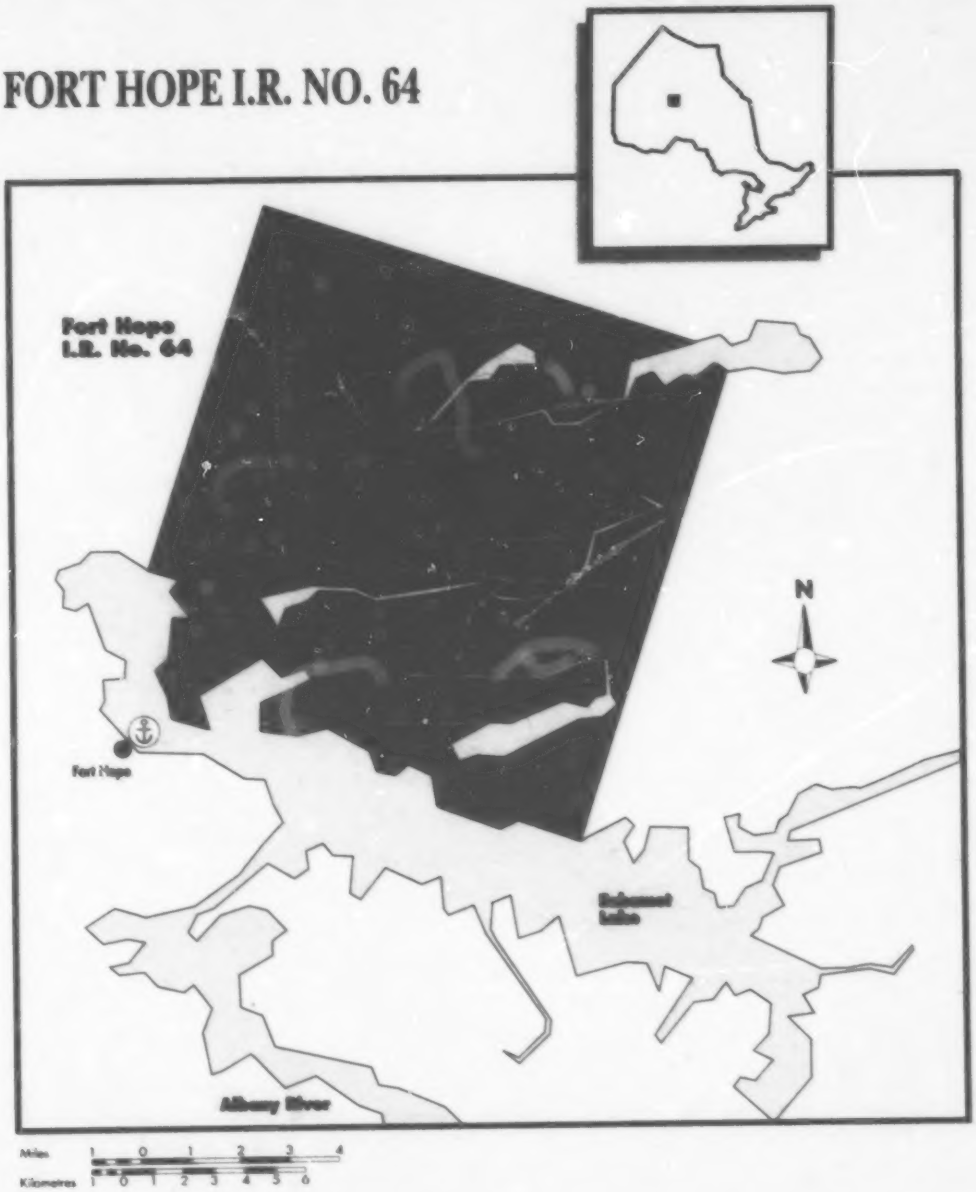
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** community radio
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** community system pipes water to most residences
- **sewage** collective gravity main, also sewage lagoon
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Fort Hope Power Authority (First Nation operated)

FORT HOPE I.R. NO. 64


Fort Hope
I.R. No. 64
Fort Hope
Eabamet
Lake
Albany River
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 220 km northwest of Geraldton and 385 km northeast of Thunder Bay. Eabametoong First Nation is a remote community and is accessible by air only

⚓ Seaplane base

▬ Reserve land

EAGLE LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 159 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	44%
	• Aboriginal	33%
	• English & Aboriginal	20%
	• French & Other	3%

Land Base

3 592 ha
10% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Eagle Lake First Nation, c/o Eagle River Post Office, Eagle River, Ontario P0V 1S0, Tel. (807) 223-5231, Fax (807) 223-3748

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Eagle Lake First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Eagle Lake reserve was established in accordance with Treaty No. 3, and was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915. The Eagle Lake people have historical links with the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway, and at one time lived on the Wabigoon Lake reserve.

Industries

Trapping and forestry are principal occupations. The majority of workers are employed in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and other service industries. The rest are involved in forestry and manufacturing activities. Local industries include a resort with a main lodge, 11 cabins and a winterized conference centre.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Migisi Sai Gai Gun School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Dryden

Community Services and Facilities

- recreation centre, arena, weekly bingo
- dispensary with a Community Health Representative
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- NNADAP worker
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- O.P.P. Dryden Detachment

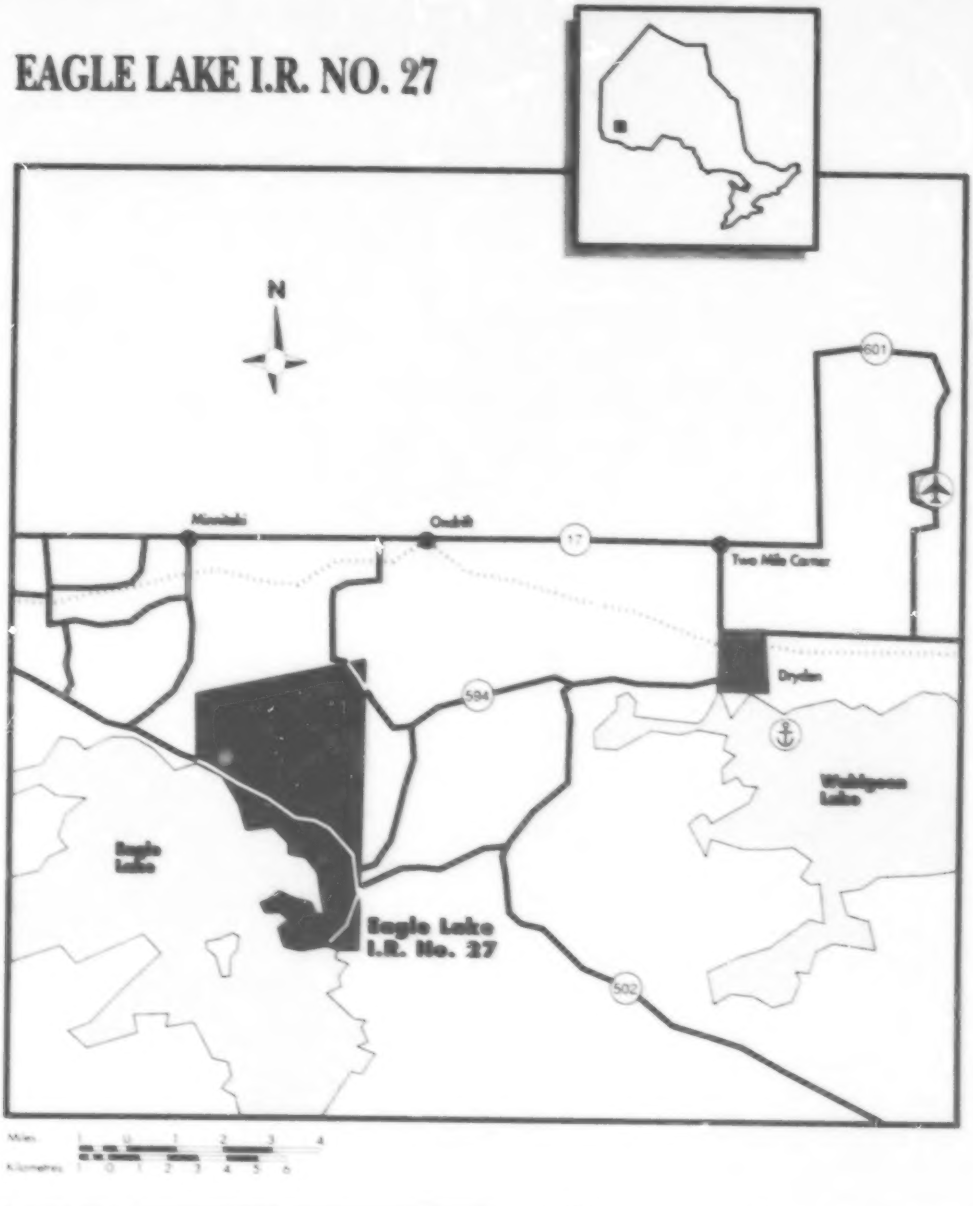
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC, CKDR-AM
- **newspapers** available in Dryden
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** community water system, chlorinated and piped into homes
- **sewage** community septic tanks
- **other waste** garbage dump on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

EAGLE LAKE I.R. NO. 27


N
601
Minnitaki
Oxdrift
17
Two Mile Corner
Dryden
594
Wabigoon Lake
Eagle Lake
Eagle Lake I.R. No. 27
502
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km west of Dryden on Hwy. 594

✈ Airport
— Highway
⋯⋯ Railway
⚓ Seaplane base
▆ Reserve land
▆ Urban settlement

FORT ALBANY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population
850 (Fort Albany First Nation office)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
36 346 ha (shared with Kashechewan First Nation)

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Fort Albany First Nation, c/o General Delivery, Fort Albany, Ontario P0L 1H0, Tel. (705) 278-1044, Fax (705) 278-1193

Historical Notes

The Fort Albany reserve originated as an important Hudson's Bay Company trading post. The reserve boundaries were described in the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. During the 1950s, old Fort Albany was abandoned and the people separated into two distinct communities. New Fort Albany is largely a Roman Catholic community, situated on the south shore of the Albany River and on Sinclair Island. The second community, Kashechewan, is predominantly Anglican and is situated on the north bank of the Albany River.

Industries

Local industries include: sawmill, hunting and fishing camps, general store and Northern Stores Inc. (The Bay), in the off-reserve area.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- St. Anne's Elementary School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Timmins, North Bay and Moosonee

Community Services and Facilities

- fire truck, one trained firefighter, six volunteers and some portable firefighting equipment
- Roman Catholic church
- baseball diamond, hockey rink, three billiard halls, gymnasium, recreation hall (shared with Kashechewan First Nation)
- health clinic with a nurse and a Community Health Representative; doctors visit bi-weekly
- hospital services available in Moose Factory and Fort Albany
- air ambulance service provided as needed
- fly-in courts are held four to five times per year
- home support program and Young Offenders Wilderness Camp
- Child and Family Services workers provided through Payukotayno Child and Family Services in Moosonee
- First Nation welfare office
- social services available in Moosonee
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. South Porcupine Detachment

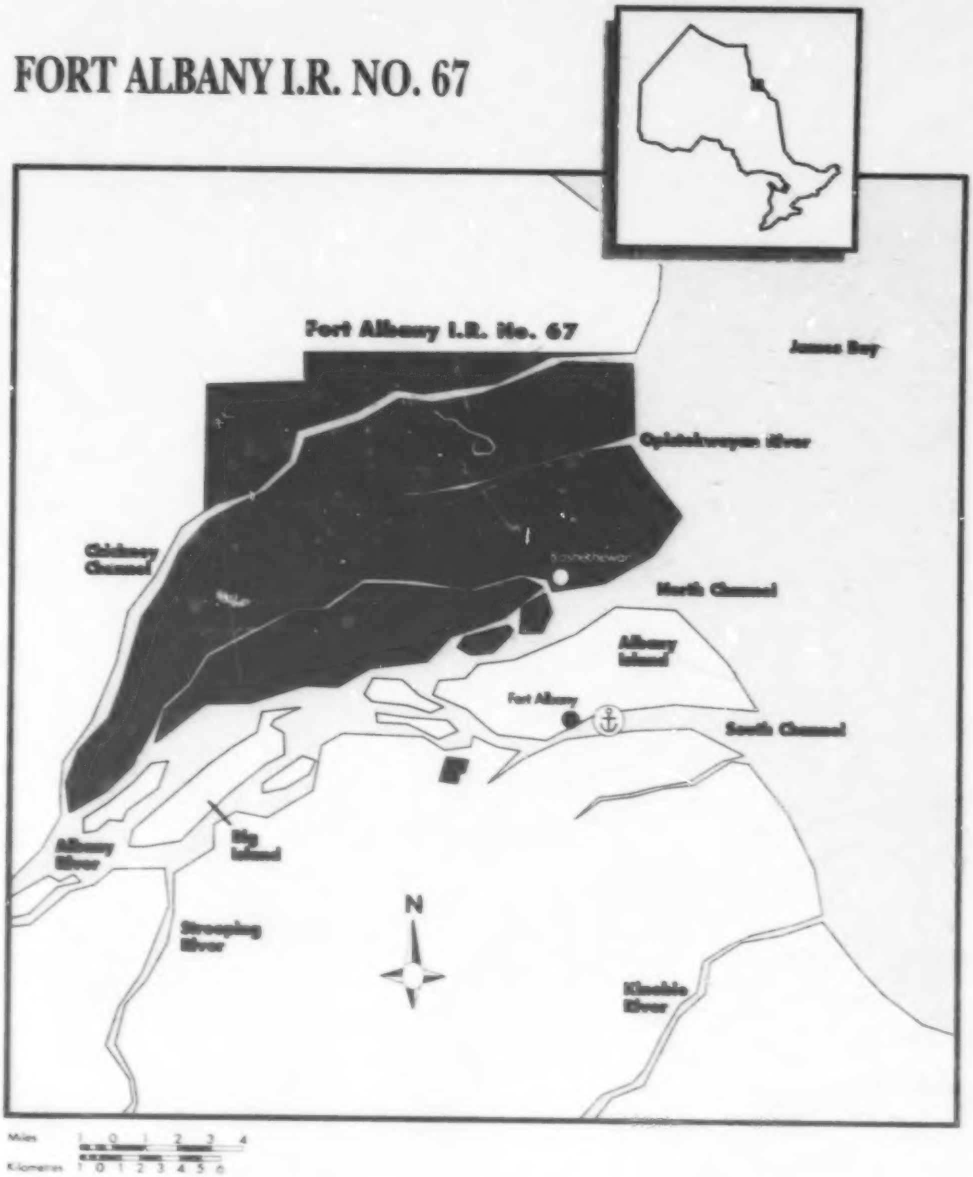
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-FM, CKGB, CKAP, CHMO
- **newspapers** *Globe and Mail* (daily), *Wawatay News*; also one weekly from Moosonee and one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate — Timmins), TVOntario, Mid-Canada Television (CBC affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** five local pumps
- **sewage** sewage lagoon
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve; also refuse site at Lake St. Clair
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro diesel generators

FORT ALBANY I.R. NO. 67


Fort Albany I.R. No. 67
James Bay
Opiskokweyan River
Chickney Channel
Kashechewan
North Channel
Albany Island
Fort Albany
South Channel
Albany River
Big Island
Stooping River
N
Kinebik River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 450 km north of Timmins and 700 km northwest of North Bay, and is accessible by air; the reserve area is shared with Kashechewan First Nation

⚓ Seaplane base

▬ Reserve land

FORT SEVERN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 305 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	30%
	• Aboriginal	68%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	2%

Land Base 3 959 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Fort Severn First Nation, Fort Severn, Ontario
P0V 1W0, Tel. (807) 478-2572, Fax (807)
478-1103

Historical Notes

The Fort Severn reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Fort Severn surrendered its original reserve land and relocated to its present site in 1973. Full reserve status was achieved on January 11, 1980. Situated on the coast of Hudson's Bay, Fort Severn is the most northerly community in northwestern Ontario.

Industries

Half of the labour force is involved in government services. Local industries include The Bay store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Mistikwospwogan School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall and some firefighting equipment
- one Roman Catholic, one Anglican and one Pentecostal church
- health clinic with two Community Health Representatives (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Big Trout Lake)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- fly-in courts are held four times per year
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

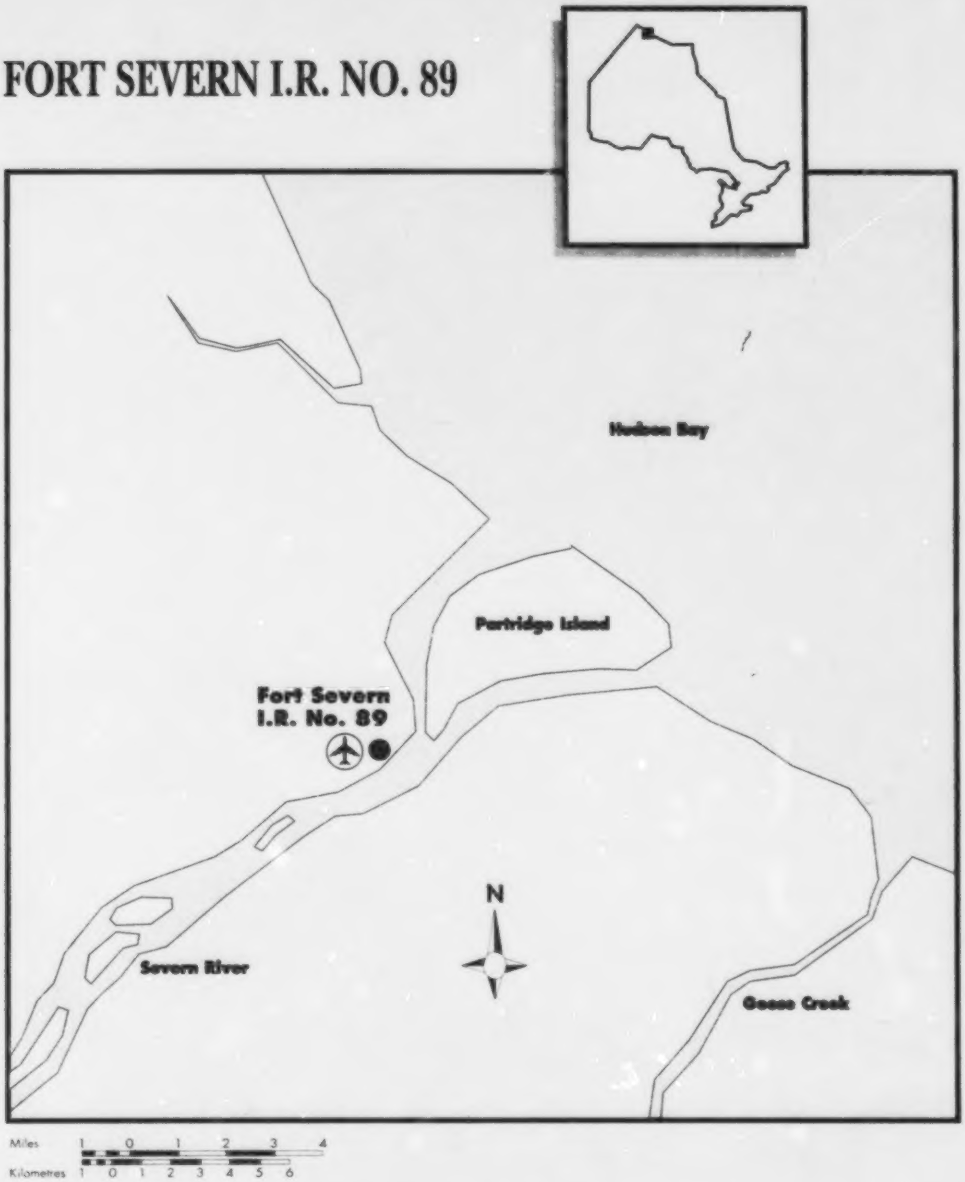
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** community radio station, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** service not available

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds watermain system with pumphouse and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** no disposal site available
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro; also experimental windmill generator

FORT SEVERN I.R. NO. 89


Hudson Bay
Partridge Island
Fort Severn
I.R. No. 89
N
Severn River
Goose Creek
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 850 km north of Thunder Bay and 715 km northeast of Red Lake, and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

● Reserve land

FORT WILLIAM FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 506 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: • English 97%
• Aboriginal 0%
• English & Aboriginal 0%
• French & Other 3%

Land Base
5 815 ha
1% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Thunder Bay — Atikokan
(P) Fort William

Government
Fort William First Nation, P.O. Box 786, Station "F", Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4Z2, Tel. (807) 623-9543, Fax (807) 623-5190

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Fort William First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes.

Fort Kaministiqua (renamed Fort William in 1821) was an early trading post built in 1678 and was the headquarters for the French fur trade on the north shore of Lake Superior for nearly a century. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories. Representatives of the Fort William Band signed the Robinson-Superior Treaty in 1850 and a reserve was set aside from the land that was ceded. In 1853, the Fort William reserve was surveyed for the Band. The original Fort William reserve was established along the Kaministiqua River, and was relocated to its present site in 1908.

Industries

Businesses in Thunder Bay are principal employers. The government and other service industry sectors account for one third and one sixth of the labour force respectively. Forestry, manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utility industries and trade industries each account for approximately one tenth of the labour force. The head office of the Nishnawbe-Aski Development office is located on the reserve. Local industries include: a rock quarry, tourist lookout, two variety stores, auto body repair shop, campground, mobile home park, two computer retail and service shops, and the Nishnawbe-Aski Development Corporation (provides financial services to 46 communities affiliated with the corporation).

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Thunder Bay

Secondary
- students bused to Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by the Thunder Bay Fire Department
- two Roman Catholic churches
- baseball diamond, community hall, skating rink, playground, snowmobile trails
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- medical/social services available in Thunder Bay
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Thunder Bay Detachment

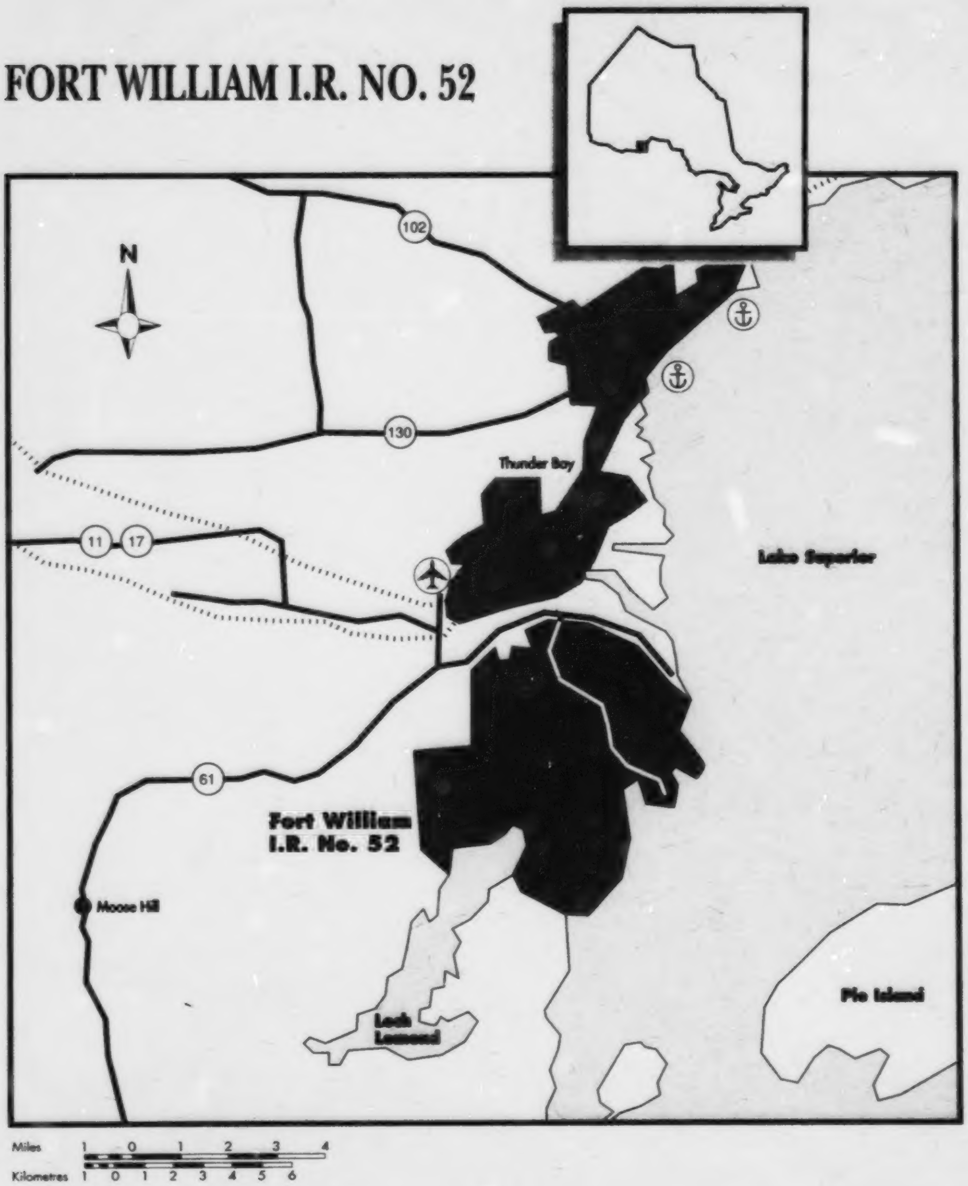
Communications

- **telephone** Thunder Bay Telephone Co.
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC affiliate), CKPR-AM, CJSD-FM, CJLB-AM
- **newspapers** two dailies and one weekly from Thunder Bay
- **television** CKPR (CBC affiliate — Thunder Bay), CHFD (Thunder Bay), TVOntario, CBC (French)

Utilities

- **water** piped water provided by City of Thunder Bay service
- **sewage** all houses have private septic tanks
- **other waste** garbage is picked up weekly by First Nation and is disposed of by City of Thunder Bay service at a local landfill site
- **energy/electricity** City of Thunder Bay Hydro

FORT WILLIAM I.R. NO. 52


N
102
130
11
17
61
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
Fort William
I.R. No. 52
Moose Hill
Loch Lomond
Pie Island
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly south of Thunder Bay off Hwy. 61

✈	Airport	⚓	Seaplane base
—	Highway	■	Reserve land
⋯	Railway	■	Urban settlement

GARDEN RIVER FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 901 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	93%
	Aboriginal	1%
	English & Aboriginal	6%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base

14 901 ha

10% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma

(P) Algoma

Government

Garden River First Nation, R.R. #4, P.O. Box 7
Site 5, Garden River, Ontario P6A 5K9.
Tel. (705) 942-4011, Fax (705) 942-7533

Historical Notes

The Garden River reserve was set aside for the Garden River Band from the land ceded in the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, after the Chiefs and Principal Men of that Band signed the Treaty on September 9, 1850. The reserve was first surveyed in 1852, and in susbsequent years (1859, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1882 and 1887) the Band surrendered portions of its land for sale.

Industries

Half of all workers are involved in the service sector, three fifths of these in government services. Manufacturing accounts for an additional one fifth, with others concentrated in forestry, construction, transportation, communications and other utilities, trade industries, and miscellaneous commercial industries. Local industries include: three confectioneries, gas bar, and tent and trailer campground.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Sault Ste. Marie

Secondary

- students bused to Sault Ste. Marie

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- library, park, community centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- homemakers program, home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables

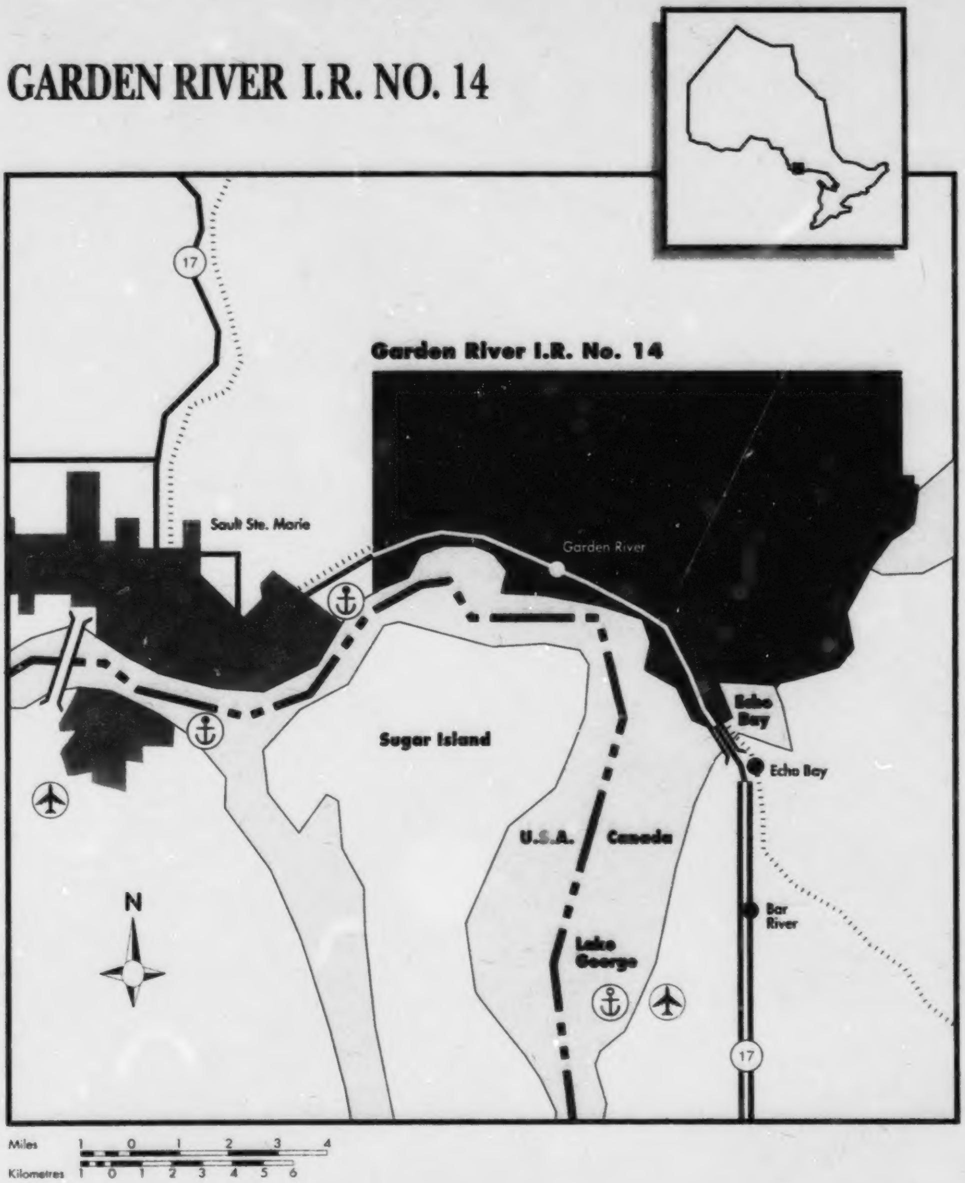
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFYN-AM, CHBX-AM, CHAS-FM, Q104-FM
- **newspapers** one daily and one weekly from Sault Ste. Marie
- **television** CJIC (CBC affiliate), CHBX (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station; also community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Great Lakes Power Corporation

GARDEN RIVER I.R. NO. 14


17
Garden River I.R. No. 14
Sault Ste. Marie
Garden River
Echo Bay
Echo Bay
Sugar Island
U.S.A.
Canada
Bar River
Lake George
N
17
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly east of Sault Ste. Marie on Hwy. 17

═ Double lane highway
▬ ▪ ▪ International boundary
▬ Urban settlement
— Highway
⋯⋯ Railway
)(Bridge
✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land

GINOOGAMING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 179 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	73%
	• Aboriginal	3%
	• English & Aboriginal	24%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 6 978 ha

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Ginoogaming First Nation (Long Lake I.R. No. 77), P.O. Box 89, Longlac, Ontario P0T 2A0,
Tel. (807) 876-2242, Fax (807) 876-2312

Historical Notes

The Long Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The Long Lake reserve was officially created when the Band signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 9 on August 9, 1906, although the Band had long been resident in the area. Portions of the reserve land were surrendered and sold in subsequent years.

Historically, there is a close relationship between this community and the Long Lake No. 58 First Nation (signatories to the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850), and this was demonstrated when the Indian people of Treaty No. 9 expressed their desire to have Newatchkigigswabe, the Robinson Treaty Chief, recognized as their chief also.

Industries

Half of all workers are involved in government services, and a further one third in the forestry industry. The remainder are concentrated in construction, transportation, communications and other utility industries and the non-government service sector. Local industries operated by the First Nation include a logging company and a gravel company.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Longlac

Secondary
- students bused to Geraldton

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection services provided by Longlac Fire Department
- outdoor rink, First Nation hall, community hall/recreation centre, administration building
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Longlac Detachment

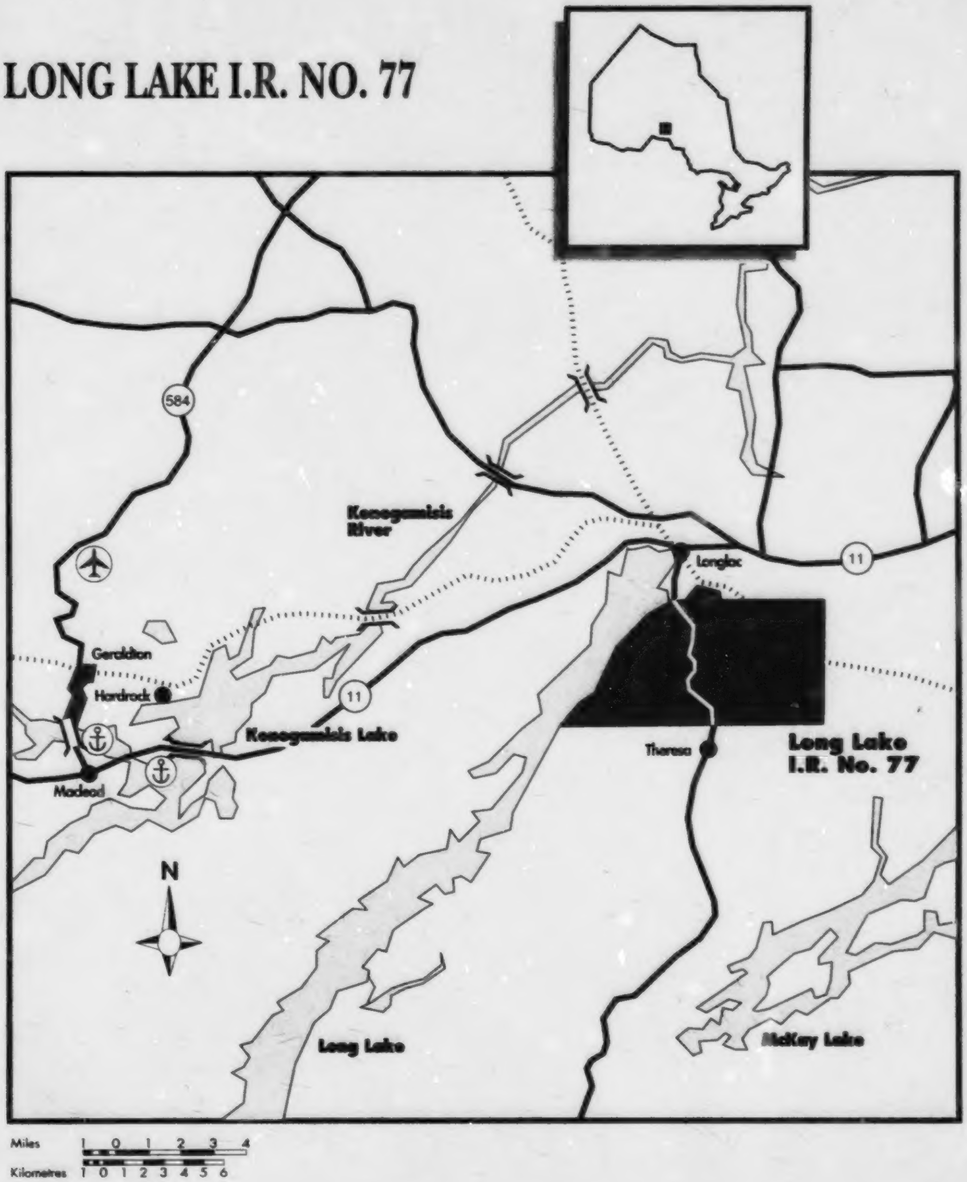
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Longlac and one weekly from Geraldton
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** reserve is connected to Township of Longlac water system
- **sewage** reserve is connected to Township of Longlac sewage system
- **other waste** landfill site within Township of Longlac
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

LONG LAKE I.R. NO. 77


584
Kenogamisis River
Geraldton
Hardrock
Macleod
Kenogamisis Lake
11
Longlac
11
Theresa
Long Lake I.R. No. 77
N
Long Lake
McKay Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 45 km east of Geraldton; take Hwy. 11 east to Longlac and head south

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
⌒ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

GRASSY NARROWS FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 525 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	35%
	Aboriginal	20%
	English & Aboriginal	4%
	French & Other	0%
	Not available	41%

Land Base 4 146 ha

Affiliations

TC: None
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Grassy Narrows First Nation, c/o General
Delivery, Grassy Narrows, Ontario P0X 1B0,
Tel. (807) 925-2201, Fax (807) 925-2649

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Grassy Narrows First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

On October 3, 1873 Chief Sah-katch-eway, along with other chiefs of the Salteaux of the Lake of the Woods, signed the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. In 1882, two reserves were set aside for the Indian people represented by Chief Sah-katch-eway, one at Grassy Narrows and the other at Wabauskang. A Hudson's Bay Company trading post was established at the site of the old Grassy Narrows reserve in 1911. Following a major influenza epidemic in 1919, which particularly affected the people at Wabauskang, the Grassy Narrows Chief decided that the Band should return to the site of the old reserve, which was believed to be sacred.

In 1963, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs relocated the people of Grassy Narrows to a new site 8 km southeast so that they would have road access to the Town of Kenora.

Industries

Trapping, wild rice harvesting and guiding are principal occupations. Local industries include: commercial logging company, general store, laundromat, The Bay store, tourist camp lodge with five cabins, and marina. The First Nation corporation is currently developing several businesses.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Saskatchewaγ Anishinabe School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Kenora, Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie

Community Services and Facilities

- some fire protection equipment on reserve
- one Roman Catholic and one Mennonite church
- baseball park, outdoor rink
- health clinic with two full-time Community Health Representatives
- day care centre (First Nation operated), crisis centre
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Grassy Narrows Detachment
- Minnowsaywin Social Services Planning Corporation
- chemical abuse worker
- child and family interim counsellor provided through Kenora Mental Health Association
- Crisis Intervention Program and Crisis Centre
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre

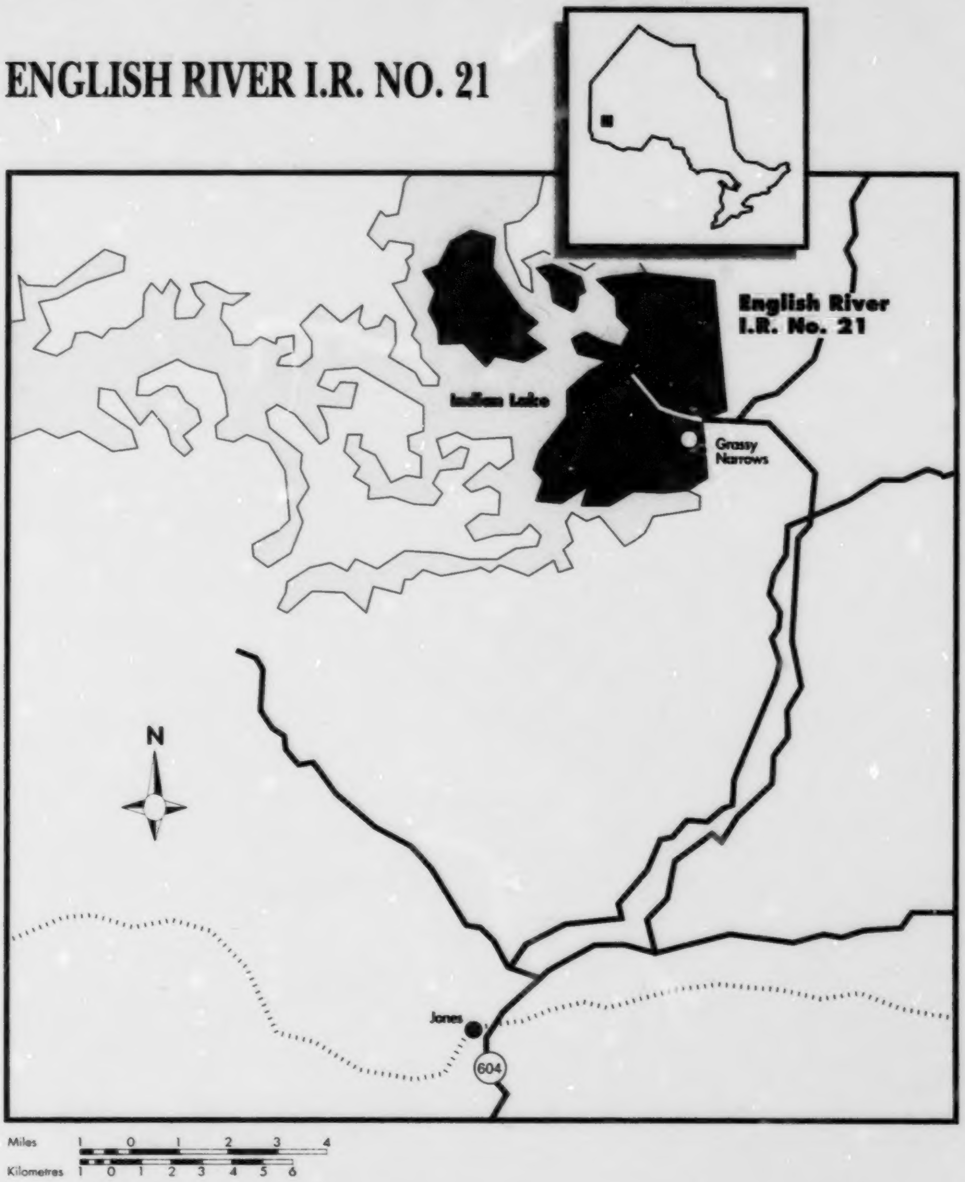
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** service from Winnipeg and Kenora
- **newspapers** *Treaty 3* newspaper
- **television** CBC (English and French), TVOntario, satellite dish transmits three channels to each home

Utilities

- **water** communal chlorinated pressure systems; water delivery by truck from storage reservoir; only 5 percent of homes have running water and indoor facilities
- **sewage** collective gravity system
- **other waste** garbage truck delivers waste to refuse site on Crown land north of reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ENGLISH RIVER I.R. NO. 21


English River
I.R. No. 21
Indian Lake
Grassy Narrows
N
Jones
604
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 80 km northeast of Kenora; take Hwy. 604 north from Kenora towards Jones and Grassy Narrows village

— Highway
······· Railway
▬ Reserve land

GULL BAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 336 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	10%
	• Aboriginal	88%
	• English & Aboriginal	2%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 3 940 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Thunder Bay — Nipigon
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Gull Bay First Nation, c/o Gull Bay Post Office,
via Armstrong Station, Ontario P0T 1P0,
Tel. (807) 982-2101

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Gull Bay First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories. The Gull River reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. In 1886, the reserve was surveyed for the Nipigon Band out of the land that was ceded in the Robinson-Superior Treaty.

Industries

Government services and forestry activities each account for approximately two fifths of the labour force. The rest is involved in fishing and trapping, construction, and non-government services. Local industries include: three stores, gasoline outlet, logging operations and commercial fishing.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- St. Kateri Tekawitha School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- Roman Catholic church
- community hall, outdoor skating rink, pool room, baseball diamond
- health clinic visited weekly by doctor
- ambulance service available
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. Armstrong Detachment

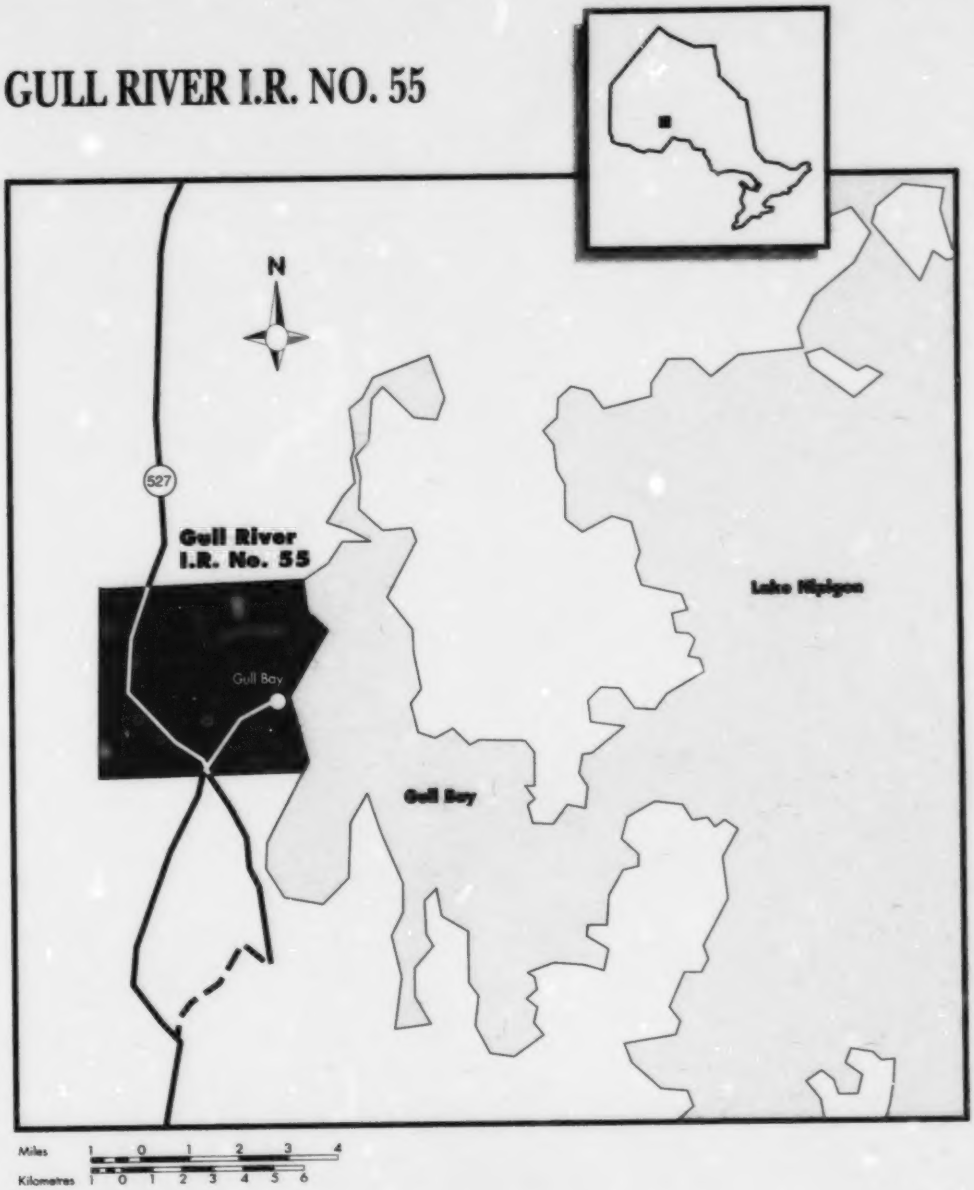
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKPR-AM, CHFD
- **newspapers** available by subscription only
- **television** CKPR (CBC affiliate — Thunder Bay), CHFD (Thunder Bay)

Utilities

- **water** centralized water main system with pumping station pumps water from Lake Nipigon; also community wells
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** diesel generator owned and operated by First Nation

GULL RIVER I.R. NO. 55


N
527
Gull River
I.R. No. 55
Gull Bay
Lake Nipigon
Gull Bay
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 180 km north of Thunder Bay; take Hwy. 800 north from Thunder Bay and exit onto Hwy. 527

— Highway

- - Winter road

■ Reserve land

HENVEY INLET FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 135 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	73%
• Aboriginal	0%
• English & Aboriginal	27%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base 12 158 ha (9 613 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka
(P) Parry Sound

Government
Henvey Inlet First Nation, Pickerel, Ontario
P0G 1J0, Tel. (705) 857-2331, Fax (705) 857-3021

Historical Notes

The Henvey Inlet and French River reserves are within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. The Heuvey Inlet reserve was first surveyed in 1852.

Industries

No local industry.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Britt

Secondary
- students bused to Parry Sound

Community Services and Facilities

- Roman Catholic church on Henvey Inlet reserve
- baseball field, playground, outdoor rink
- hospital services available in Parry Sound and Sudbury
- ambulance service available from Parry Sound
- home support program, homemakers program
- O.P.P. Still River Detachment

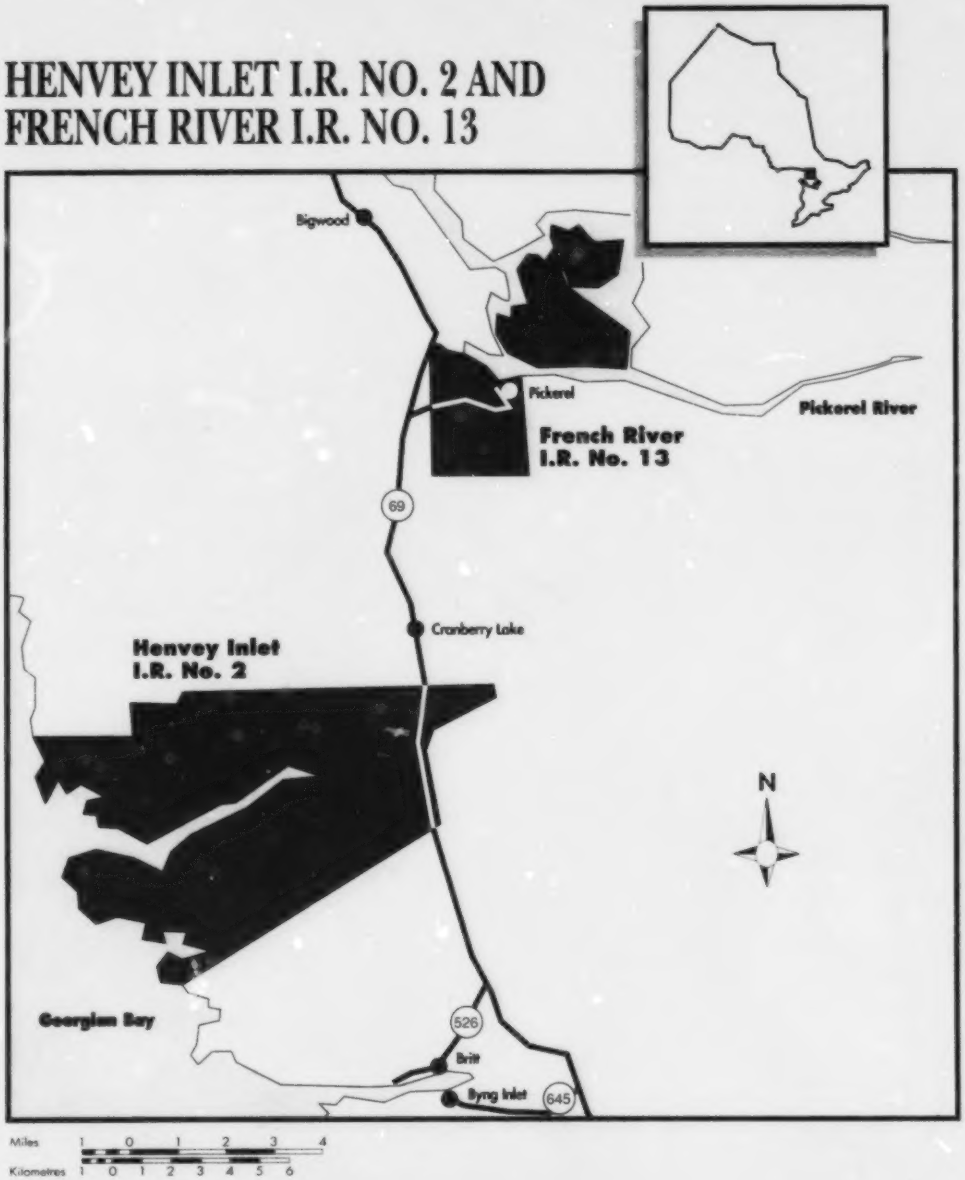
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CHNO-AM, CKSO, CBC
- **newspapers** one daily from Parry Sound
- **television** CBC, TVOntario; service from Sudbury and Parry Sound

Utilities

- **water** community system with community wells and pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

HENVEY INLET I.R. NO. 2 AND FRENCH RIVER I.R. NO. 13


Bigwood
Pickerel
Pickerel River
French River I.R. No. 13
69
Cranberry Lake
Henvey Inlet I.R. No. 2
N
Georgian Bay
526
Britt
Byng Inlet
645
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserves are approximately 60 km south of Sudbury; take Hwy. 69 north from Parry Sound or Hwy. 69 south from Sudbury

— Highway

▆ Reserve land

KASABONIKA LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 527 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 10 807 ha

Affiliations
TC: Shibogama Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Kasabonika Lake First Nation, Kasabonika, Ontario P0V 1Y0, Tel. (807) 535-2547, Fax (807) 535-1152

Historical Notes

The Kasabonika Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The community moved to its present site in 1962 and achieved full reserve status on January 13, 1976. Kasabonika Lake First Nation was a satellite community of the Big Trout Lake Band until formal separation occurred on January 13, 1976.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include: store and motel (operated by First Nation), two coffee shops, sawmill (operates intermittently), and arts and crafts (small-scale operations).

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Sineonokway Native School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire package on reserve
- one Anglican, one Pentecostal, one Full Gospel church
- recreation hall, First Nation hall, outdoor skating rink, craft centre, baseball diamond
- nursing station with two full-time nurses and a Community Health Representative
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

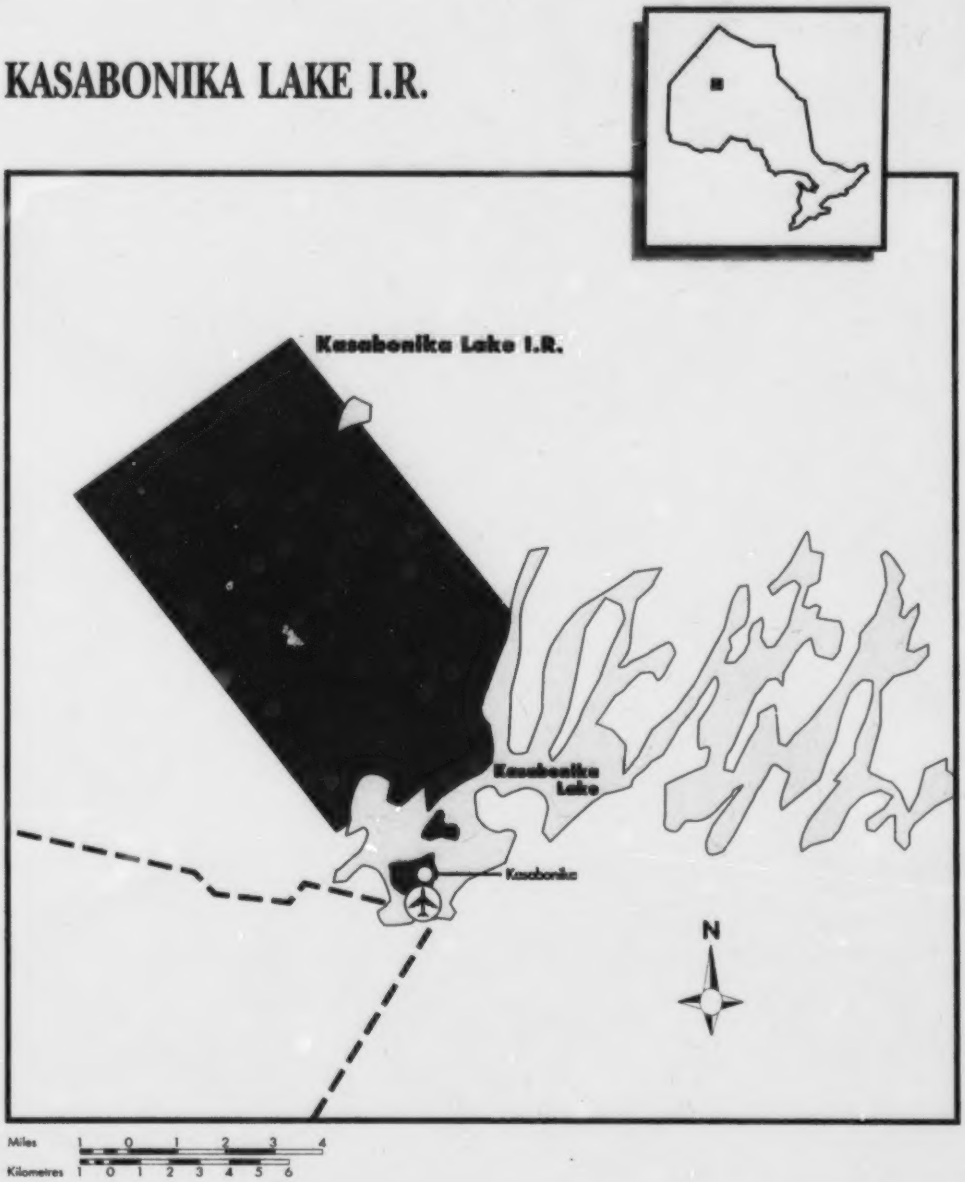
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFKP, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News,* one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, First Nation satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** separate pressure systems for school and nursing station
- **sewage** separate septic tanks for school and nursing station
- **other waste** landfill site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro diesel generators

KASABONIKA LAKE I.R.


Kasabonika Lake I.R.
Kasabonika Lake
Kasabonika
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 450 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air; there is also a winter road to Big Trout Lake

✈ Airport
– – Winter road
■ Reserve land

KASHECHEWAN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population
1 180 (Kashechewan First Nation office)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
36 346 ha (shared with Fort Albany First Nation)

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Kashechewan First Nation, c/o General Delivery, Kashechewan, Ontario P0L 1S0, Tel. (705) 275-4440, Fax (705) 275-1023

Historical Notes

The Fort Albany reserve originated as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post. The reserve boundaries were described in the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. During the 1950s, old Fort Albany was abandoned and the people separated into two communities. New Fort Albany is largely a Roman Catholic community, situated on the south shore of the Albany River and on Sinclair Island. The second community, Kashechewan, is predominantly Anglican and is situated on the north bank of the Albany River. After the communities split, some Band members moved on to Calstock and Moosonee.

Industries

Local industries include a general store, a confectionery and a motel (First Nation operated).

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- St. Andrew Elementary School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Timmins, North Bay and Moosonee

Community Services and Facilities

- fire truck, some firefighting equipment and a team of volunteers
- Anglican church
- community hall, recreation hall (shared with Fort Albany First Nation)
- health clinic with two nurses and three local staff members; Community Health Representative and doctors visit regularly from Moose Factory
- hospital services available in Moose Factory and Fort Albany
- air ambulance service provided as needed
- home support program, homemakers program
- First Nation welfare office
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. South Porcupine Detachment

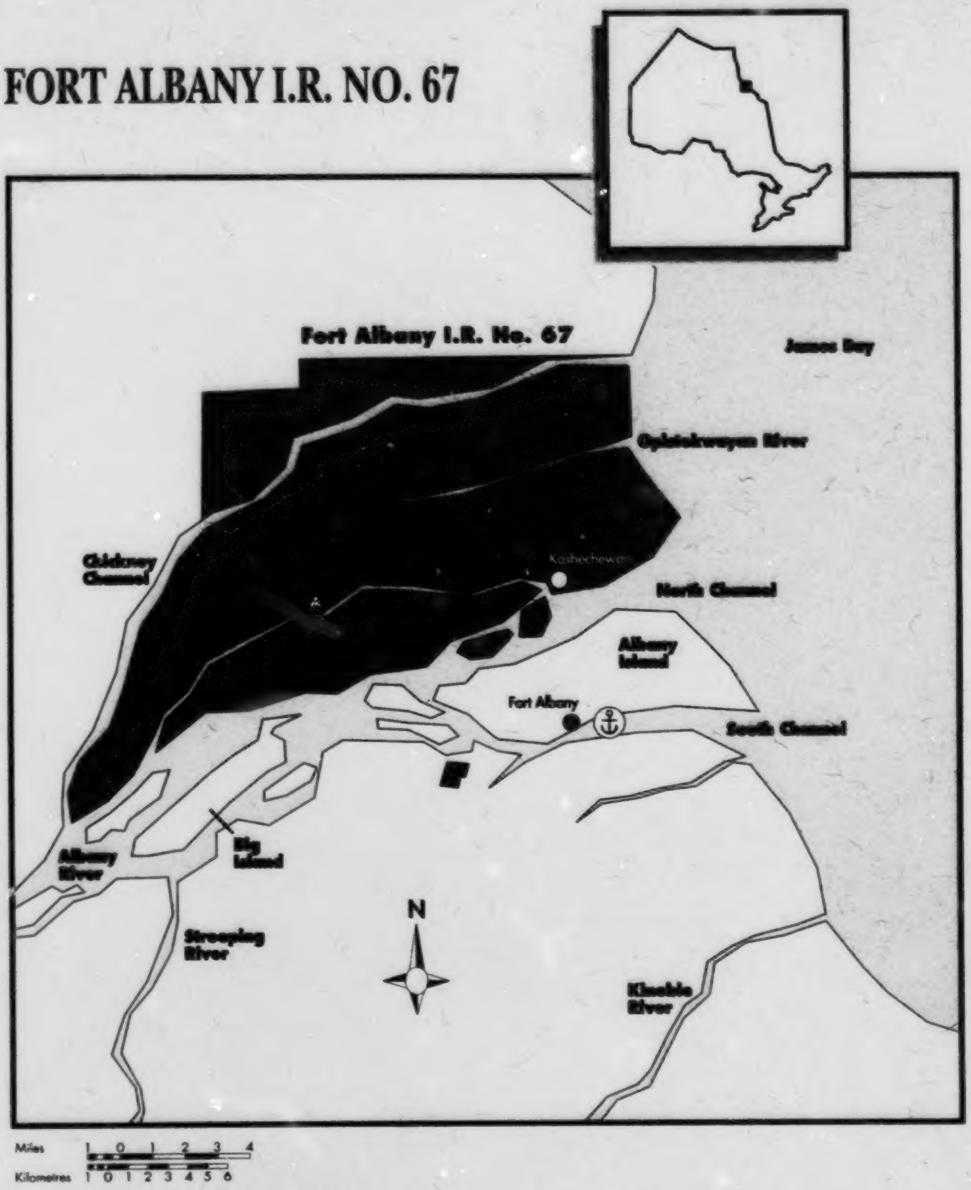
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-FM, CKGB, CKAP, CHMO
- **newspapers** *Globe and Mail* (daily); also one weekly from Moosonee and one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** Mid-Canada Television (CBC affiliate), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** local pumps, water treatment wells
- **sewage** sewage lagoons
- **other waste** dump site off reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

FORT ALBANY I.R. NO. 67


Fort Albany I.R. No. 67
James Bay
Opistokwayan River
Chickney Channel
Kashechewan
North Channel
Albany Island
Fort Albany
South Channel
Albany River
Big Island
Stooping River
N
Kinoble River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 450 km north of Timmins and 700 km northwest of North Bay, and is accessible by air; the reserve area is shared with Fort Albany First Nation

⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land

KEE-WAY-WIN

Settlement Population 392 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 18 900 ha*

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Kee-Way-Win, c/o General Delivery, Sandy Lake, Ontario P0V 1V0, Tel. (807) 774-1210, Fax (807) 535-1152

Historical Notes

Kee-Way-Win, from an Ojibway word meaning "going home," achieved official Band status in April of 1985. Many of the older Kee-Way-Win people have traditionally hunted and trapped in the area around Eastern Sandy Lake, and feel they will be "going home" by moving to a new reserve east of the present Sandy Lake community. The Kee-Way-Win people, known as "East Sandy Lakers," consider themselves the original inhabitants of the Big Sandy Lake area. The Governments of Canada, Ontario, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and six of its member First Nations (Aroland, Kee-Way-Win, McDowell Lake, New Slate Falls, Saugeen and Wawakapewin) signed an agreement in December 1991 to make lands available to establish Indian reserves in the six communities and to provide basic community facilities.

Industries

Information not available.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- one school, operated by volunteer Mennonite teacher in 1989/90

Secondary

- grades 9-10 students attend Sandy Lake School
- grades 11-12 students board in Sioux Lookout and Red Lake
- WAHSA Distance Education program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- recreation centre
- four traditional burial grounds
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- health support and social services provided through Sandy Lake nursing station
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- part-time Referral Clerk
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Northwest Patrol

Communications

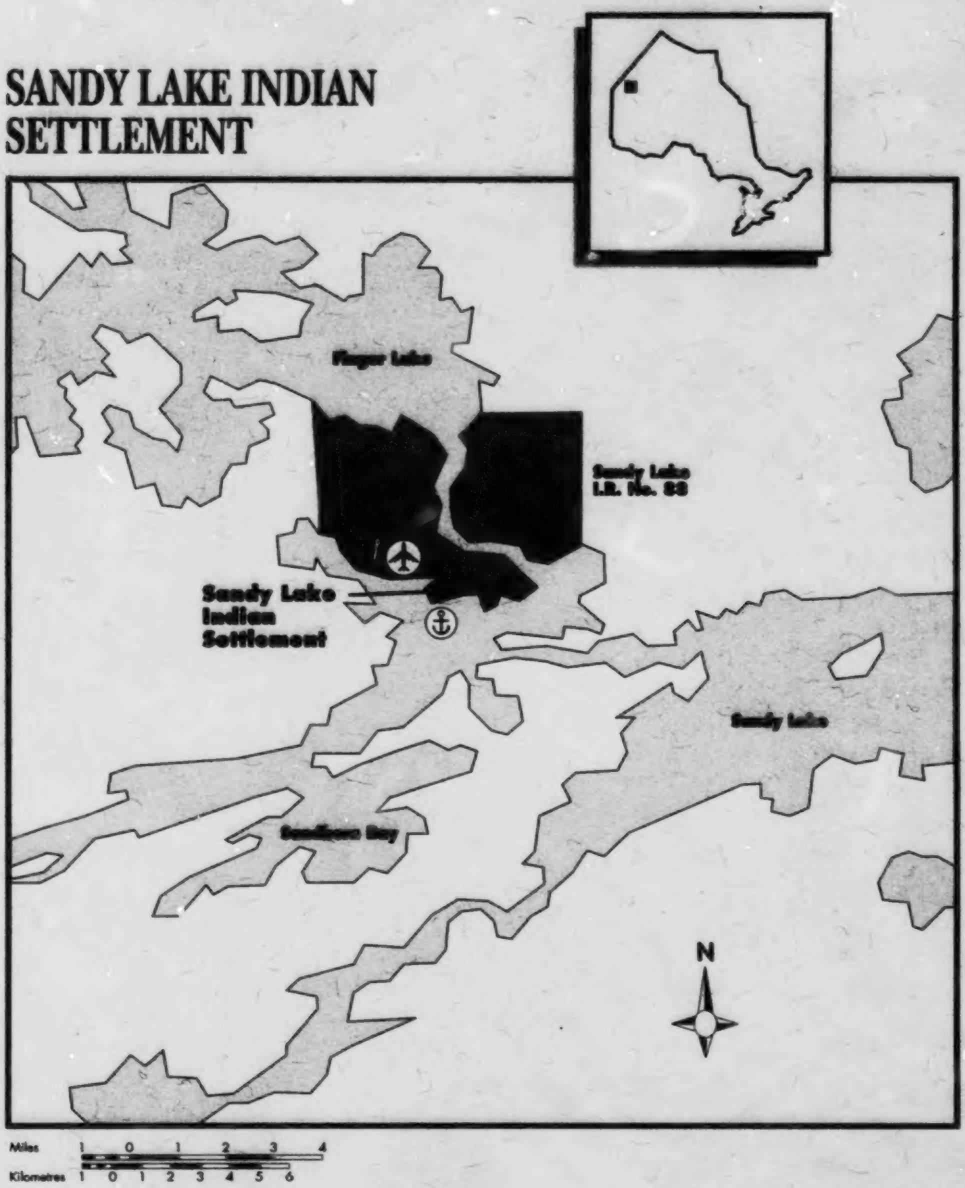
- **telephone** Bell Canada (one telephone)
- **radio** service not available
- **newspapers** none available
- **television** service not available

Utilities

- **water** drinking water drawn from Sandy Lake
- **sewage** no sewage facilities available
- **other waste** no disposal site available
- **energy/electricity** portable generators in some homes

*Pursuant to an agreement signed on December 9, 1991, Ontario has provided Ontario Crown land, which the federal government will designate through an order-in-council, as Indian reserve land for the use and benefit of Kee-Way-Win First Nation.

SANDY LAKE INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Finger Lake
Sandy Lake I.R. No. 88
Sandy Lake Indian Settlement
Sandy Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 225 km northeast of Red Lake and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

⚓ Seaplane base

■ Settlement land

KINGFISHER LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 313 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 6 963 ha (596 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Shibogama Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Kingfisher Lake First Nation, Kingfisher Lake, Ontario P0V 1Z0, Tel. (807) 532-2067, Fax (807) 532-2063

Historical Notes

The Kingfisher reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. In 1808 the Hudson's Bay Company established an outpost at Big Beaver House, 12 km southwest of the present Kingfisher settlement. At the time, both the Kingfisher Lake and Wunnumin Lake people were summer residents at Big Beaver House which was serviced from Big Trout Lake, an outpost of Fort Severn.

In 1965, those people who still remained at Big Beaver House moved on to Kingfisher Lake. This new location was more central to their trapline areas and offered a better village site for future development than did Big Beaver House, which was surrounded by muskeg. In 1975 Kingfisher Lake achieved official Band status when it formally separated from the Big Trout Lake Band.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include:
store (First Nation operated), general store, laundromat, fur handling/supply shop, office equipment leasing store, tourist outpost, coffee shop/video game centre, craft shop, sawmill, tractor rental, various First Nation investments (including real estate) in Thunder Bay, and motel (to open in 1991).

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Kamisquabika Public School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with some firefighting equipment
- one Anglican church, one all-denominational church
- First Nation/community hall, outdoor skating rink, baseball diamond, school gymnasium, library, communal garden
- small business centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Round Lake)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital by air ambulance
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Sioux Lookout Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

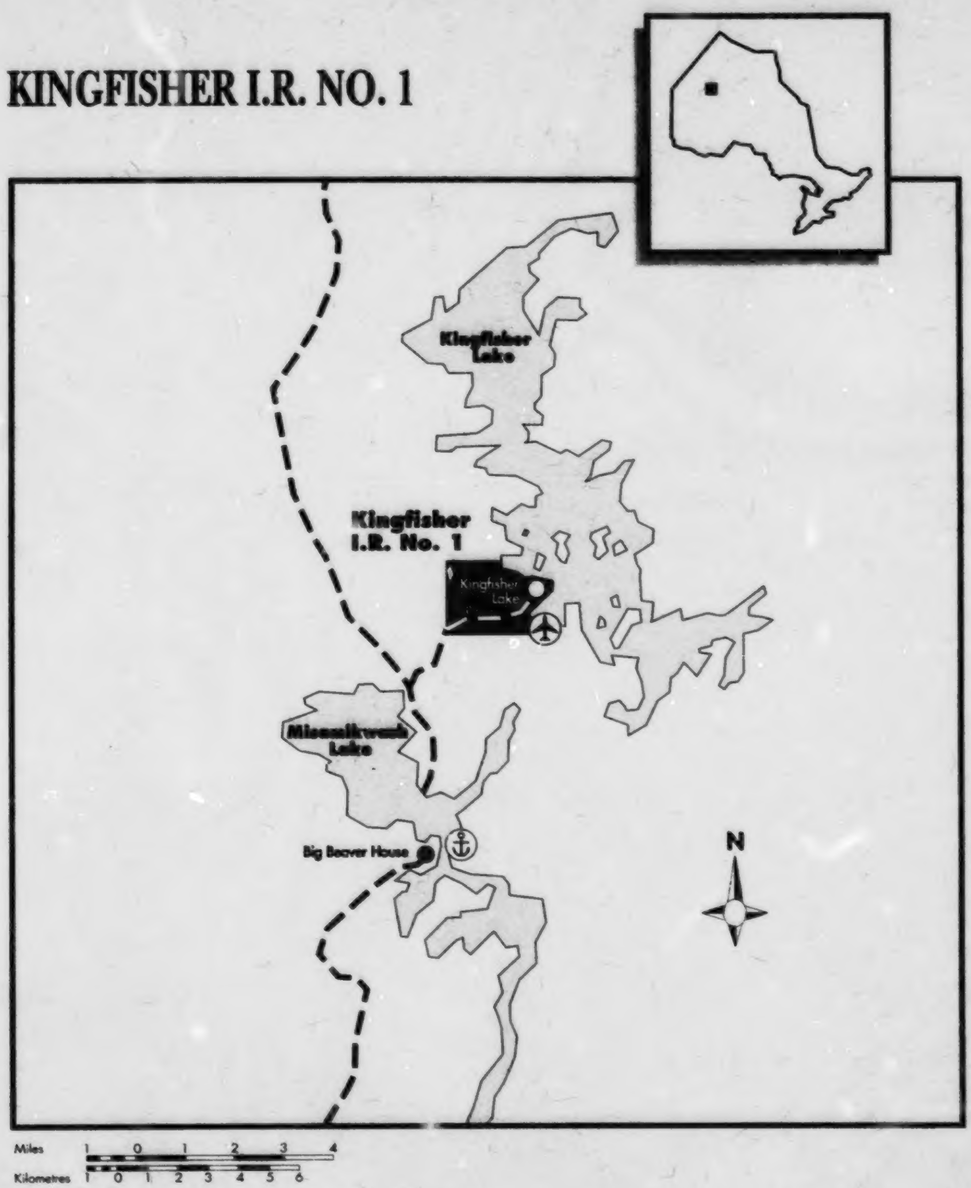
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada service to 80 locations
- **radio** community FM radio, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, Wawatay Network

Utilities

- **water** separate water systems for school, laundromat and health clinic
- **sewage** separate septic tanks for school, laundromat and health clinic
- **other waste** refuse site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

KINGFISHER I.R. NO. 1


Kingfisher Lake
Kingfisher I.R. No. 1
Kingfisher Lake
Missamikwash Lake
Big Beaver House
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 360 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air; there are also winter roads to Big Beaver House (10 km south) and Big Trout Lake (75 km north), and seaplane access at Big Beaver House

✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
– – Winter road
■ Reserve land

LAC LA CROIX FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 235 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	over 7%
	• Aboriginal	79%
	• English & Aboriginal	14%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 6 214 ha

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government

Lac La Croix First Nation, P.O. Box 640, Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 3M9, Tel. (807) 485-2431, Fax (807) 485-2583

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Lac La Croix First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company. The Band moved from an Indian settlement at Kawa Bay to a reserve at Neguaguon Lake in 1910.

Quetico Provincial Park was created by the Ontario government in 1913, but contained within its boundaries were Sturgeon Lake I.R. No. 24C and Lac La Croix I.R. No. 25D. In 1950, the land identified as Sturgeon Lake I.R. No. 24C became, by Regulation under the *Ontario Provincial Park Act*, part of Quetico Provincial Park, leaving only the Lac La Croix reserve (now Neguaguon Lake I.R. No. 25D).

Industries

Trapping, forestry, wild rice harvesting and guiding are principal occupations. More than two thirds of the labour force is concentrated in the non-government service sector, and an additional one quarter in government service activities. Some workers are also employed in construction industries. Local industries include one convenience store, and a guiding association (owned and operated by Lac La Croix First Nation).

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Lac La Croix Elementary School, K-8 (provincially operated)

Secondary

- Lac La Croix High School, grades 9-12 (provincially operated)

Community Services and Facilities

- health clinic with one Community Health Representative
- hospital services available in Atikokan
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Atikokan Detachment

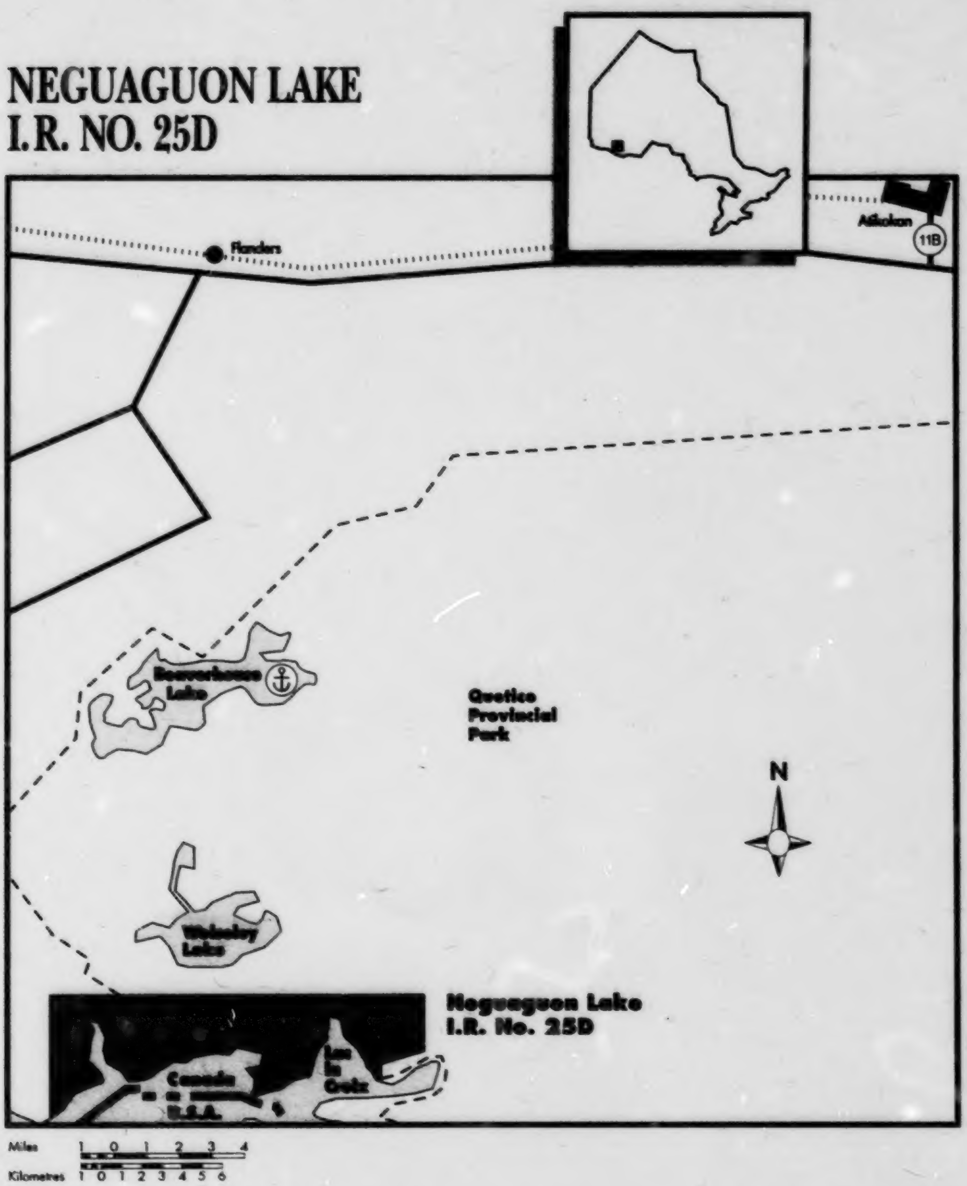
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM (Fort Frances), KDAL-AM (Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.)
- **newspapers** one weekly available from Fort Frances
- **television** CBWT (CBC affiliate — Winnipeg), ABC and CBS (Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.)

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also water delivery truck and four private wells
- **sewage** private systems — privies and septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Northern Electric Co-op. (Virginia, Minnesota, U.S.A.)

NEGUAGUON LAKE
I.R. NO. 25D


Flanders
Atikokan
11B
Beaverhouse Lake
Quetico Provincial Park
N
Wolseley Lake
Neguaguon Lake I.R. No. 25D
Canada
U.S.A.
Lac la Croix
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: classified as a "remote" community, located 25 air miles (25-35 minutes) southeast of Fort Frances, Ontario. Access also by float plane in summer, ski plane in winter. Access also by winter ice road from Crane Lake, Minnesota

⚓	Seaplane base	—	Highway
- - - -	Provincial park boundary	·······	Railway
▬ ■ ■	International boundary	■	Reserve land
		■	Urban settlement

LAC SEUL FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 603 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	34%
• Aboriginal	55%
• English & Aboriginal	11%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base 26 822 ha

Affiliations

TC: Independent First Nations Alliance
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Lac Seul First Nation, P.O. Box 100, Hudson,
Ontario P0V 1X0
Frenchman's Head:
Tel. (807) 582-3503, Fax (807) 582-3449
Kejick Bay:
Tel. (807) 582-3211, Fax (807) 582-3493

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Lac Seul First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Lac Seul reserve was first surveyed in 1882 and was vested in law by the Ontario government in 1915. A Hudson's Bay Company trading post was later established at Lac Seul. Part of the reserve was flooded in the 1930s when a dam was constructed at Ear Falls.

Industries

Trapping, forestry, wild rice farming, guiding and camp help are major occupations on reserve. Many people commute to Hudson and Sioux Lookout for work. Almost three fifths of the labour force is involved in government services, and a further one fifth in non-government service industries. Approximately one tenth of all workers are employed in the forestry industry, while the rest are scattered amongst fishing and trapping, manufacturing, construction, and trade industries. Local industries include a fishing/hunting camp on reserve, a general store and a coffee shop in Kejick Bay.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- David Kejick School, K-8 (First Nation operated) (for Kejick Bay)
- schools also available in Town of Hudson (for Frenchman's Head)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on reserve
- Pentecostal church
- First Nation/community hall in Frenchman's Head
- health clinic (satellite station operating out of Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital by air ambulance
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

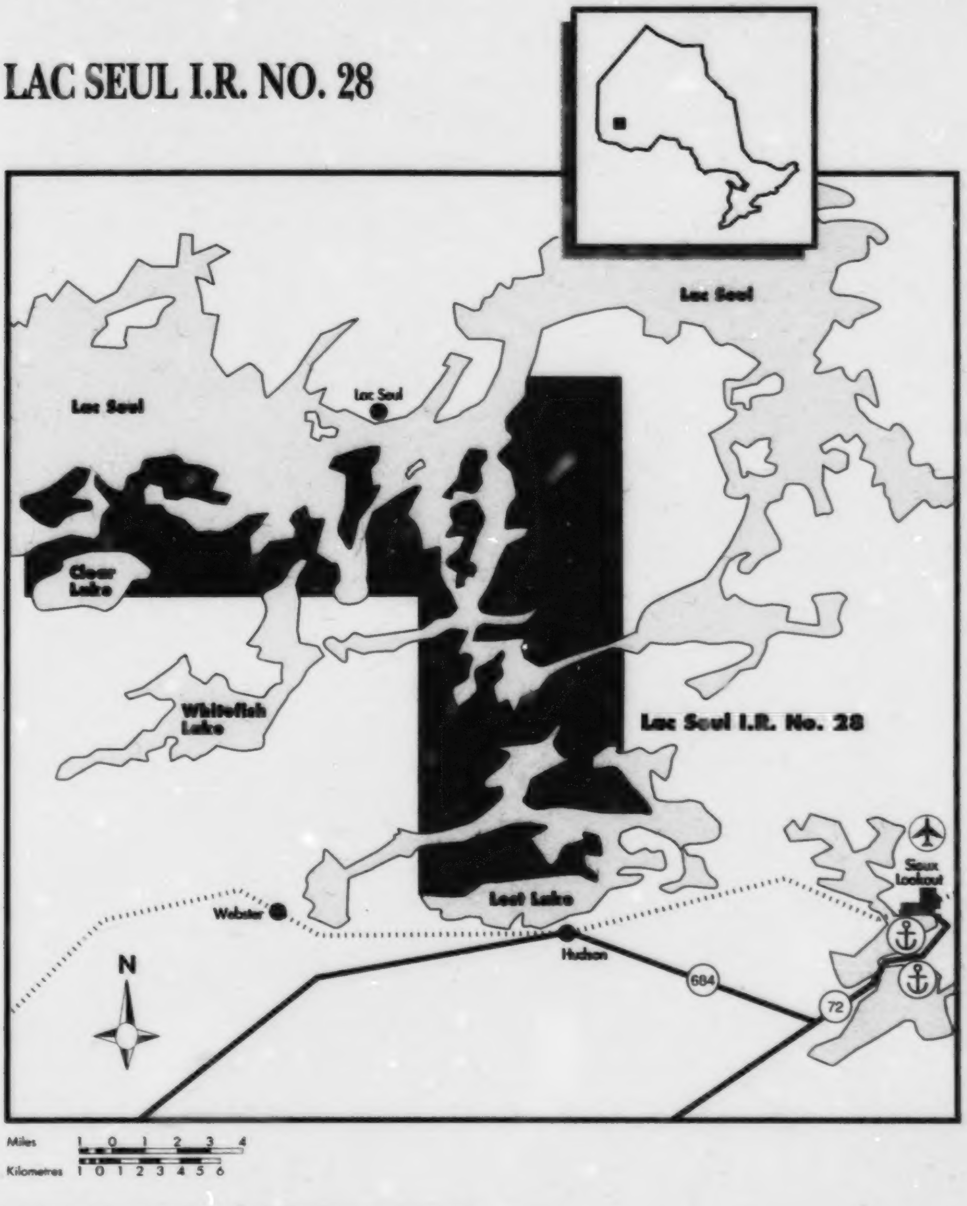
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC (Thunder Bay), CKDR (Dryden)
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (Winnipeg), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** separate water system at school; community draws its water from the lake
- **sewage** separate septic tanks at school and First Nation hall; also some private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

LAC SEUL I.R. NO. 28


Lac Seul
Lac Seul
Lac Seul
Clear Lake
Whitefish Lake
Lac Seul I.R. No. 28
Lost Lake
Webster
Hudson
684
72
Sioux Lookout
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km west of Sioux Lookout; take Hwy. 72 south from Sioux Lookout and exit onto Hwy. 684 west

✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
— Highway
▬ Reserve land
······ Railway
▬ Urban settlement

LANSDOWNE HOUSE FIRST NATION

Settlement Population 222 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
located on Crown land — negotiations to establish reserve currently under way

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Lansdowne House First Nation, Lansdowne House, Ontario (via Pickle Lake, Ontario)
P0T 1Z0, Tel. (807) 479-2570, Fax (807) 479-1138

Historical Notes

The Lansdowne House area has long been the site of a traditional settlement. The establishment of a Hudson's Bay Company trading post attracted further settlement to the area. Members of Lansdowne House First Nation at one time belonged to the Fort Hope Band (now Eabametoong First Nation), signatories to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The community split in 1975, with the fractional group formally separating and relocating to Summer Beaver Indian Settlement. Lansdowne House First Nation is currently (March 1991) negotiating reserve status.

Industries

Local industries include: general store, co-op store, sawmill for local purposes, grocery store, and truck service.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Lansdowne House Day School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary
- students board in Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- one Anglican and one Roman Catholic church
- community hall, bingo hall
- health clinic with a full-time nurse and a Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Fort Hope)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- AA building
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment

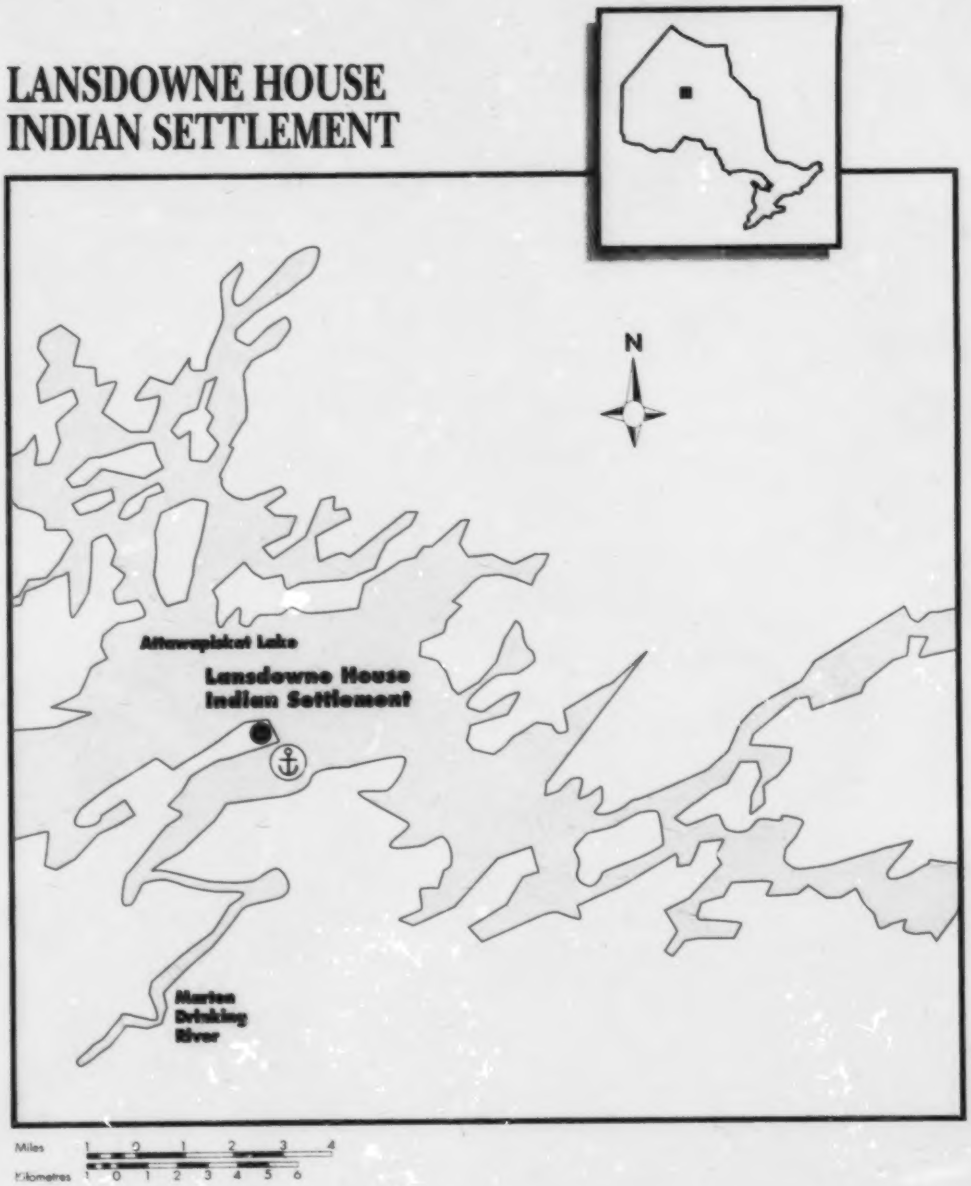
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada Telesat System
- **radio** community radio (Native run)
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** TVOntario, community satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** water main system and chlorination treatment facility for government facilities only
- **sewage** system for government buildings only
- **other waste** garbage truck hauls solid waste to garbage pits
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro generators

LANSDOWNE HOUSE INDIAN SETTLEMENT


N
Attawapiskat Lake
Lansdowne House Indian Settlement
Marten Drinking River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 245 km northwest of Nakina and is accessible by air

⚓ Seaplane base

● Settlement land

LONG LAKE NO. 58 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 321 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue:

English	91%
Aboriginal	7%
English & Aboriginal	0%
French & Other	2%

Land Base 217 ha

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Long Lake No. 58 First Nation, P.O. Box 609,
Longlac, Ontario P0T 2A0, Tel. (807) 876-2292,
Fax (807) 876-2757

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Long Lake No. 58 First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories. In about 1800 the North West Company built the Long Lake Fort, said to have been the site of an old French post.

The Long Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 and was confirmed by Order-in-Council in 1914. The original reserve area was located east and south of its present location, but a 1887 survey indicated that the land was not suitable for the installation of services, so the reserve was moved to its present site. In 1907, after the signing of the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9, the names of 65 members of the Long Lake Band were transferred from the Robinson-Superior annuity pay list (Long Lake No. 58) to the annuity pay list for Treaty No. 9 (Long Lake No. 77 — Ginoogaming).

Industries

Almost two thirds of workers are concentrated in government service activities, with a further one fifth in manufacturing. A few are involved in forestry and in non-government service industries. Local industries include a confectionery.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Longlac

Secondary
- students bused to Geraldton

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection services provided by Longlac Fire Department
- Roman Catholic church
- skating rink, baseball diamond
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- hospital and ambulance services available in Geraldton
- community school bus transports children to/from Geraldton
- day care centre
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. Longlac Detachment

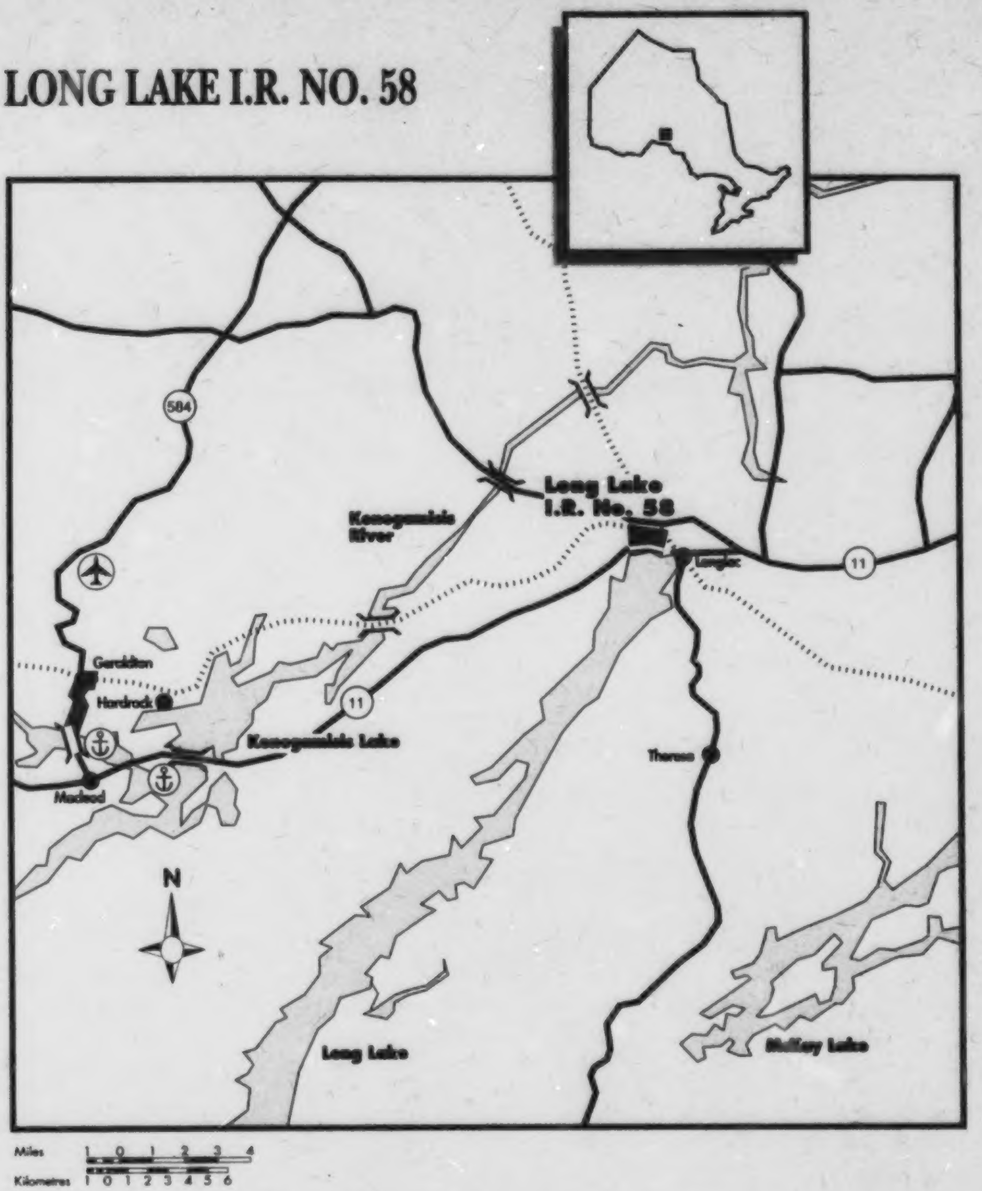
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC Northern Network)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Longlac, one weekly from Geraldton
- **television** CBC, TVOntario, community satallite dish

Utilities

- **water** community system connected to the Town of Longlac water supply system
- **sewage** community system connected to the Town of Longlac sewage system
- **other waste** Town of Longlac landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

LONG LAKE I.R. NO. 58


Long Lake
I.R. No. 58
Kenogamisis River
584
11
Longlac
Geraldton
Hardrock
Kenogamisis Lake
Macleod
Theresa
N
Long Lake
McKay Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 40 km northeast of Geraldton; take Hwy. 11 east directly into reserve

✈ Airport
— Highway
······ Railway
⌒ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

MAGNETAWAN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 49 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	73%
	Aboriginal	27%
	English & Aboriginal	0%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base 4 715 ha

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka

(P) Parry Sound

Government

Magnetawan First Nation, R.R. #1, P.O. Box 15,
Britt, Ontario P0G 1A0, Tel. (705) 383-2477,
Fax (705) 383-2566

Historical Notes

The Magnetawan reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, as signed by Chief Pamiquonaishkung. The reserve was first surveyed in 1853 and confirmed by Order-in-Council in January of 1853. In 1907, an additional tract of land in the Township of Wallbridge was added to the reserve to compensate for an error made in the 1853 survey.

Industries

The First Nation office accounts for half of the labour force (administration), and the remainder is concentrated in construction and non-government service industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Britt

Secondary

- students bused to Parry Sound

Community Services and Facilities

- none available

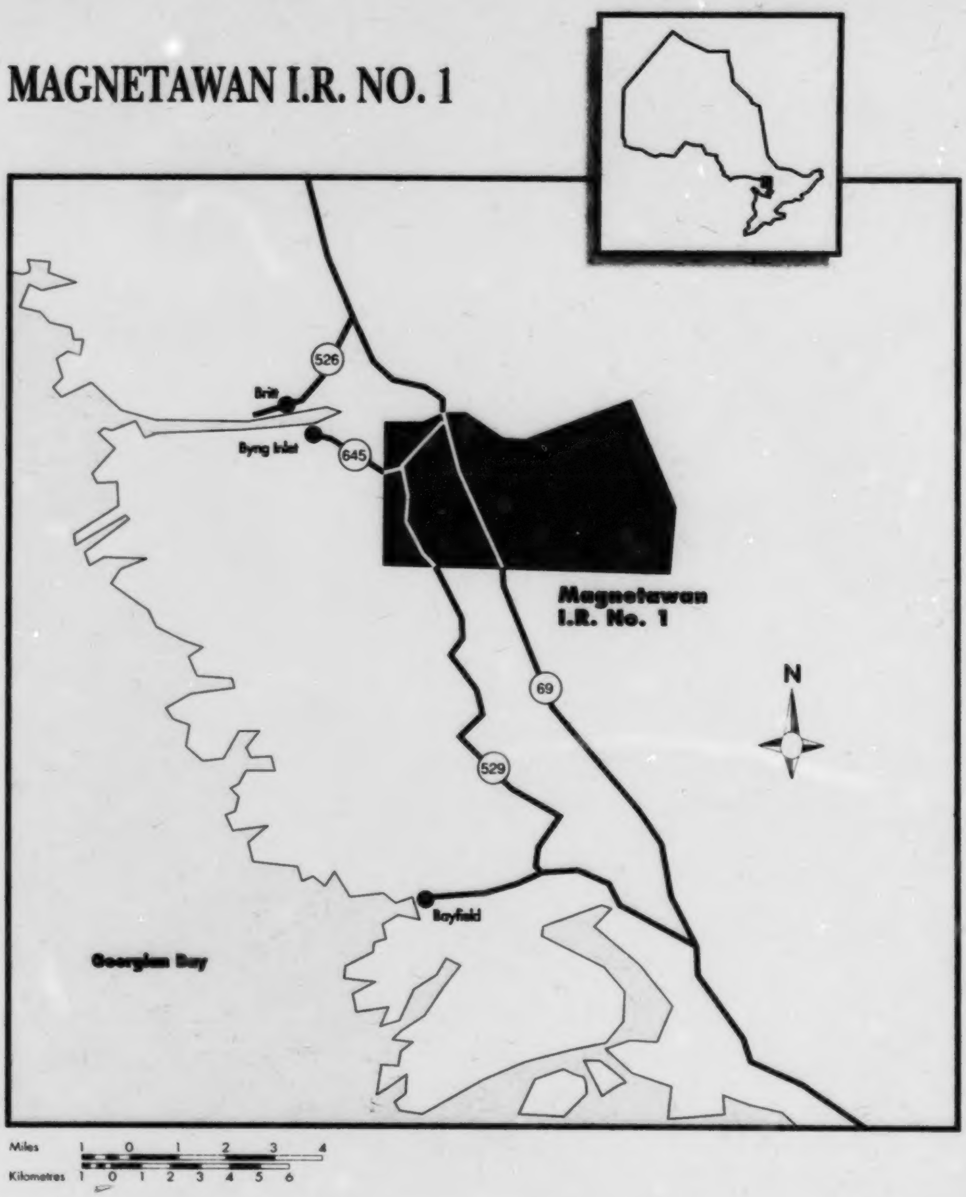
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** service from Parry Sound
- **newspapers** service from Parry Sound
- **television** service from Parry Sound, Owen Sound and Sudbury

Utilities

- **water** community wells and pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site at Byng Inlet
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MAGNETAWAN I.R. NO. 1


Britt
526
Byng Inlet
645
Magnetawan I.R. No. 1
69
529
Bayfield
Georgian Bay
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 60 km northwest of Parry Sound; take Hwy. 69 north from Parry Sound or south from Sudbury

— Highway
▬ Reserve land

MARTEN FALLS FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 201 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	23%
	• Aboriginal	50%
	• English & Aboriginal	27%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 7 770 ha

Affiliations
TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Marten Falls First Nation, Ogoki, Ontario (via Nakina, Ontario) P0T 2L0, Tel. (807) 349-2509, Fax (807) 349-2511

Historical Notes

The original Marten Falls settlement area was located near the site of one of the first inland Hudson's Bay Company trading posts, established in the 1600s. The boundaries of the Marten Falls reserve were fixed at a location opposite the trading post and were fully described in the Schedule of Reserves contained in the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The Marten Falls people also traded regularly at Fort Albany during the early 1900s. In 1922 the reserve relocated to its present site near the Town of Ogoki, approximately 65 km west of Marten Falls.

Industries

Almost half of the labour force is involved in government service industries, with the rest divided almost equally amongst construction, transportation, communications and other utility industries, trade industries, and non-government service activities. Local industries include a department store and a sawmill for local purposes.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Henry Coaster Memorial School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students board in Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- one Roman Catholic and one Anglican church
- community hall, pool hall, skating rink
- health clinic with nursing assistant
- fly-in courts are held two to three times per year
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Geraldton Detachment

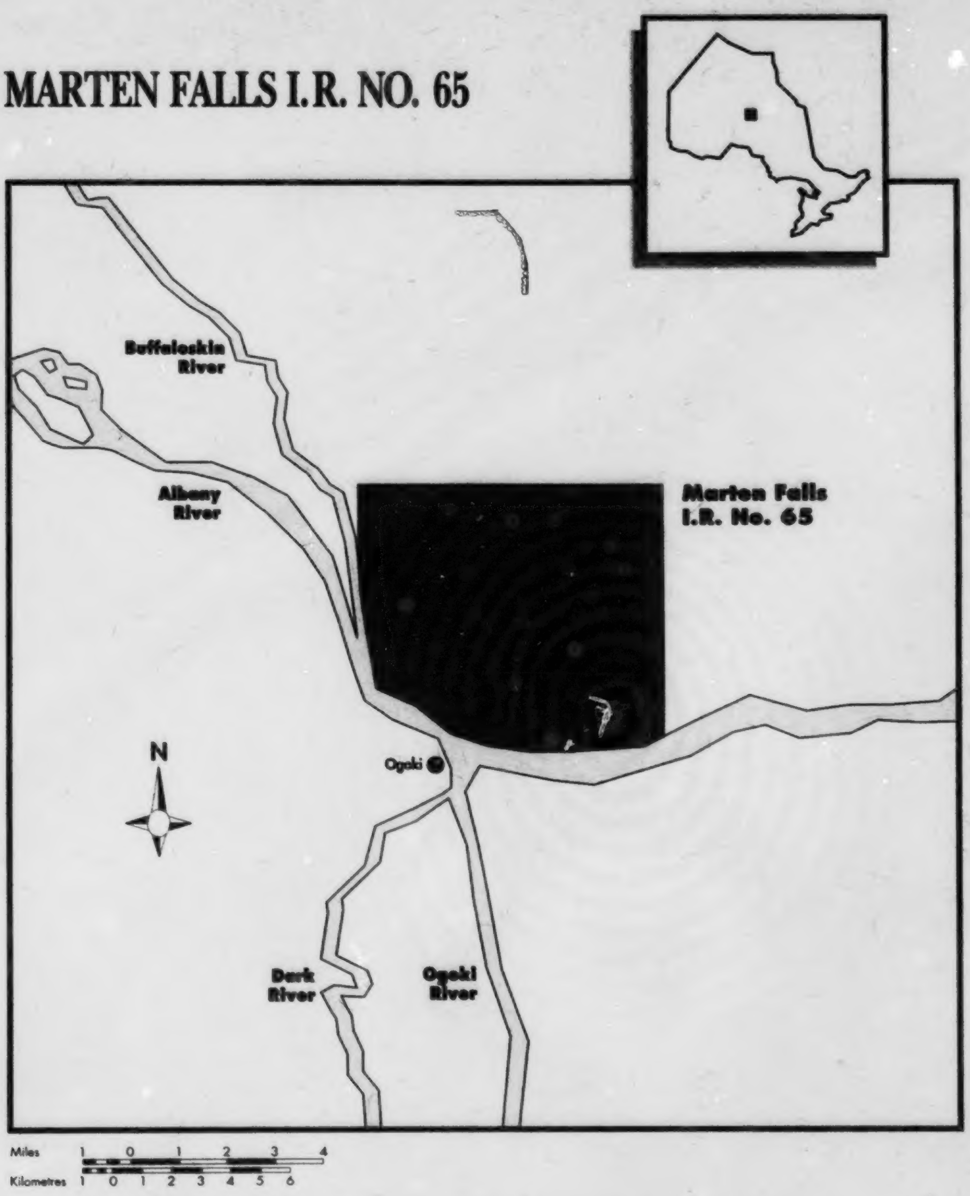
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** community radio station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** TVOntario, community satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** water main system with partial chlorination treatment facility; also six community wells
- **sewage** septic system
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** diesel generator

MARTEN FALLS I.R. NO. 65


Buffaloskin River
Albany River
Marten Falls I.R. No. 65
N
Ogoki
Dark River
Ogoki River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 170 km northeast of Nakina and is accessible by air year-round, and by ice road in winter (winter vehicles only)

■ Reserve land

MATACHEWAN FIRST NATION

On-reserve population 55 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 4 159 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Timiskaming
(P) Timiskaming

Government
Matachewan First Nation, P.O. Box 208,
Matachewan, Ontario P0K 1M0, Tel. (705)
565-2288

Historical Notes

The boundaries of the Matachewan reserve were fully described in the Schedule of Reserves contained in the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. In June of 1906 the Treaty No. 9 Commissioners visited the Matachewan community, which was located on high ground at a point along the Montreal River.

Industries

Trapping is the principal occupation.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to public/separate schools in town of Matachewan

Secondary
- students bused to Kirkland Lake

Community Services and Facilities

- nurse visits twice a week; doctor visits once a week
- hospital services available in Kirkland Lake
- O.P.P. Kirkland Lake Detachment

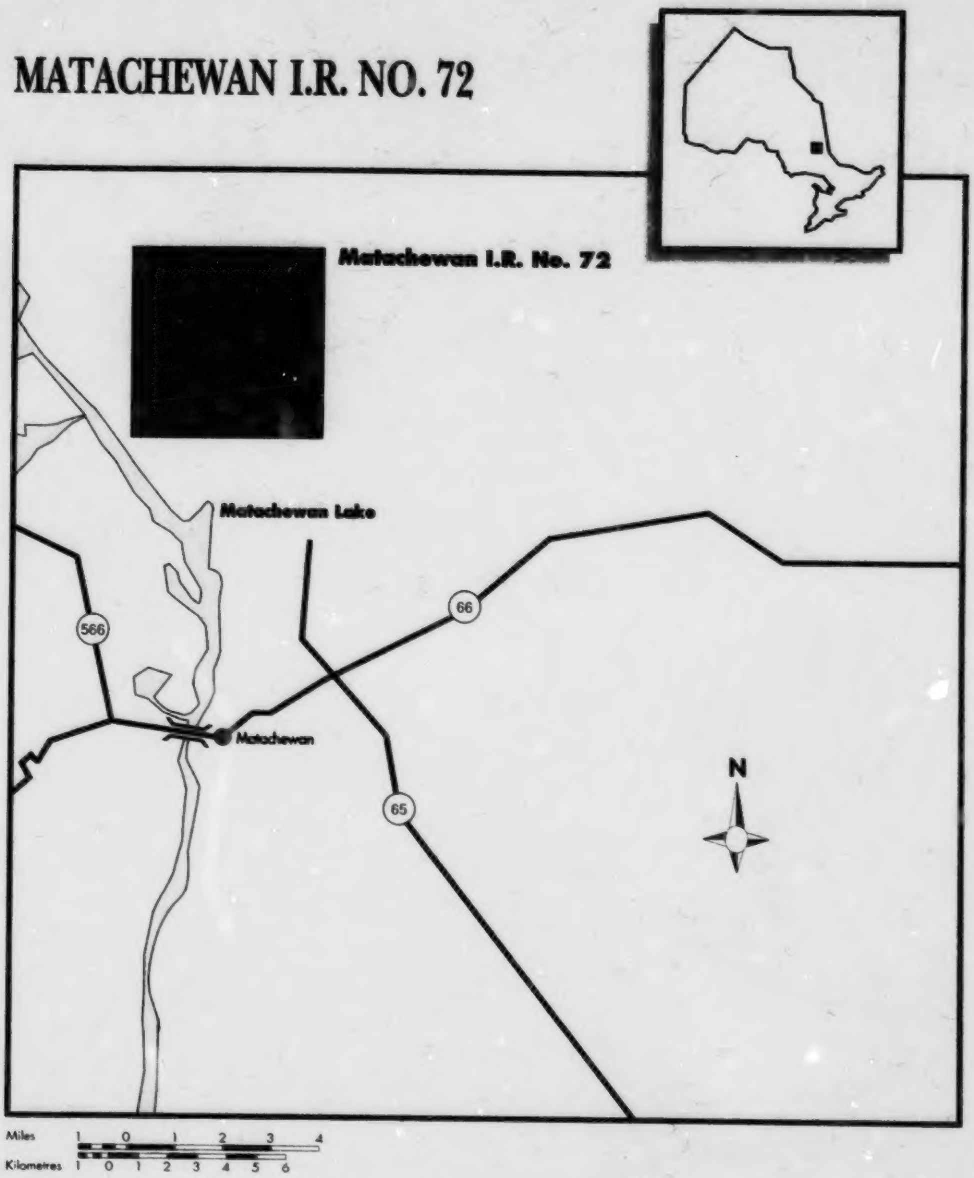
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Kirkland Lake local station (CJKL)
- **newspapers** *North Bay Nugget* (daily), *Northern Daily News* from Kirkland Lake, *Timmins Speaker* (daily)
- **television** MCTV

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MATACHEWAN I.R. NO. 72


Matachewan I.R. No. 72
Matachewan Lake
566
66
65
Matachewan
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 40 km west of Kirkland Lake and is accessible by air; or take Hwy. 66 southwest from Kirkland Lake and exit onto junction 65 north

— Highway
Bridge
▬ Reserve land

MATTAGAMI FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 116 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	83%
	Aboriginal	13%
	English & Aboriginal	0%
	French & Other	4%

Land Base 5 261 ha

Affiliations

TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Timmins — Chapleau
(P) Nickel Belt

Government

Mattagami First Nation, Gogama, Ontario
P0M 1W0, Tel. (705) 894-2072, Fax (705) 894-2887

Historical Notes

The Mattagami First Nation people are descendants of the Southeastern Ojibway. Prior to contact with the Europeans, the Ojibway led a nomadic existence, relying on hunting, fishing and gathering for their subsistence. Trading posts were established in the Mattagami area in 1794 and 1813. The James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9, negotiated during the summers of 1905 and 1906, was signed by the Mattagami people on July 7, 1906.

The reserve was confirmed by Order-in-Council in February of 1907, and was first surveyed in the summer of 1909. Hydro-electric power development along the Mattagami River began in 1911, and the Mattagami reserve was flooded in the 1920s as a result of this hydro-electric operation. In 1952, an additional 200 acres of land were added to the Mattagami reserve for the purpose of constructing a new town site.

Industries

E.B. Eddy, Morard Pulpwood, Sharont Entreprises and the provincial government are the principal employers. Some workers are employed in non-government service industries. Local industries include a variety store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Mattagami School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Timmins

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck, four fire hydrants, some firefighting equipment and a volunteer force
- one all-denominational church on reserve
- community hall, baseball field, outdoor rink
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- hospital and ambulance services available in Timmins
- social services available in Timmins
- O.P.P. Gogama Detachment

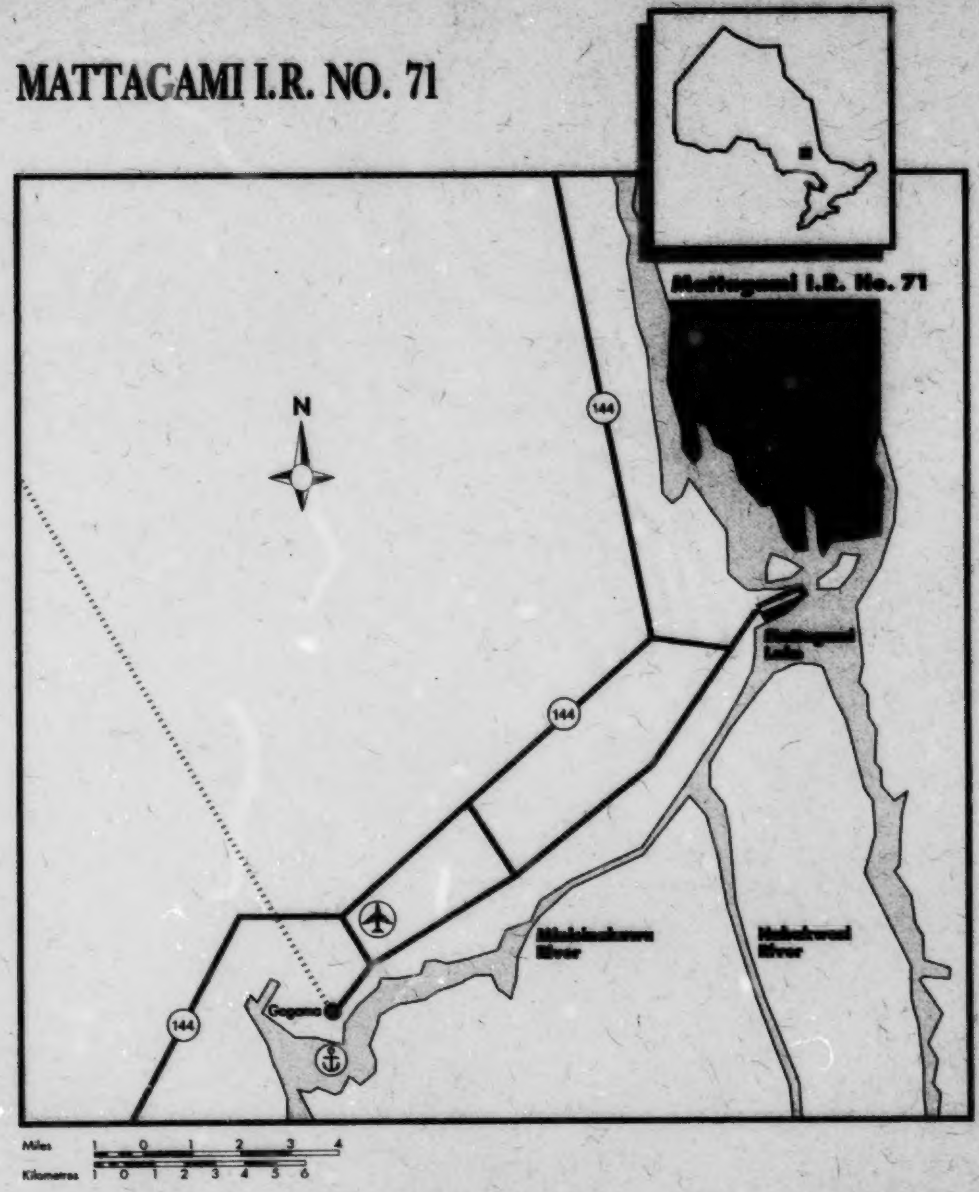
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKGB-AM, CFCL-AM (CBC affiliate), CKSO
- **newspapers** one daily from Timmins available in Gogama
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate — Timmins), CBC (French)

Utilities

- **water** community water system with two wells, two pumping stations and a filtration system
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MATTAGAMI I.R. NO. 71


Mattagami I.R. No. 71
N
144
144
144
Mattagami Lake
Minisinakwa River
Nabakwasi River
Gogama
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 70 km south of Timmins; take Hwy. 144 south from Timmins

✈ Airport
⚓ Seplane base
— Highway
▬ Reserve land
······· Railway

MICHIPICOTEN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 52 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 3 631 ha

Affiliations
TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Timmins — Chapleau
(P) Algoma

Government
Michipicoten First Nation, R.R. #1 , P.O. Box 26, Site 7, Wawa, Ontario P0S 1K0, Tel. (705) 856-4455

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Michipicoten First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

Fort Michipicoten was at one time the site of a French post, said to have been established around 1700. The old post was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 and became for many years the principal trading post on the north shore of Lake Superior. Representatives of Michipicoten signed the Robinson-Superior Treaty in 1850, and a reserve was set aside for the Band out of the land ceded. The Gros Cap reserve was first surveyed in 1853. On April 10, 1855 Michipicoten entered into a treaty with the government to cede a one square mile portion of its reserve land.

Industries

No local industry.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Wawa

Secondary
- students bused to Wawa

Community Services and Facilities

- Michipicoten Fire Department serves reserve
- recreational facilities available in Wawa
- medical and social services available in Wawa
- Michipicoten Police Department serves reserve
- O.P.P. Wawa Detachment

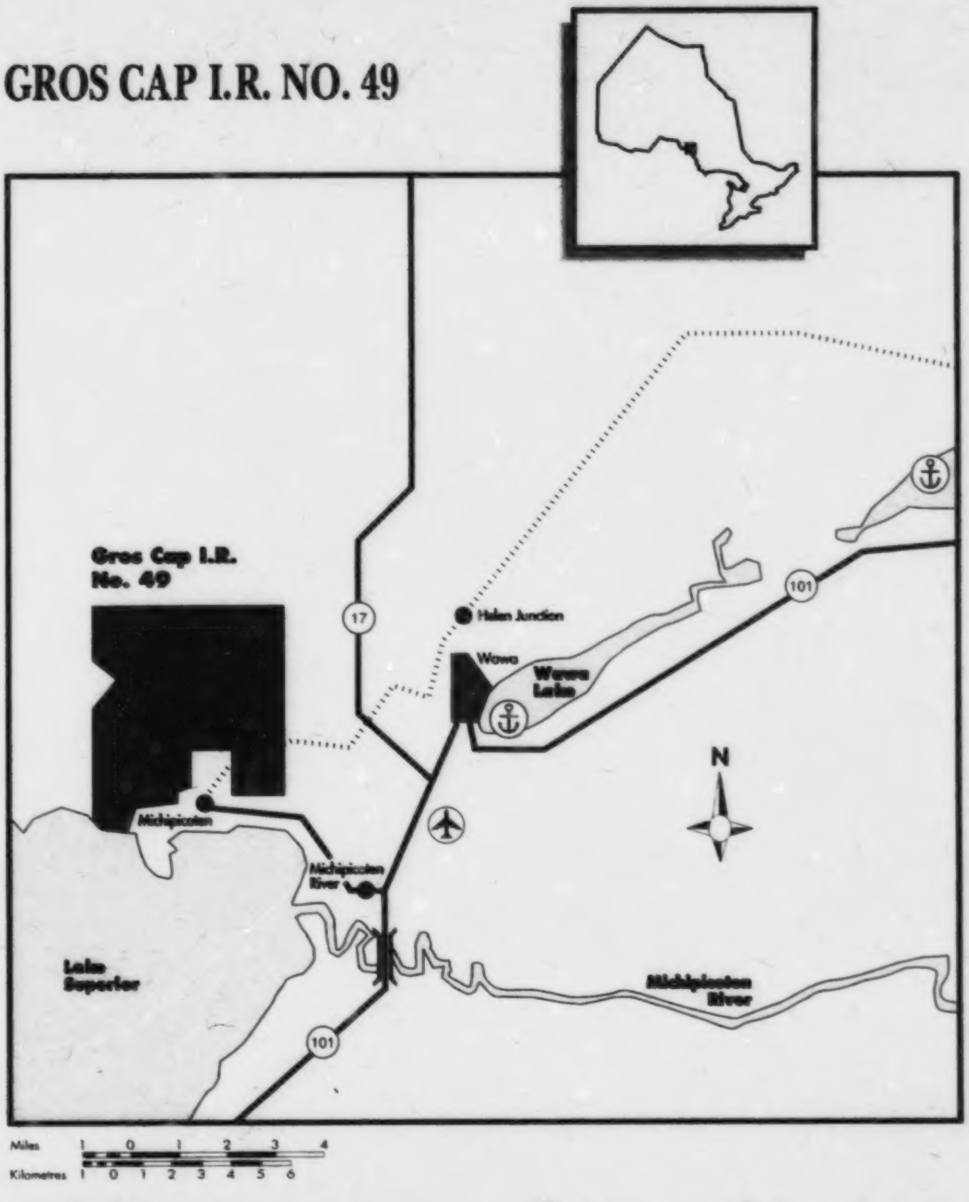
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-AM, Q104-AM
- **newspapers** none available
- **television** CBC, CBLT

Utilities

- **water** water main system with a pumping station
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Great Lakes Power Corporation, Ontario Hydro

GROS CAP I.R. NO. 49


Gros Cap I.R.
No. 49
17
Helen Junction
Wawa
Wawa
Lake
101
N
Michipicoten
Michipicoten
River
Lake
Superior
Michipicoten
River
101
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 5 km west of Wawa

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
≍ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

MISSISSAUGA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 364 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	85%
Aboriginal	15%
English & Aboriginal	0%
French & Other	0%

Land Base
1 977 ha
99% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma

Government
Mississauga First Nation, P.O. Box 1299, Blind River, Ontario P0R 1B0, Tel. (705) 356-1621, Fax (705) 356-1740

Historical Notes

The Mississauga people have occupied the area of the present-day reserve (on the north shore of Lake Huron) for centuries, living a traditional life of hunting, fishing, trapping and trading. Like other groups of Indian people living on the north shore of Lake Huron, the Mississauga became involved in the European fur trade early on — probably by the mid-17th century.

The North West Company established the first trading post at the mouth of the Mississagi River in about 1800, and the Hudson's Bay Company assumed the management of Fort Mississagi after the two companies amalgamated in 1821. Family trapping territories were in use by the late 18th or early 19th century, and in the mid-1800s, when the Robinson-Huron Treaty was negotiated with the Mississauga and other groups of Ojibway living on the north shore of Lake Huron, the people were still dependent on hunting, fishing, gathering and some horticulture for their subsistence.

Industries

Half of the labour force is employed in government service industries, and an additional one fifth in each of manufacturing and non-government service industries. Some workers are employed in primary industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Blind River

Secondary
- students bused to Blind River

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall, library, resource centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre with two programs
- homemakers program, home support program

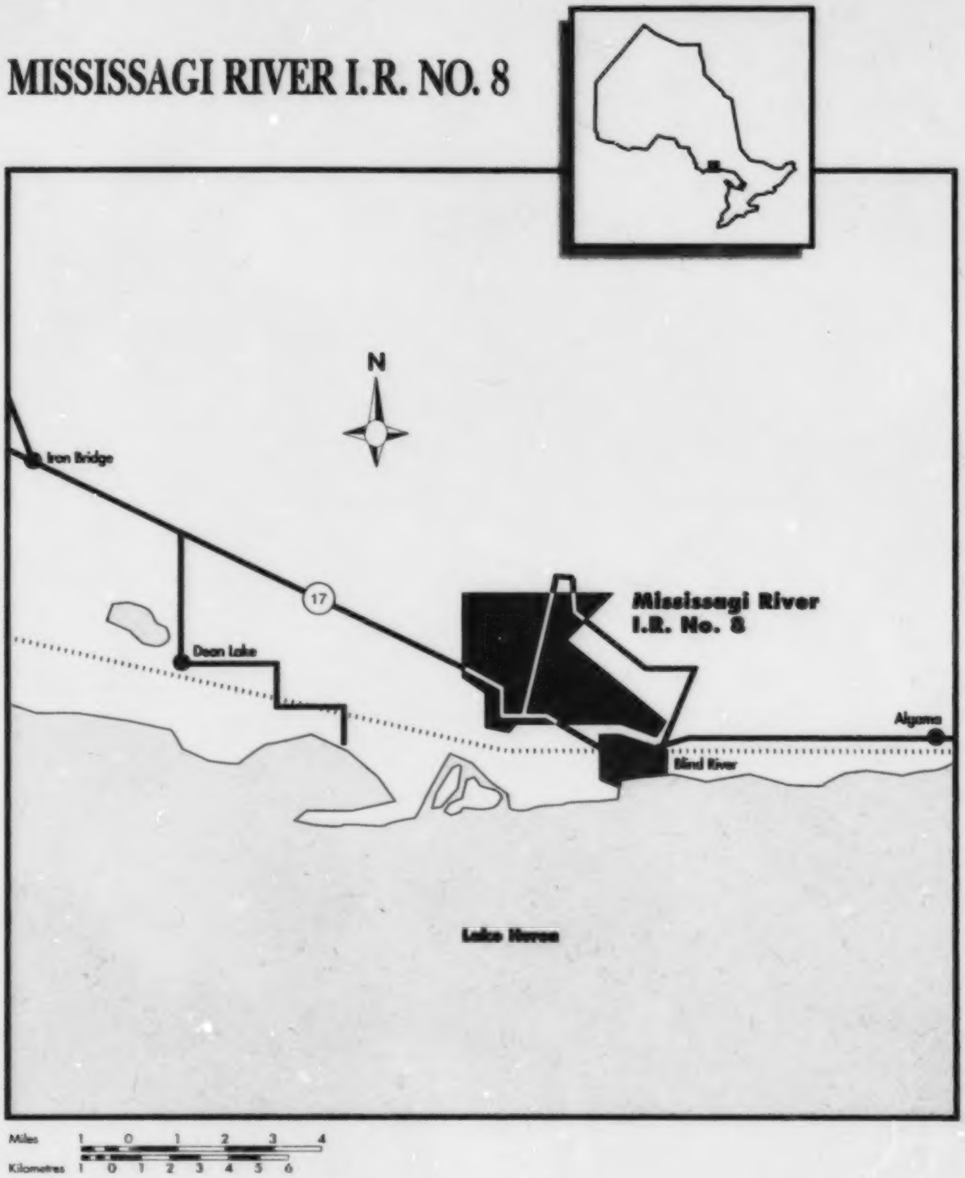
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKCY-AM, CHAS-FM, CFYN-AM, Q104-FM, CJNR-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sault Ste. Marie, one semi-weekly from Elliot Lake, one weekly from Thessalon
- **television** CKNC (CBC affiliate), CICI (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system; also community wells
- **sewage** information not available
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MISSISSAGI RIVER I.R. NO. 8


N
Iron Bridge
17
Dean Lake
Mississagi River I.R. No. 8
Algoma
Blind River
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly north of Blind River and approximately 105 km southeast of Sault Ste. Marie on Hwy. 17

— Highway
······· Railway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE NEW CREDIT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 627 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	99%
	• Aboriginal	0%
	• English & Aboriginal	1%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 393 ha

Affiliations

TC: United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)

PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings

(F) Brant

(P) Brant — Haldimand

Government

Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation,
R.R. #6, Hagersville, Ontario N0A 1H0,
Tel. (416) 768-1133, Fax (416) 768-1225

Historical Notes

The Mississaugas were at one time a subtribe of the Chippewas but were generally treated as a distinct group. In the mid-17th century the Mississaugas possessed a section of land, north of Lake Erie and west of the Niagara River, a district then known as "Saguinan." The Mississaugas surrendered a portion of this land to create a reserve for the Six Nations along the Grand River in 1784. The reserve was officially established as a Loyalist settlement in 1846, when the Band was given a 6 000-acre tract of land adjoining the Six Nations' land. In 1878, the Mississaugas settled on a block of 4 800 acres in the southwest corner of Tuscarora which they received from the Six Nations. This reserve became known as the "New Credit."

Industries

The service sector accounts for approximately half of the labour force, with three fifths of this group employed in the government service sector. Manufacturing, construction, transportation and utilities, and trade industries each account for approximately one tenth of the labour force, with the remainder involved in agricultural and mining industries. Local industries include an automotive parts manufacturing enterprise.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- New Credit School, K-6 (federally operated)
- grades 7-8 students bused to J.C. Hill School on Six Nations I.R. No. 40 or to Hagersville

Secondary

- students bused to Hagersville

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by Town of Hagersville
- church
- multicultural centre
- day care centre, Native Horizons Treatment Centre (alcohol and drugs)
- home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements (with Six Nations of the Grand River) — 12 constables; police protection also provided by Town of Hagersville

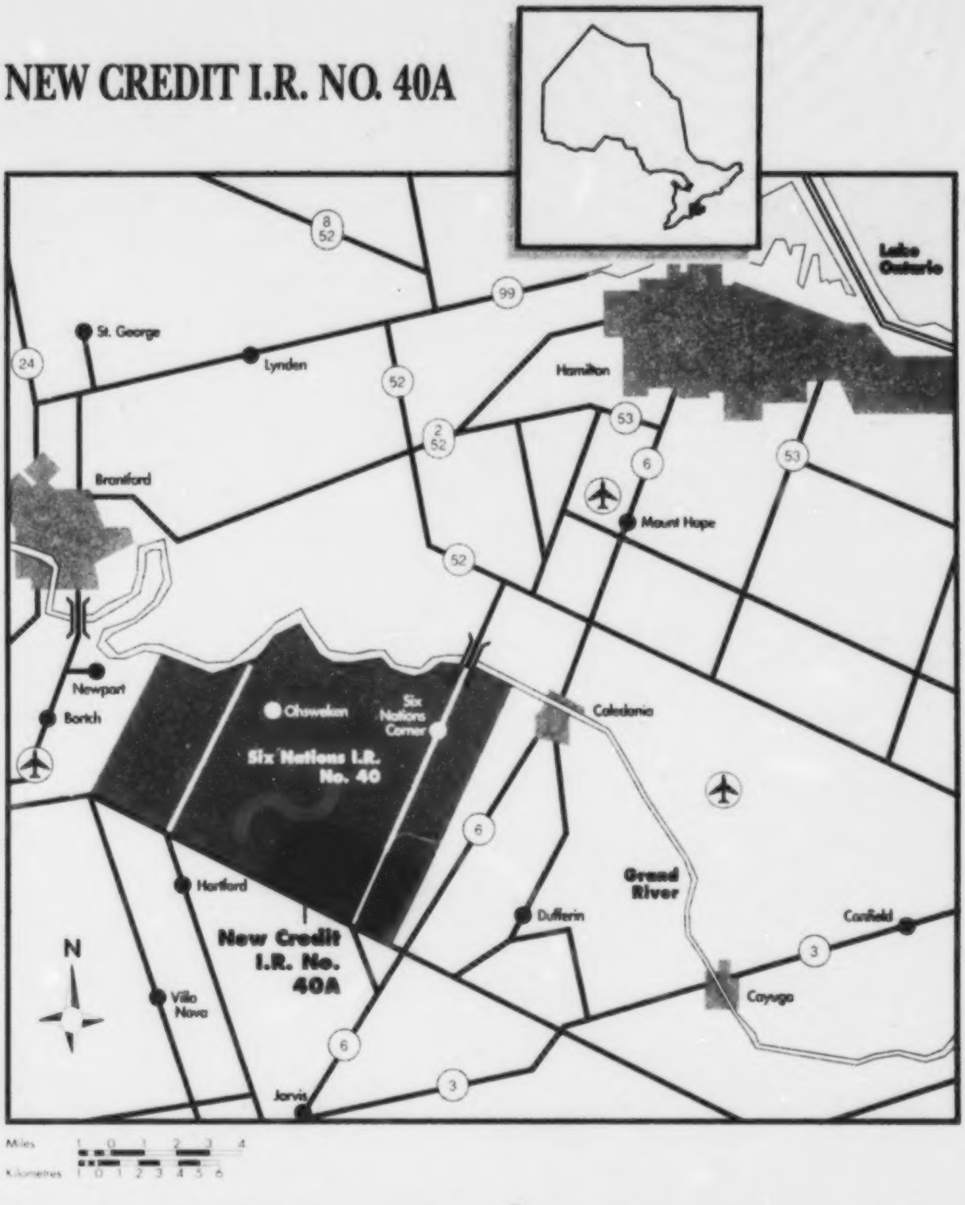
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Tekawennake, NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** community well and pumphouse
- **sewage** septic field bed and private septic tanks
- **other waste** reserve has agreement with Haldimand Township to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

NEW CREDIT I.R. NO. 40A


8
52
99
Lake Ontario
St. George
24
Lynden
52
Hamilton
53
2
52
6
53
Brantford
Mount Hope
52
Newport
Bortch
Ohsweken
Six Nations Corner
Six Nations I.R. No. 40
Caledonia
6
Grand River
Hartford
Dufferin
Canfield
3
New Credit I.R. No. 40A
N
Villa Nova
Cayuga
6
3
Jarvis
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km southwest of Hamilton off Hwy. 6

- ✈ Airport
- ═ Double lane highway
- ― Highway
- ■ Reserve land
-)(Bridge
- ▨ Urban settlement

MISSISSAUGAS OF SCUGOG FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 21 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue: For approximately 5 percent of the population Ojibway is the mother tongue; for the remainder, the mother tongue is English.

Land Base

321 ha

94% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southeast Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Durham

(P) Durham — East

Government

Mississaugas of Scugog First Nation, R.R. #3, Port Perry, Ontario L0B 1N0, Tel. (416) 985-3337, Fax (416) 985-8828

Historical Notes

The Mississaugas of Scugog were at one time part of a larger Band known as the Mississaugas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes. In 1818 the Mississaugas surrendered and sold to the Crown a large tract of their land containing about 1 951 000 acres for an annuity of $2,960. The Band subsequently split into distinct groups and relocated to newly created reserves. The reserve given to the Mississaugas of Scugog on Balsam Lake proved to be unsuitable (due to the climate and the quality of the soil), so in the 1840s the Band purchased new reserve land out of the proceeds of their annuity.

The Mississaugas of Scugog participated in two surrenders of their reserve land in the late 19th century. On May 9, 1878 400 acres of reserve land were surrendered to be leased for the benefit of the Band, and on December 5, 1882 an additional 1.75 acres were ceded. The establishment of the Scugog reserve was confirmed by the Williams Treaties of 1923.

Industries

Local industries include leased farmland.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Prince Albert Public School and to Port Perry schools

Secondary

- students bused to Port Perry Secondary School

Community Services and Facilities

- First Nation office
- Scugog Township Community Hall (off reserve)

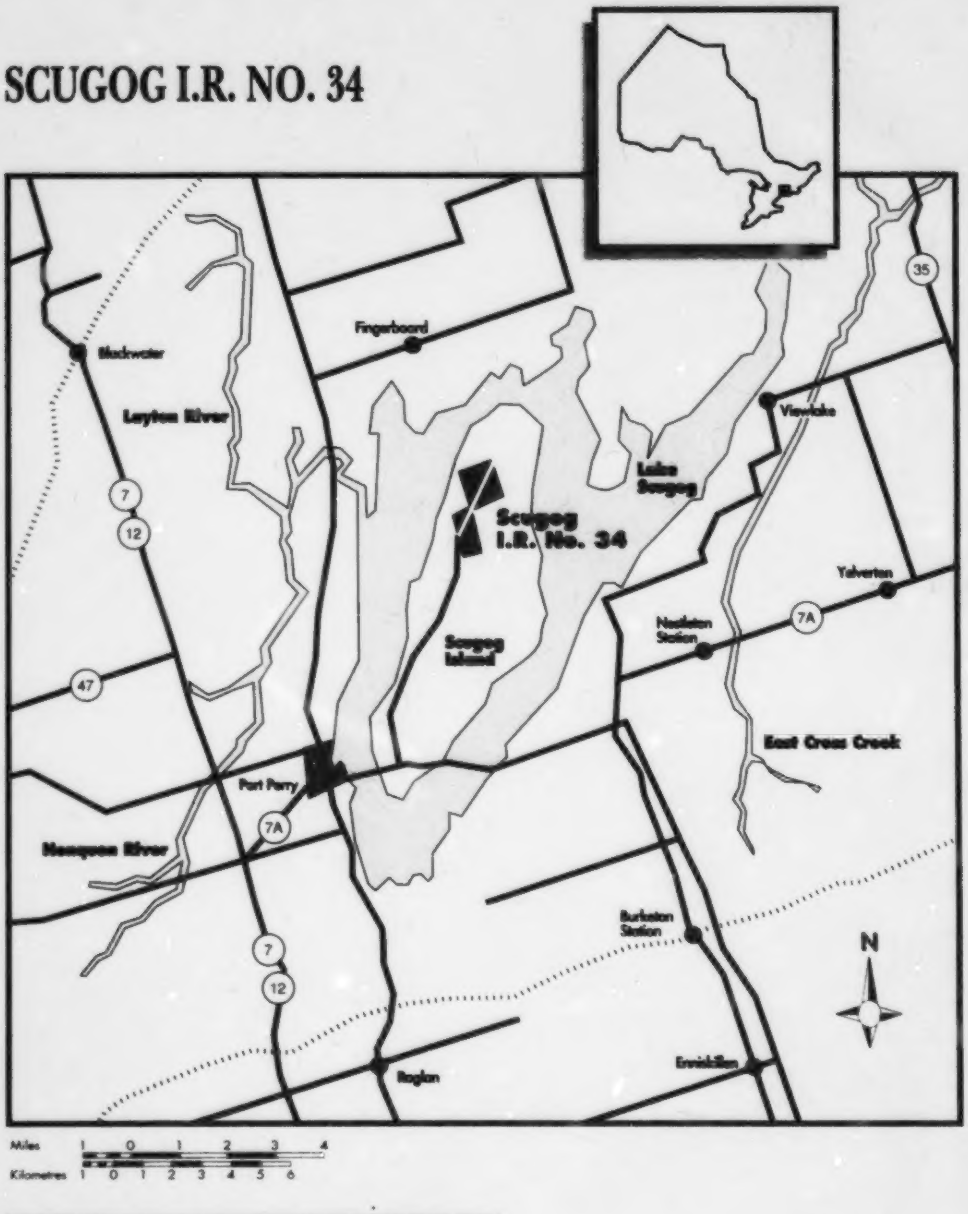
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** individual wells
- **sewage** individual septic beds
- **other waste** off reserve in Port Perry
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SCUGOG I.R. NO. 34


Fingerboard
Blackwater
Layton River
7
12
Lake Scugog
Scugog I.R. No. 34
Viewlake
35
Yelverton
Nestleton Station
7A
Scugog Island
47
Port Perry
7A
Nonquon River
East Cross Creek
Burketon Station
7
12
N
Raglan
Enniskillen
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Scugog Island in Lake Scugog, approximately 45 km southwest of Peterborough

— Highway
······· Railway
▬ Reserve land

MOCREEBEC FIRST NATION

Membership Population
950 (MoCreebec First Nation Office)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Coastal Cree (James Bay East Coast dialect)
Mother Tongue: English and Cree

Land Base
The population is split between Factory Island (area in and around Moose Factory) and the Municipality of Moosonee. (There is no consolidated land base as the community is in a state of transition.)

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
MoCreebec First Nation, P.O. Box 4, Moose Factory, Ontario P0L 1W0, Tel. (705) 658-4769, Fax (705) 658-4487

Historical Notes

The MoCreebec First Nation represents Status Indians and Métis living in the Moose Factory and Moosonee area, and many of the community members are from Quebec, as there has traditionally been much travel back and forth across the border. The people of MoCreebec are not signatories to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9.

Industries

The majority of First Nation members are employed in government sector services. Local industries include: non-profit housing association (funding and construction), development corporation, diaper service, cable television service (offered to Moosonee and Moose Factory), Tamarack goose decoy-making enterprise, craft shops, tourism, and fishing, hunting and trapping.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- grades JK-8 students attend provincially-operated school off reserve in Moose Factory

Secondary
- students bused to Moosonee

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with a team of volunteers on reserve
- hospital service available in Moose Factory
- alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation centre on reserve
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Payukotayno Child and Family Services in Moosonee
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements
- O.P.P. Moosonee Detachment

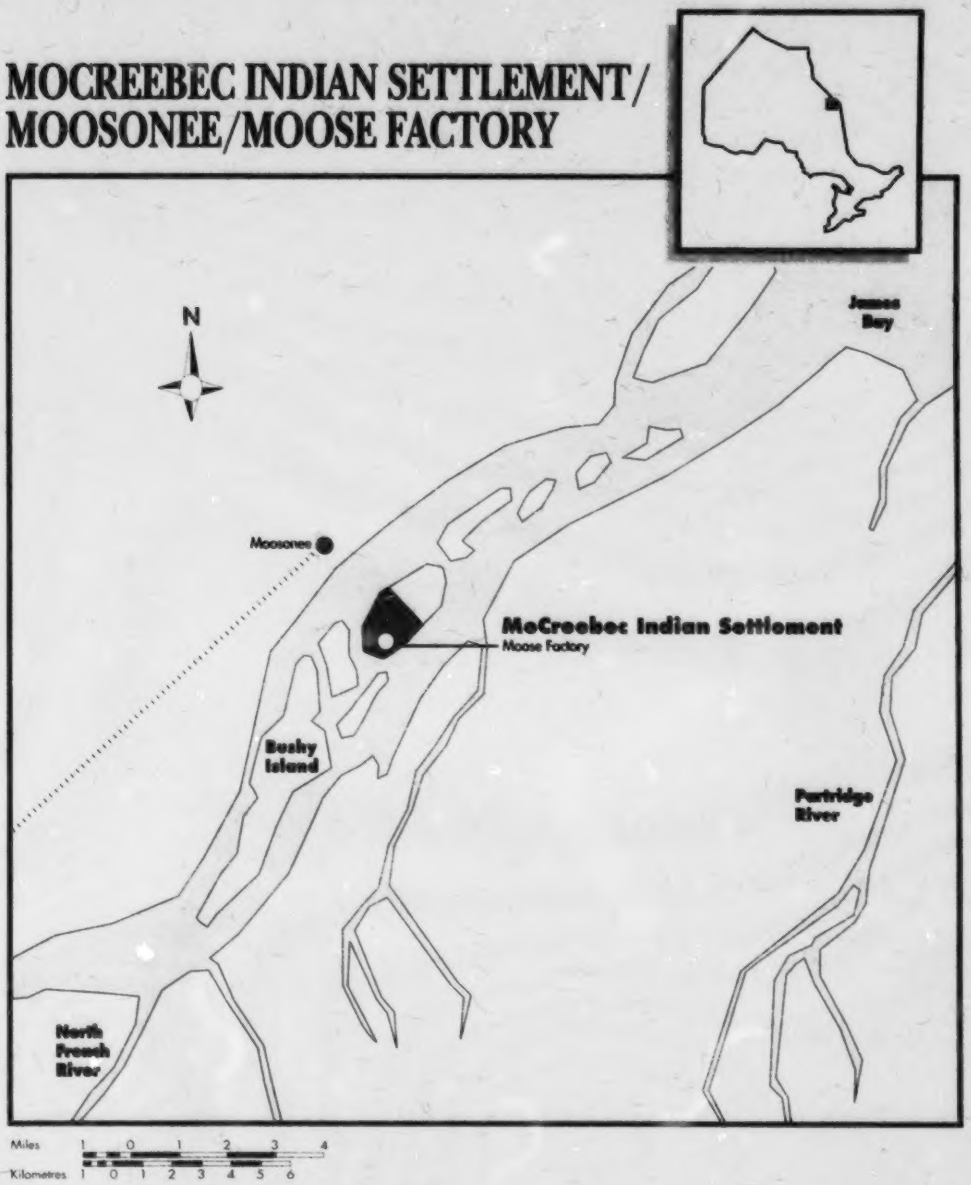
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada, Ontario Northland Transportation Commission
- **radio** Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Freighter* from Moosonee, *Mushkegowuk* newsletter
- **television** Wawatay Network

Utilities

- **water** water pumping station
- **sewage** sewage lagoon
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro; some homes use wood stove heating

MOCREEBEC INDIAN SETTLEMENT/ MOOSONEE/MOOSE FACTORY


N
James Bay
Moosonee
MoCreebec Indian Settlement
Moose Factory
Bushy Island
Partridge River
North French River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 300 km north of Timmins and is accessible by air; the settlement area is shared with Moose Factory First Nation

……. Railway

▬ Settlement land

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE

On-reserve Population 1 831 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Iroquoian (Mohawk)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	96%
	• Aboriginal	3%
	• English & Aboriginal	1%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base
7 274 ha
83% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Prince Edward — Hastings
(P) Prince Edward — Lennox

Government
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, R.R. #1,
Deseronto, Ontario K0K 1X0, Tel. (613) 396-3424, Fax (613) 396-3627

Historical Notes

In 1793 the entire Township of Tyendinaga was given to Loyalist Mohawks as a reward for fealty by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. Between 1820 and 1889 the Band took part in nine separate surrenders of their reserve land.

Industries

One third of the labour force is involved in manufacturing industries and a further one quarter in the construction and trade industries. One quarter is involved in non-government service industries. Government services account for somewhat less than a tenth of the labour force. The rest of the labour force is employed in agriculture, transportation, communications and utility industries and miscellaneous commercial industries. Local industries include: shoe manufacturing enterprise, metal fabrication business, agriculture, construction, computer company, and industrial park with an airport.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Quinte Mohawk School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary
- students bused to Belleville

Community Services and Facilities

- two fire halls
- community hall, lacrosse arena, baseball park, fairgrounds, tennis courts
- a full range of health and social services are available on the reserve
- day care centre, elders lodge
- homemakers program, home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables

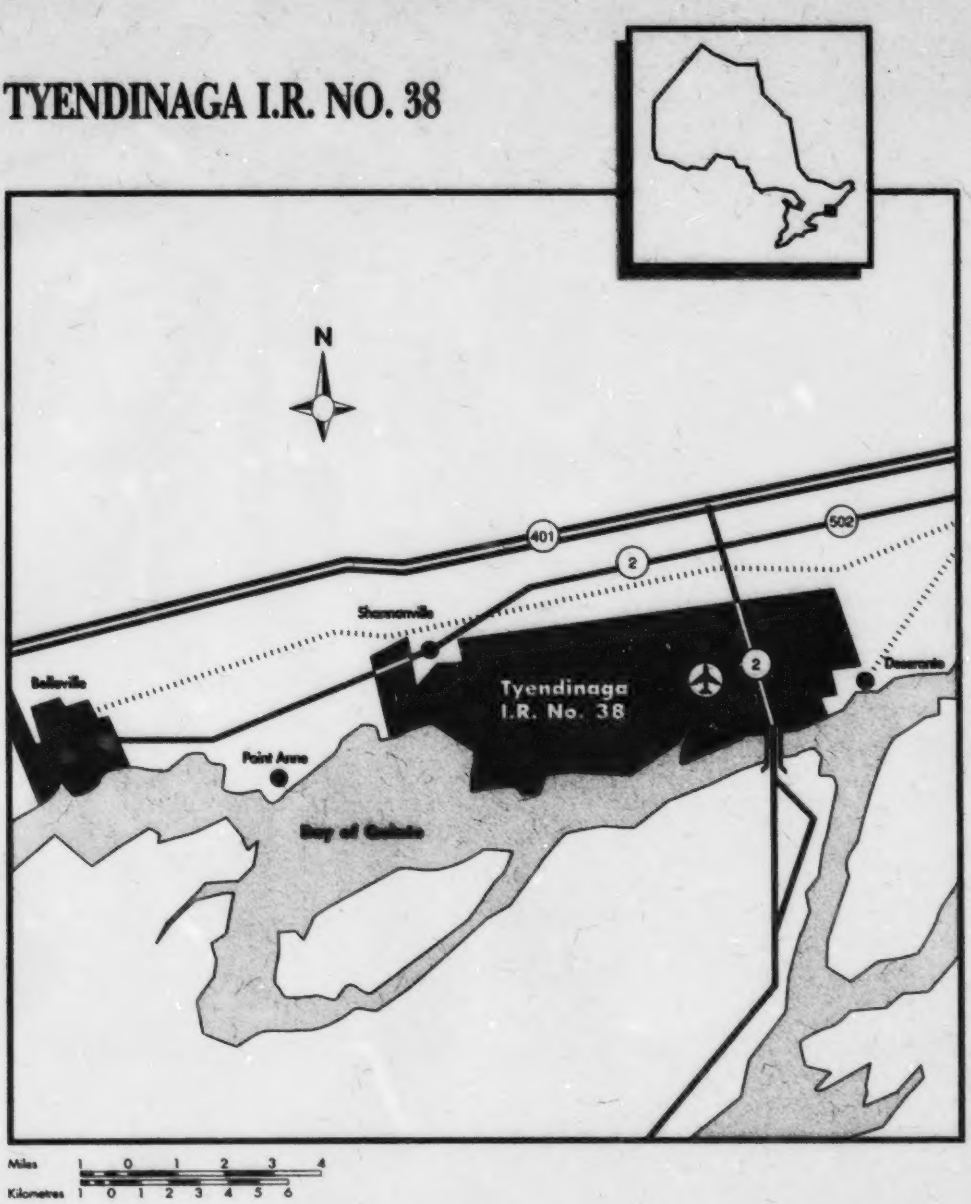
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Tyendinaga Flyer*, community newsletter

Utilities

- **water** part of the reserve is connected to the Township of Deseronto water system
- **sewage** part of reserve is connected to the Township of Deseronto sewage system
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro; natural gas is also available

TYENDINAGA I.R. NO. 38


N
401
502
2
Shannonville
Belleville
Point Anne
Tyendinaga
I.R. No. 38
Deseronto
Bay of Quinte
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 10 km east of Belleville on Hwy. 2

✈ Airport
— Highway
······ Railway
⌒ Bridge
═ Double lane highway
■ Reserve land
▨ Urban settlement

MOHAWKS OF GIBSON

On-reserve Population 123 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Iroquoian (Mohawk)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 983 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Parry Sound -- Muskoka
(P) Muskoka — Georgian Bay

Government
Mohawks of Gibson, P.O. Box 327, Bala, Ontario
P0C 1A0, Tel. (705) 762-3343, Fax (705)
762-5744

Historical Notes

In the 1670s, following a peace treaty between the Mohawks and the French, some of the Mohawks moved from the Mohawk Valley to the south side of the St. Lawrence River and established a village on the Island of Montreal. The Mohawks abandoned the village in 1721 and relocated to the seigneury of Two Mountains, land which had been granted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in 1717 by the King of France. A dispute subsequently arose between the Mohawks and the Seminary regarding ownership of the seigneury (now the site of the Kanesetake reserve at Oka).

In 1881 the Ontario government sold a block of land in Gibson Township to the federal government to be set aside as a reserve for the Mohawks of Gibson. The establishment of the Gibson reserve was confirmed by an Order-in-Council dated June 18, 1918.

Industries

Local industries include cranberry production.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Glen Orchard, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge

Secondary
- students bused to Glen Orchard, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge

Community Services and Facilities

- community hall, library
- senior citizens complex
- homemakers program, home support program

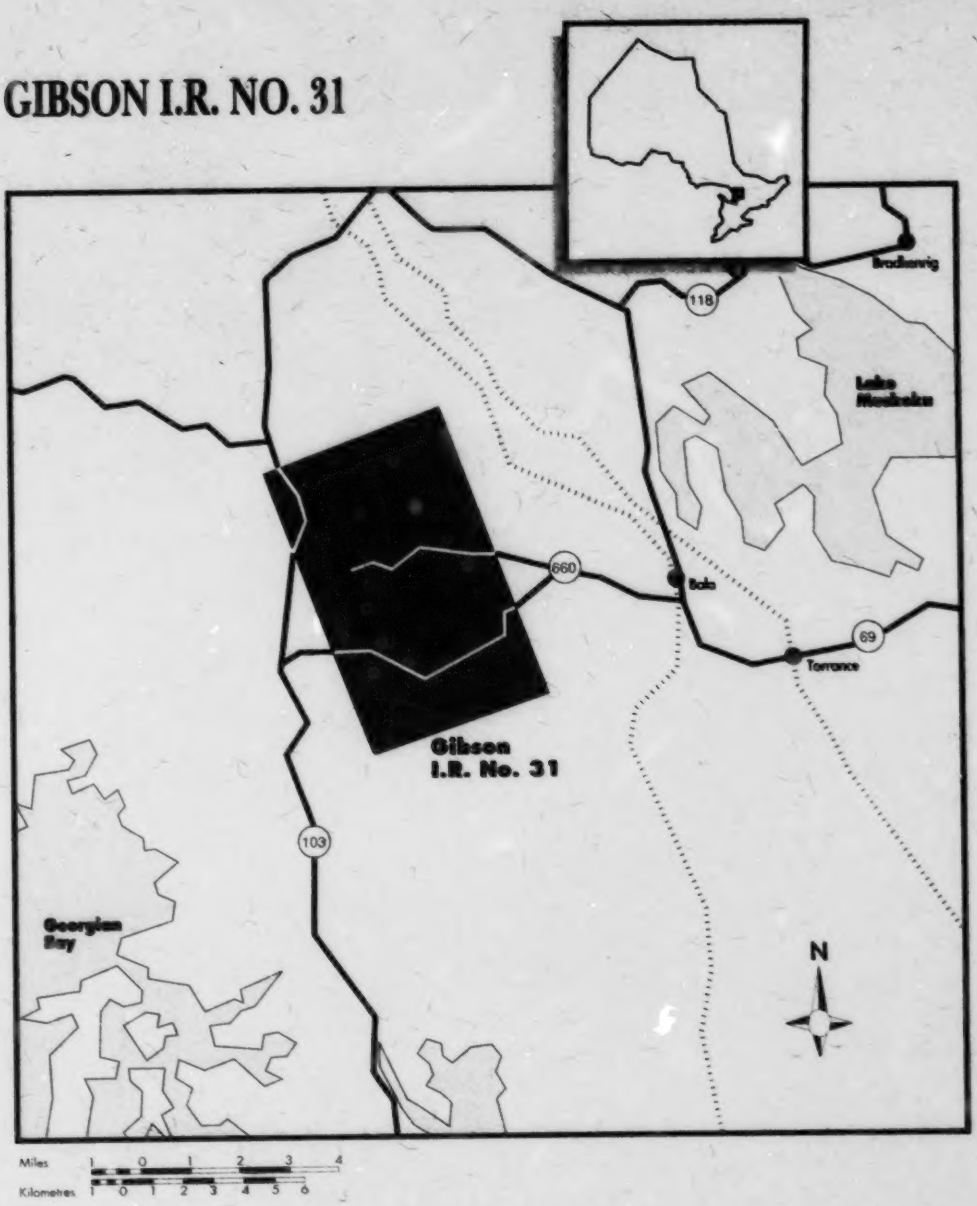
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

GIBSON I.R. NO. 31


Bracebridge
118
Lake Muskoka
660
Bala
69
Torrance
Gibson I.R. No. 31
103
Georgian Bay
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 50 km northwest of Orillia; take Hwy. 12 north from Orillia and exit onto Hwy. 103 north

— Highway
······· Railway
■ Reserve land

MOOSE DEER POINT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 88 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	• English	77%
	• Aboriginal	11%
	• English & Aboriginal	6%
	• French & Other	6%

Land Base 251 ha

Affiliations

TC: Ogemawahj Tribal Council
United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka
(P) Muskoka — Georgian Bay

Government

Moose Deer Point First Nation, P.O. Box 119,
MacTier, Ontario P0C 1H0, Tel. (705) 375-5209,
Fax (705) 375-5055

Historical Notes

The people of Moose Deer Point are descendants of the Pottawatomi of the American Mid-West. They settled in southern Ontario in the late 1830s, eventually joining the Beausoleil Band on Beausoleil Island. Later, some members of Beausoleil and some Pottawatomi moved north and established a settlement at Moose Point. The Moose Point reserve was first surveyed in 1917 and vested by an Order-in-Council the same year.

Industries

The service sector accounts for more than half of the labour force, with three fifths of this group employed in the non-government service sector. The balance of the work force is employed in manufacturing, construction and miscellaneous activities. Local industries include two general stores and a marina.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Parry Sound and MacTier

Secondary

- students bused to Parry Sound

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community centre
- health clinic
- NNADAP worker

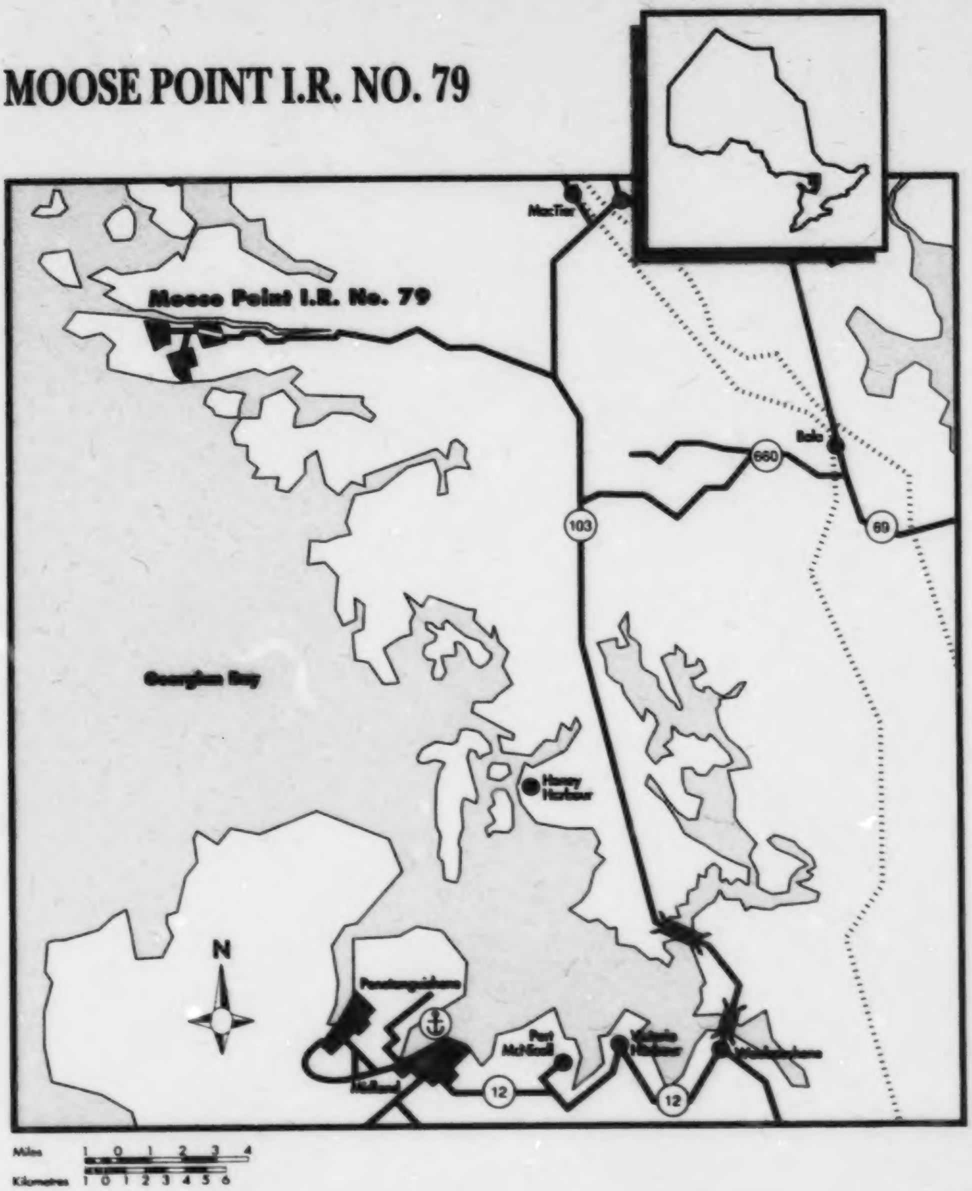
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouse
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** reserve has agreement with Township of Georgian Bay to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MOOSE POINT I.R. NO. 79


MacTier
Moose Point I.R. No. 79
Bala
660
103
69
Georgian Bay
Honey Harbour
N
Penetanguishene
Port McNicoll
Victoria Harbour
Waubaushene
Midland
12
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km south of Parry Sound; take Hwy. 69 south from Parry Sound to Hwy. 103, or Hwy. 12 east from Midland to Hwy. 103 north at Waubaushene — reserve is west of the highway

— Highway
⚓ Seaplane base
······· Railway
■ Reserve land
⌯ Bridge
■ Urban settlement

MOOSE FACTORY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 1 214 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 17 393 ha (299 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Moose Factory First Nation, P.O. Box 190, Moose Factory, Ontario P0L 1W0, Tel. (705) 658-4619, Fax (705) 658-4734

Historical Notes

In 1673, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at the estuary of the Moose River. Prior to that time, Cree people had lived along the coastal area during the warmer months of each year to fish and hunt geese. With the advent of the trading post some of the Cree were persuaded to remain in the area year round to provide the traders with supplies and security against attack. These Cree came to be known as the "Home Guard" by the traders.

The Factory Island reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Factory Island I.R. No. 1 was confirmed as a reserve in 1956.

Industries

Trapping is a principal occupation. Local industries include: Northern Stores Inc. (The Bay) in the off-reserve area, two corner/gift stores, several arts and crafts operations, auto garage, excavating operation, general contracting firm, two taxis, development corporation, and several hunting/tourist camps.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Ministik Public School, JK-8 (provincially operated)

Secondary
- students bused to Moosonee

Community Services and Facilities

- full-time fire chief and a volunteer fire brigade
- Cree Gospel Chapel and Native New Life Church on reserve; Roman Catholic and Anglican churches available off reserve
- community hall, gymnasium, library, resource centre, baseball park, indoor curling/skating rink, outdoor skating rink
- hospital and ambulance services available in Moose Factory
- day care centre, group home for young offenders and child welfare
- home support program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Payukotayno Child and Family Services in Moosonee
- other social services available in Moosonee
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Moosonee Detachment

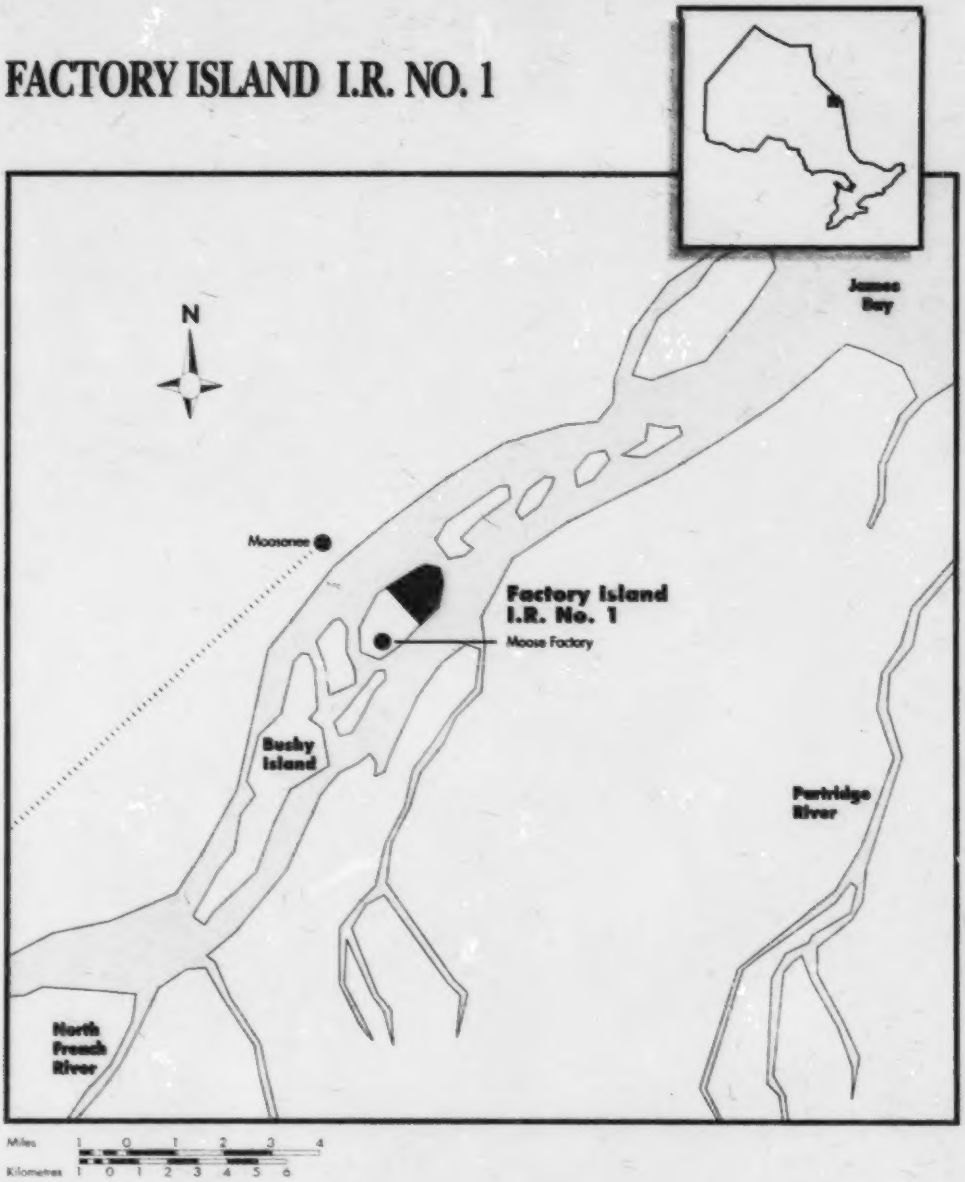
Communications

- **telephone** Ontario Northland Transportation Commission
- **radio** CHMO-AM, CBC-AM
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one daily from Timmins, one monthly from Moosonee
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate — Timmins), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** water main system
- **sewage** piped sewage system empties into sewage lagoon
- **other waste** refuse site available, one collection compactor
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

FACTORY ISLAND I.R. NO. 1


N
James Bay
Moosonee
Factory Island
I.R. No. 1
Moose Factory
Bushy Island
Partridge River
North French River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 300 km north of Timmins and is accessible by air; the reserve area is shared with MoCreebec First Nation

.... Railway

▬ Reserve land

MUNSEE-DELAWARE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 143 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Delaware)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	94%
	• Aboriginal	3%
	• English & Aboriginal	3%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 1 054 ha

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Southwest Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Lambton — Middlesex

(P) Middlesex

Government

Munsee-Delaware First Nation, c/o Muncey Post Office, Muncey, Ontario N0L 1Y0, Tel. (519) 289-5396, Fax (519) 289-5156

Historical Notes

One of the three principal divisions of the Delawares, the Munsee originally occupied the head waters of the Delaware River in the U.S.A. By a treaty known as the "Walking Purchase," most of the Munsee were forced to move from this land in about 1740 and settled instead on land on the Susquehanna River which was given to them by the Iroquois. The Munsee migrated to Canada and settled along the Grand River with the Six Nations around the year 1800. This land was subsequently flooded and some of the Munsee moved to the unceded territory of the Chippewas of the Thames. In 1840 the Chippewas allotted them a tract of land of 1 000 acres as a reserve.

Industries

Three fifths of all workers are employed in the service sector, with three fifths of these in non-government service industries. The remainder are employed in forestry, agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Delaware, London and Lambeth

Secondary

- students bused to Strathroy and London

Community Services and Facilities

- community hall
- health clinic with two nurses
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables

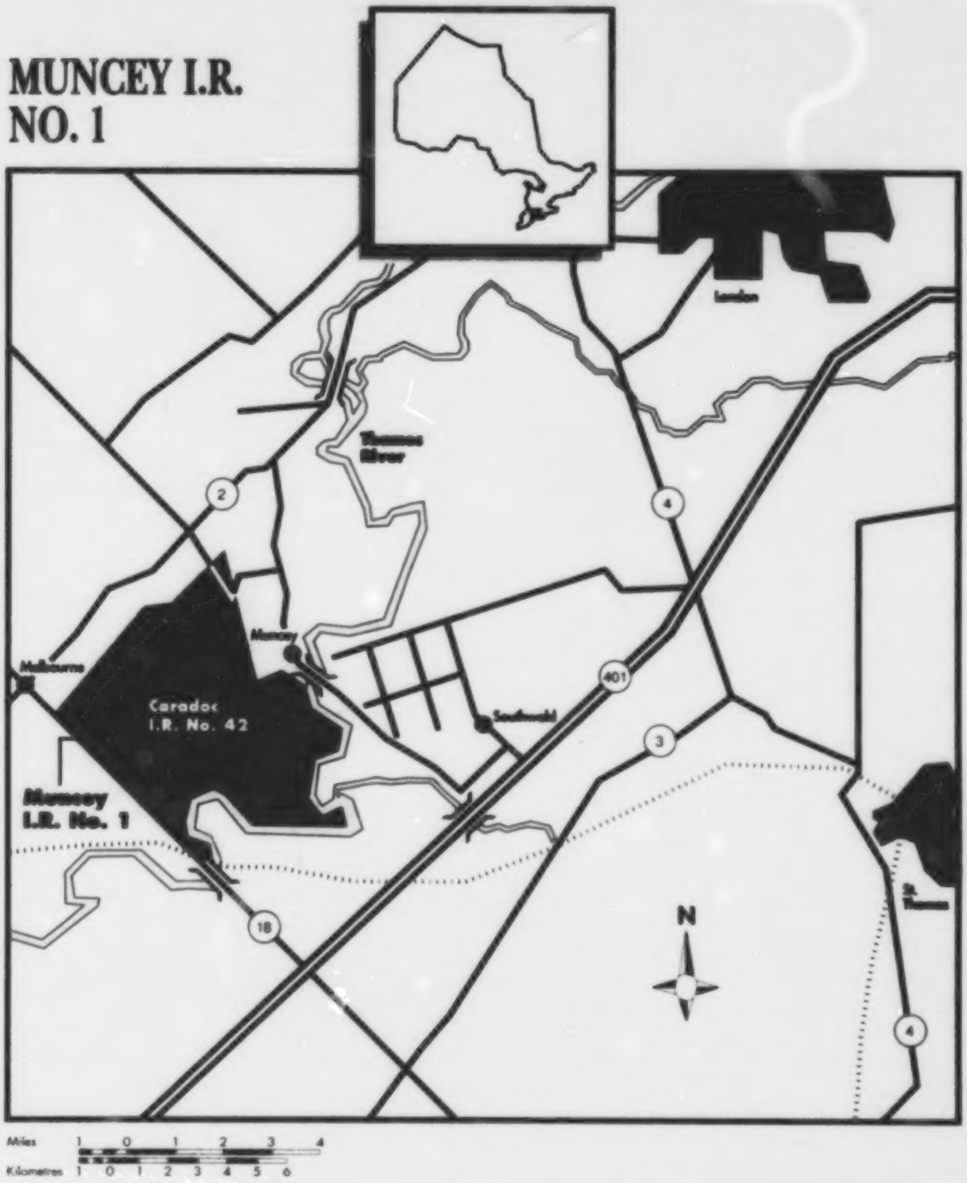
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MUNCEY I.R. NO. 1


London
Thames River
2
4
Muncey
Melbourne
Caradoc I.R. No. 42
Southwold
401
3
Muncey I.R. No. 1
18
St. Thomas
N
4
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km southwest of London; take Hwy. 2 west from London and exit onto Hwy. 18 southeast at Melbourne

—	Highway	═	Double lane highway
······	Railway	■	Reserve land
⌒⌣	Bridge	■	Urban settlement

MUSKRAT DAM FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 220 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 1 940 ha

Affiliations
TC: Independent First Nations Alliance
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Muskrat Dam First Nation, Muskrat Dam, via
Pickle Lake, Ontario P0V 3B0, Tel. (807)
471-2573/2574, Fax (807) 471-2540

Historical Notes

The Muskrat Dam Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The Muskrat Dam people have historical links to the people of Bearskin Lake, and several families have relocated from Bearskin Lake to Muskrat Dam Lake. Until the reserve was officially created in 1976, Muskrat Dam was a satellite community of the Big Trout Lake Band.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include: freight hauling service serving northern communities, sawmill, coffee shop, arts/crafts shop, service station, general store, and pool hall.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Samson Beardy Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire equipment on reserve includes two pumps and 1 220 metres of hose; a trained local person is in charge of this equipment
- one Anglican church
- community hall, skating rink
- health clinic with two Community Health Representatives (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Round Lake)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

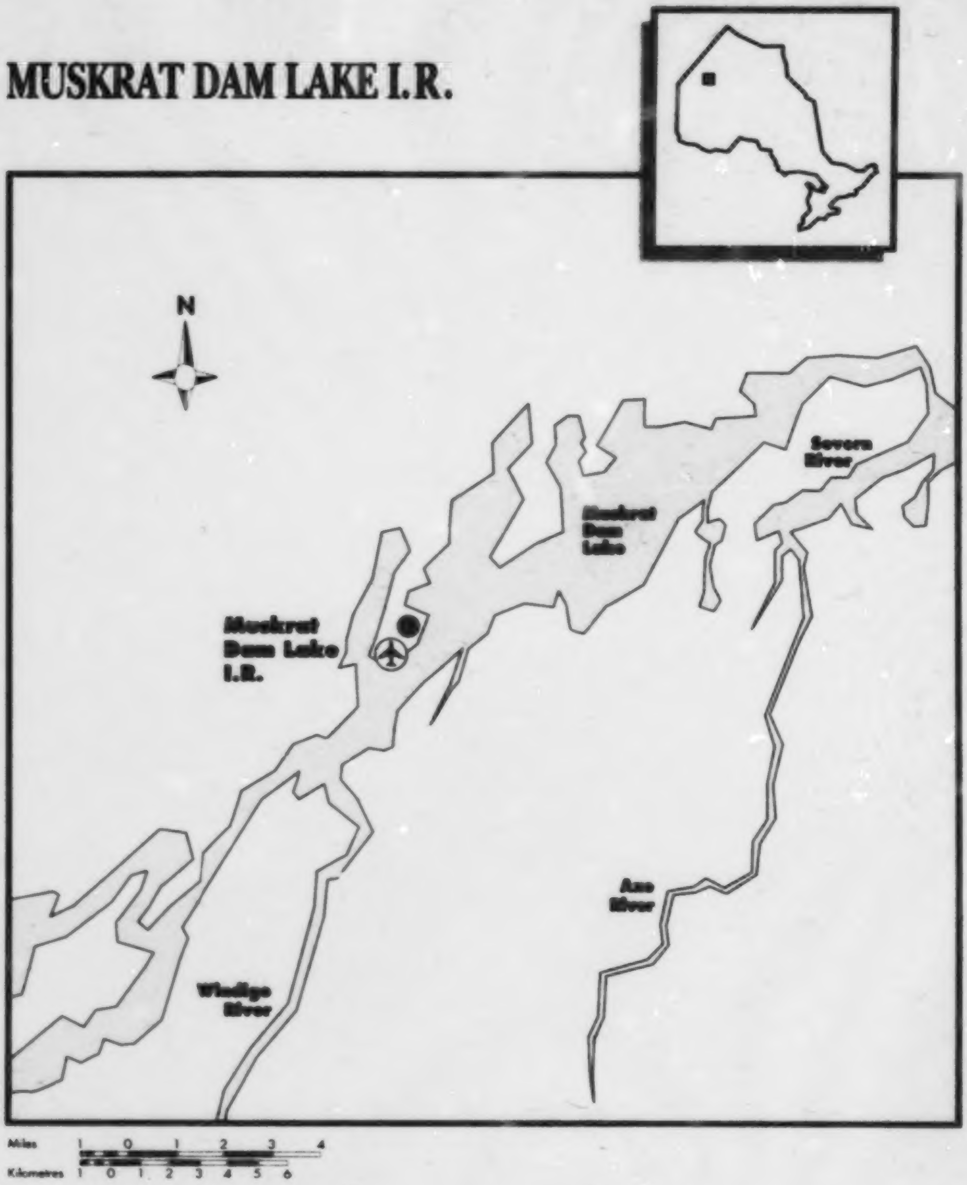
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada (one telephone)
- **radio** CFMD community radio, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, Wawatay Network, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** separate systems for school and health clinic
- **sewage** septic tank and treatment plant for school only
- **other waste** landfill site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro community generator

MUSKRAT DAM LAKE I.R.


N
Muskrat Dam Lake I.R.
Muskrat Dam Lake
Severn River
Axe River
Windigo River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 370 km north of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport
● Reserve land

NAICATCHEWENIN FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 186 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	19%
Aboriginal	32%
English & Aboriginal	49%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 489 ha (1 502 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services

PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Rainy River

Government

Naicatchewenin First Nation, R.R. #1, Devlin,
Ontario P0W 1C0, Tel. (807) 486-3407,
Fax (807) 486-3704

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Naicatchewenin First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Rainy Lake I.R. No. 17A was first surveyed in 1878, and was later confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915.

Industries

Forestry (First Nation owns and operates its own skidder), wild rice harvesting, trapping and seasonal guiding are principal occupations. Approximately half of the work force is involved in the government service industry and almost one third in the forestry industry. Other workers are involved in non-government services. Local industries include: small cottage industries, such as crafts sold by individuals.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Burris (K-4) and Devlin (grades 5-8)

Secondary

- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- firefighting equipment
- community hall, recreation centre, baseball diamond, skating rink
- equipment storage building
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; nurse visits on need basis only
- hospital and ambulance services available in Fort Frances
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Emo Detachment

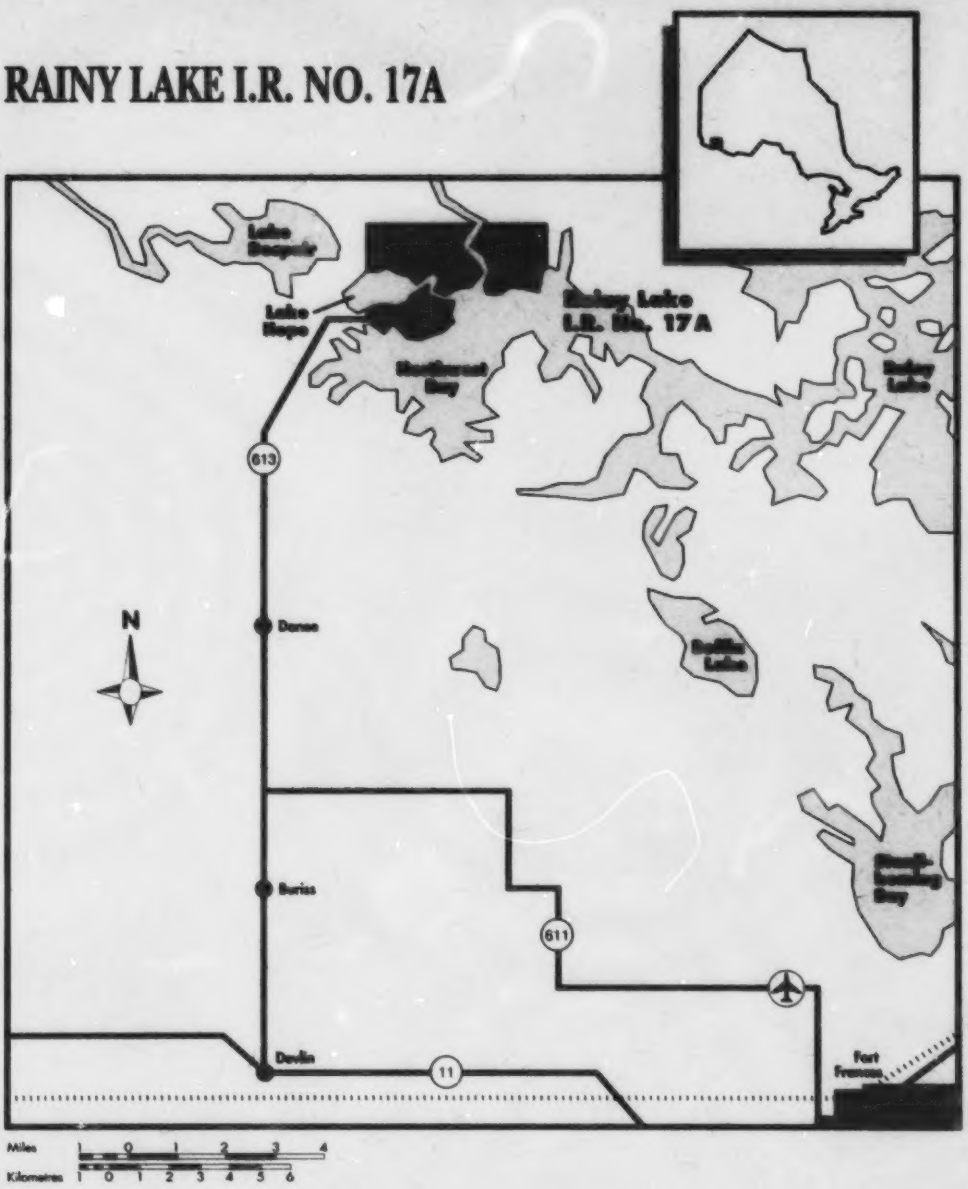
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Winnipeg, one weekly from Fort Frances
- **television** CBC

Utilities

- **water** pumping station from community well and partial chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** septic tanks
- **other waste** First Nation uses a municipal refuse site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

RAINY LAKE I.R. NO. 17A


Lake Despair
Lake Hope
Rainy Lake I.R. No. 17A
Northwest Bay
Rainy Lake
613
N
Dance
Baffle Lake
Burriss
611
Devlin
11
Fort Frances
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 60 km northwest of Fort Frances; take Hwy. 11 west from Fort Frances to Devlin and exit onto Hwy. 613 north

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

NEW SLATE FALLS

Settlement Population 98 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	89%
	• Aboriginal	11%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 6 685 ha*

Affiliations

TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

New Slate Falls, Slate Falls, via Sioux Lookout,
Ontario P0V 2T0, Tel. (807) 737-1318,
(807) #0120, route 807-181, Mark 889-582

Historical Notes

The Slate Falls Indian Settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. At least five generations of people have lived in and around the settlement area of North Bamaji Lake, while others have come more recently from Osnaburgh. The original families used the area as a gathering place in the summer months. In the 1930s, more people moved into the area when a hydro transmission line was built from Ear Falls to Pickle Lake.

The New Slate Falls community is composed of some former members of the Osnaburgh, Cat Lake and Lac Seul First Nations who banded together to form a separate group on April 15, 1985. The Governments of Canada, Ontario, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and six of its member First Nations (Aroland, Kee-Way-Win, McDowell Lake, New Slate Falls, Saugeen and Wawakapewin) signed an agreement in December 1991 to make lands available to establish Indian reserves in the six communities and to provide basic community facilities.

Industries

Guiding, trapping and fishing are principal occupations. Local industries include a general store and gasoline sales (through settlement office).

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- K-8, provincially-operated school, supported through Umphreyville Area School Board

Secondary

- grade 9, provincially-operated school, supported through Umphreyville Area School Board
- students board in Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- Mennonite church
- community burial ground
- outdoor skating rink, baseball diamond
- health clinic with a part-time Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- one NNADAP worker and one Health Promotion worker
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout

Communications

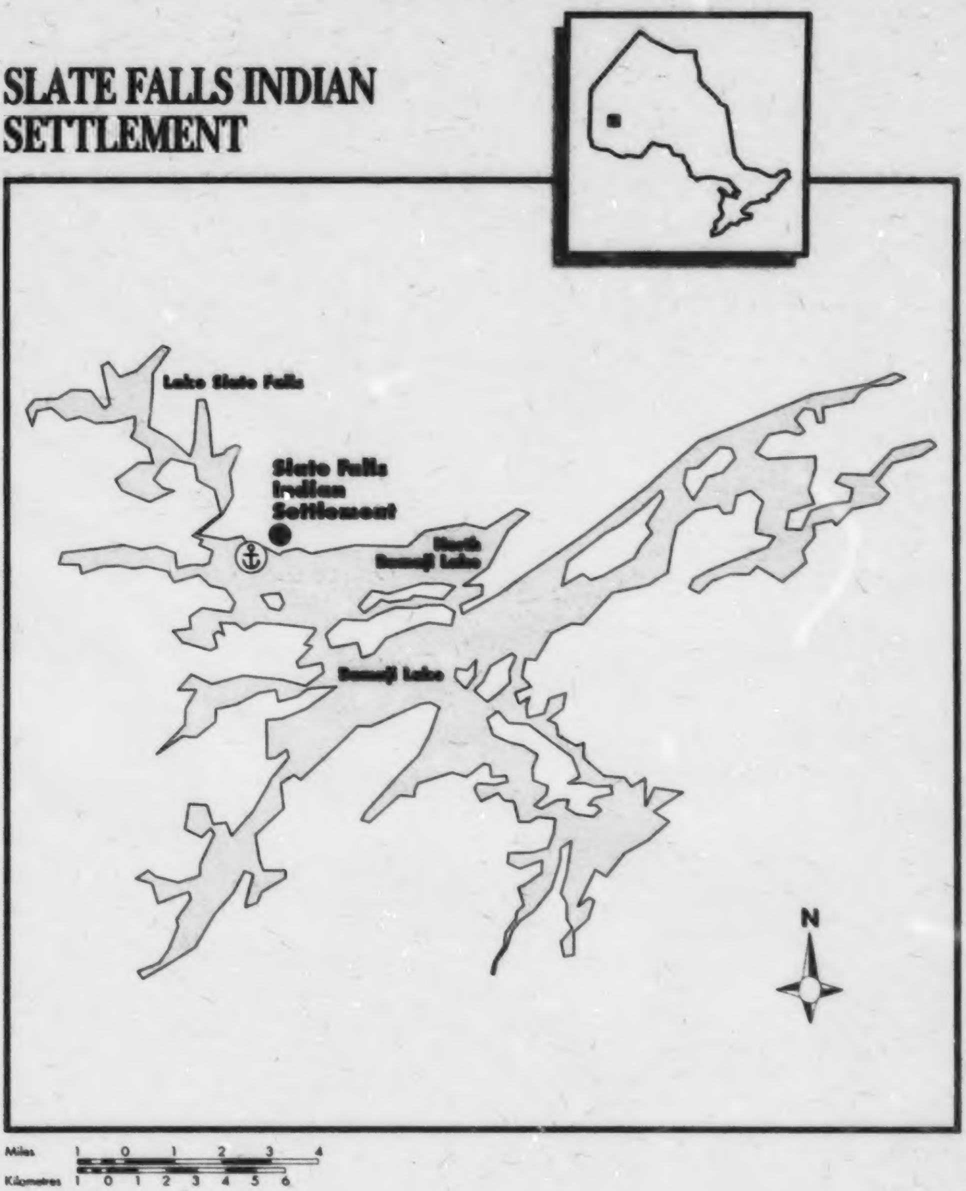
- **telephone** Bell Canada (one telephone); also one radio phone
- **radio** CBC service, Wawatay Network, community radio (sporadic service)
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one bi-weekly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario (available at school only)

Utilities

- **water** community hauls water from North Bamaji Lake; school has separate pressure system
- **sewage** no sewage facilities available
- **other waste** no disposal site available
- **energy/electricity** generator for school only

*Pursuant to an agreement signed on December 9, 1991, Ontario has provided Ontario Crown land, which the federal government will designate through an order-in-council, as Indian reserve land for the use and benefit of New Slate Falls First Nation.

SLATE FALLS INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Lake Slate Falls
Slate Falls Indian Settlement
North Bamaji Lake
Bamaji Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 125 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and 100 km west of New Osnaburgh village, and is accessible by air

⚓ Seaplane base

● Settlement land

NIBINAMIK FIRST NATION (SUMMER BEAVER)

Settlement Population 283 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	• English	13%
	• Aboriginal	78%
	• English & Aboriginal	9%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base

located on Crown land — negotiations to establish reserve currently under way

Affiliations

TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Nibinamik First Nation (Summer Beaver),
Summer Beaver, Ontario (via Pickle Lake,
Ontario) P0T 3B0, Tel. (807) 593-2131,
Fax (807) 593-2270

Historical Notes

The Summer Beaver Indian Settlement was established in 1975 as an offshoot of the Lansdowne House settlement, and its residents consist of some former members of the Fort Hope Band (now Eabametoong First Nation). The Nibinamik people returned to their traditional hunting and trapping area in 1975 after approximately two decades of living spread out between the villages of Lansdowne House and Webequie. Nibinamik First Nation is currently (March 1991) negotiating the establishment of a reserve.

Industries

More than half of all workers are employed in the government service industries sector, with other major concentrations in forestry and non-government services. Locally owned businesses include a community store, coffee shop, and Native craft shop.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- school, grades 1-8 (provincially operated)

Secondary

- students board in Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- Anglican church
- recreation hall, workshop (trades)
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Webequie); federal nurse from Lansdowne House visits community regularly
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment — one constable

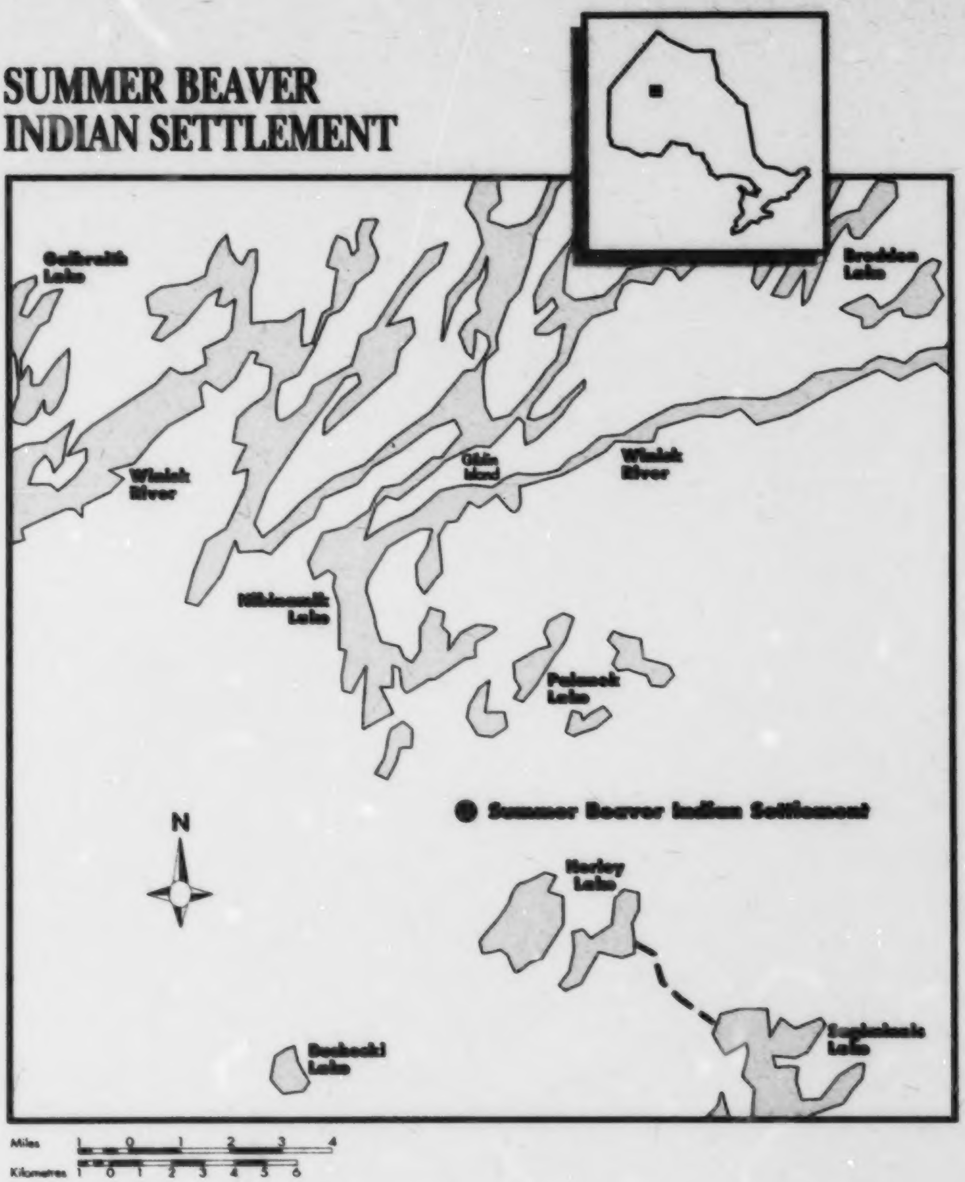
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** TVOntario, community satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** no water system
- **sewage** private septic tanks and privies
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Summer Beaver Power Authority — generators

SUMMER BEAVER INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Galbraith Lake
Brodden Lake
Winisk River
Gibb Island
Winisk River
Nibinamik Lake
Palamak Lake
Summer Beaver Indian Settlement
N
Harley Lake
Bochocki Lake
Sagimisic Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 500 km northwest of Thunder Bay and is accessible by air

— — Winter road

● Settlement land

NICICKOUSEMENECANING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 96 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	56%
• Aboriginal	33%
• English & Aboriginal	11%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base 4 086 ha (1 910 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services

PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Rainy River

Government

Nicickousemenecaning First Nation, P.O. Box 68, Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 3M5, Tel. (807) 481-2536, Fax (807) 481-2511

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Nicickousemenecaning First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Rainy Lake I.R. No. 26A was first surveyed in 1878 and was confirmed by the Ontario government on April 7, 1915.

Industries

Trapping, forestry and guiding are principal occupations. Two thirds of workers are involved in government service industries, with others concentrated in forestry and miscellaneous commercial activities. Local industries include a campground on reserve, a baitfish business and a general store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Mine Centre

Secondary

- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck and trailer
- community hall
- Band administration building
- recreation building
- health clinic
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- O.P.P. Emo Detachment

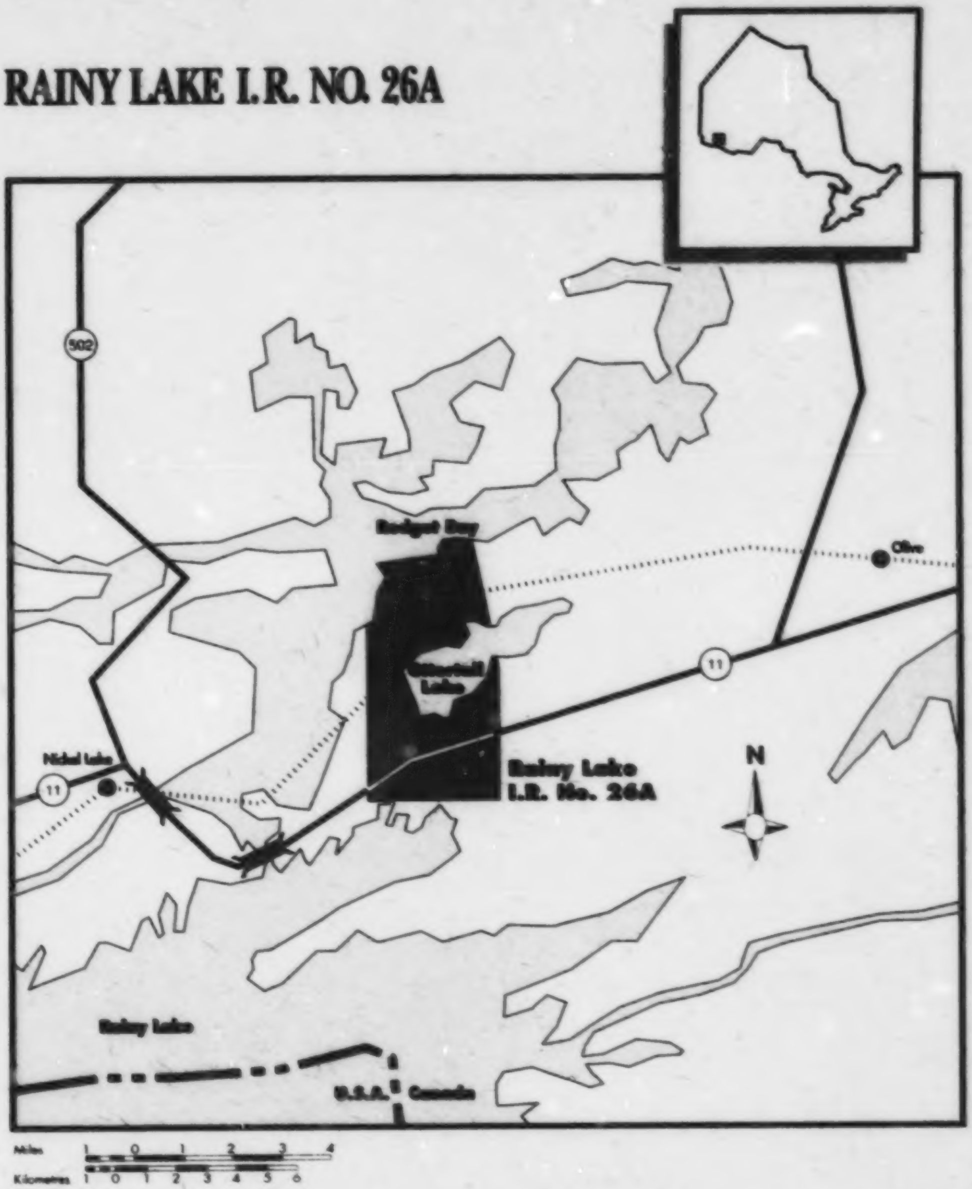
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM, KGHS-AM, KDHS-AM
- **newspapers** available in Fort Frances
- **television** CBC

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic tanks and privies
- **other waste** refuse site 3 km from reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

RAINY LAKE I.R. NO. 26A


502
Redgut Bay
Olive
11
Lake
Nickel Lake
Rainy Lake
I.R. No. 26A
N
Rainy Lake
U.S.A.
Canada
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 40 km east of Fort Frances on Hwy. 11

— Highway	▬ ▪ ▪ International boundary
······· Railway	▬ Reserve land
⌣ Bridge	

NIPISSING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 539 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	67%
	• Aboriginal	12%
	• English & Aboriginal	4%
	• French & Other	17%

Land Base

21 007 ha

16% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka

(P) Nipissing

Government

Nipissing First Nation, R.R. #1, Sturgeon Falls,
Ontario P0H 2G0, Tel. (705) 753-2050, Fax
(705) 753-0207

Historical Notes

The original Nipissing people occupied the land in the Lake Nipissing area for centuries, living a traditional life of hunting, fishing, trapping and trading. By about 1661 they had migrated to the Lake Nipigon area to escape the Iroquois, but returned to the Nipissing area following the French-Iroquois peace treaty of 1667.

The Nipissing reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. The reserve was first surveyed in 1853 and an additional tract of land was added by an Order-in-Council in 1968.

Industries

An industrial park near North Bay is operated by the Nipissing First Nation. This park, and other Native and non-Native businesses on the reserve are principal employers of First Nation members. More than half of the labour force is concentrated in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and non-government services. Manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utility and trade industries each account for almost one tenth of the labour force. Forestry, mining, construction and miscellaneous commercial activities account for the majority of the remaining workers. The Union of Ontario Indians maintains its head office on the reserve. Local industries include a craft store, a marina and a trailer park.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Sturgeon Falls and North Bay

Secondary

- students bused to Sturgeon Falls and North Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- Roman Catholic church
- health clinic with a nurse
- community hall/recreation centre (under construction)
- day care centre, seniors complex
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

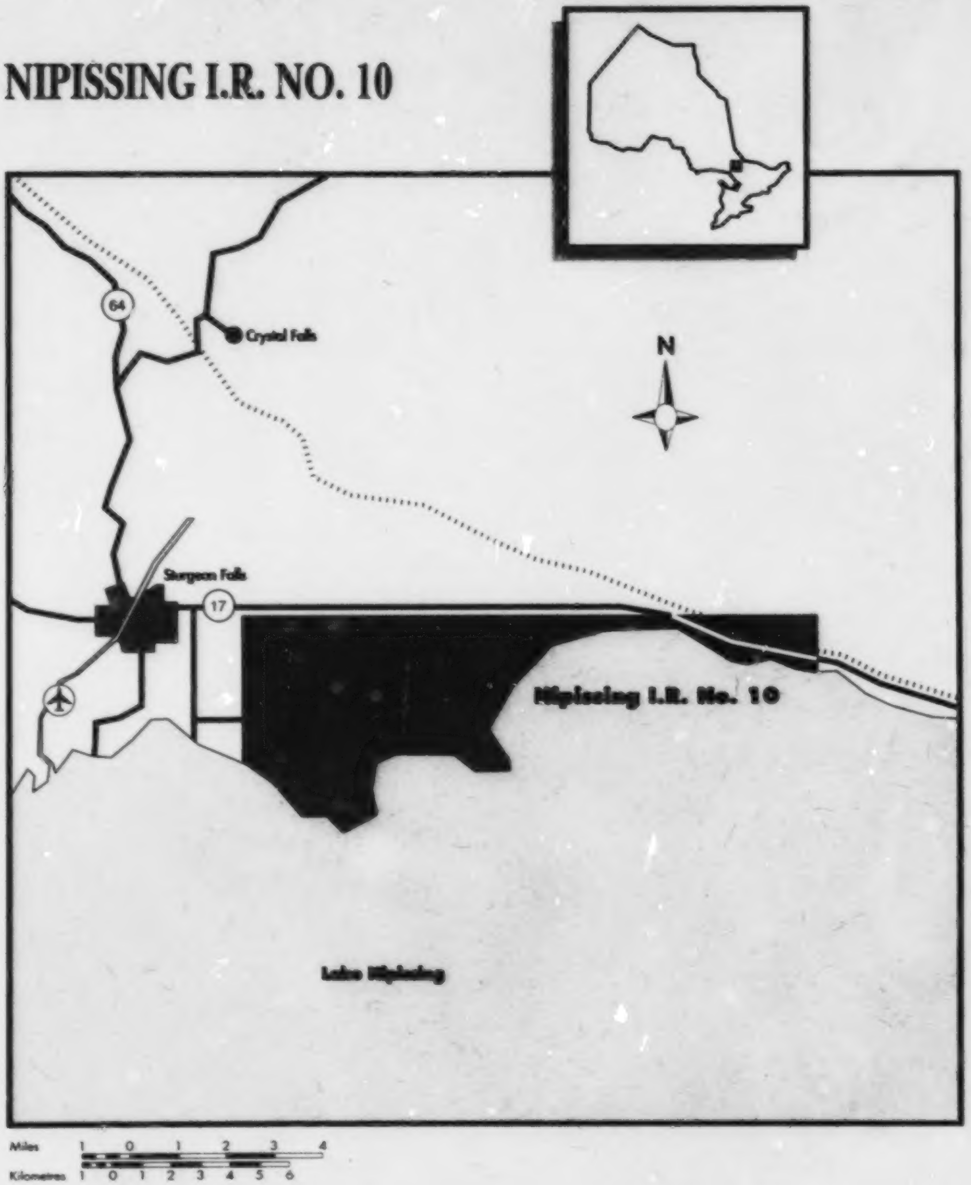
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CHCH-AM, CKSO-AM, CFBR-AM, CHNO-AM
- **newspapers** *North Bay Nugget* (daily), *Sturgeon Falls Tribune* (weekly)
- **television** CBC, CFCH, CKNC, CKNV

Utilities

- **water** central well and pressurized water distribution system; also community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

NIPISSING I.R. NO. 10


64
Crystal Falls
N
Sturgeon Falls
17
Nipissing I.R. No. 10
Lake Nipissing
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 20 km east of Sturgeon Falls on Hwy. 17 and 7 km west of North Bay on Hwy. 17

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

NORTH SPIRIT LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 218 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)

Mother Tongue:	
English	45%
Aboriginal	50%
English & Aboriginal	5%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 1 816 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
North Spirit Lake First Nation, P.O. Box 70,
Cochenour, Ontario P0V 1L0, Tel. (807) 0, 0920

Historical Notes

The North Spirit Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5. Originally part of the old Deer Lake Band, North Spirit Lake became a separate entity on April 15, 1985. The name was formally changed to the North Spirit Lake First Nation on April 27, 1987.

Industries

Trapping, forestry and wild rice harvesting are major occupations. Half of the labour force is involved in government services, with an additional quarter in other service activities. Other workers are employed in transportation, communications and other utility industries. Local industries include two general stores, a sawmill and a tourist camp.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Victoria Linklater School, grades 1-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay and Red Lake
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- one Roman Catholic and one Mennonite church
- community hall
- health clinic (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Sandy Lake)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital; hospital services also available in Red Lake
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

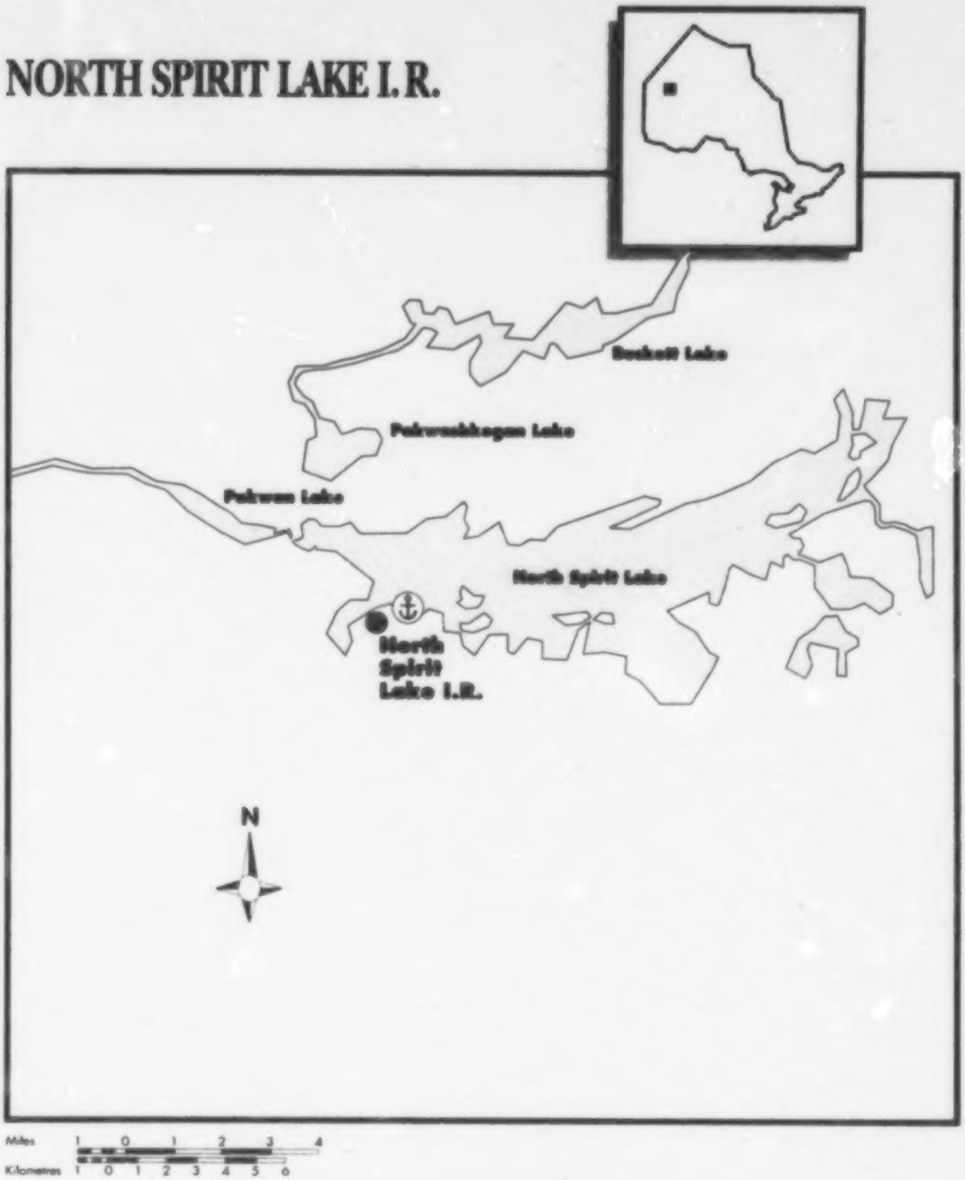
Communications

- **telephone** one Bell Canada pay phone; also Wawatay Communications
- **radio** Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** water system for school and health clinic only
- **sewage** separate septic tanks for school and health clinic only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** generator for school and health clinic only

NORTH SPIRIT LAKE I.R.


Beckett Lake
Pakwashkogan Lake
Pakwan Lake
North Spirit Lake
North Spirit Lake I.R.
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 175 km northeast of Red Lake and is accessible by air

⚓ Seaplane base

● Reserve land

NORTHWEST ANGLE NO. 33 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 131 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	6%
	• Aboriginal	6%
	• English & Aboriginal	88%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 586 ha (1 335 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation, Angle Inlet, Minnesota 56711, U.S.A., Tel. (807) 733-2200, Fax (807) 733-3148

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Northwest Angle No. 33 First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B was first surveyed in 1884 and was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915. Ties exist between the Northwest Angle No. 33 and Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nations, and families continue to shift back and forth between the two communities.

Industries

Trapping, fishing, wild rice harvesting, forestry and seasonal guiding are principal occupations. The majority of workers are concentrated in the service sector; of these approximately three fifths are in government service industries. Local industries located on Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B include: barge, sawmill, fishing camp, convenience store, and cabins.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- grades K-8 students from Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B attend Northwest Angle School (First Nation operated)
- grades K-8 students from Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A attend Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A

Secondary

- grades 9-10 students from Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A attend Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A
- students from both reserves also board in Kenora, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and at American reservation school in Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on each reserve
- health clinic on each reserve; nurse visits monthly from Kenora
- hospital services available in Kenora
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable serves both reserves
- O.P.P. Kenora Detachment serves Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B; O.P.P. Sioux Narrows Detachment serves Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A

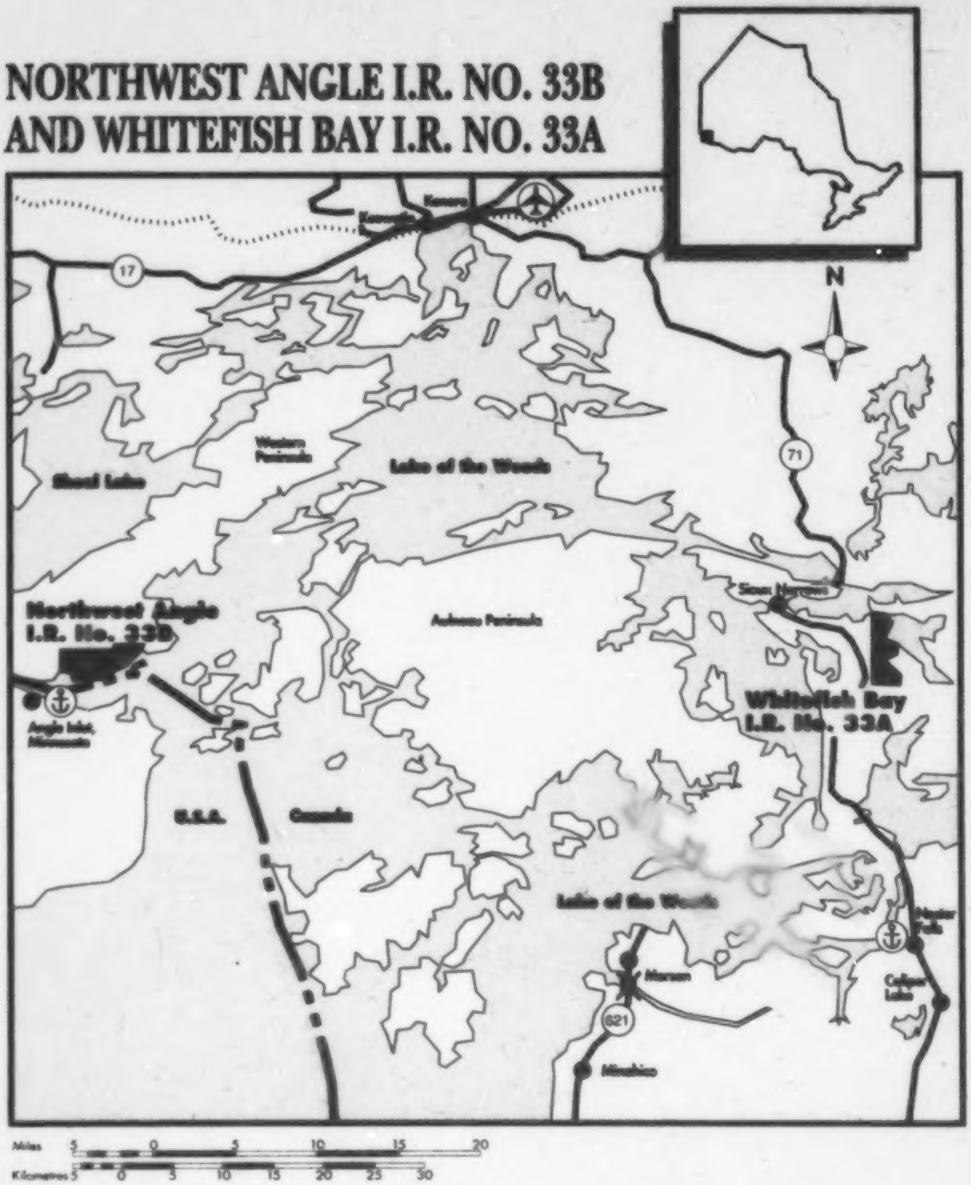
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC
- **newspapers** *Treaty 3* newspaper, *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario; service also available from Winnipeg and Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station on each reserve
- **sewage** community sewage system on each reserve
- **other waste** landfill site on each reserve
- **energy/electricity** Rousseau Power Corporation (Minnesota, U.S.A.) serves Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B; Ontario Hydro serves Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A

NORTHWEST ANGLE I.R. NO. 33B AND WHITEFISH BAY I.R. NO. 33A


Kenora
Keewatin
17
N
71
Western Peninsula
Lake of the Woods
Shoal Lake
Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B
Aulneau Peninsula
Sioux Narrows
Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A
Angle Inlet, Minnesota
U.S.A.
Canada
Lake of the Woods
Nestor Falls
Caliper Lake
Morson
621
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Access: Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B is approximately 5 km northeast of Angle Inlet, Minnesota, U.S.A.; Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A is approximately 45 km southeast of Kenora off Hwy. 71

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
)(Bridge

⚓ Seaplane base
▬ Reserve land
- — International boundary

NORTHWEST ANGLE NO. 37 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 87 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	79%
Aboriginal	21%
English & Aboriginal	0%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 4 670 ha (1 746 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation, P.O. Box 2270, Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X8, Tel. (807) 226-5353, Fax (807) 226-1164

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Ties exist between the Northwest Angle No. 33 and Northwest Angle No. 37 First Nations, and families continue to shift back and forth between the two communities.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and wild rice harvesting are principal occupations. Local industries include a tuck/bait and tackle shop.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- grades K-6 students from Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37 attend Windigo Island School (First Nation operated)
- grades K-8 students from Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A, and grades 7-8 students from Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37 attend Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A

Secondary

- students from Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37 board in Kenora
- grades 9-12 students from Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A attend Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck and some firefighting equipment serve Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A
- community centre on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A
- health clinic with Community Health Representative serves Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A; Community Health Representative visits Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37
- medical flights once per week to both reserves
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Ojibway Tribal Family Services serves both reserves
- O.P.P. Kenora and Sioux Narrows Detachments serve both reserves

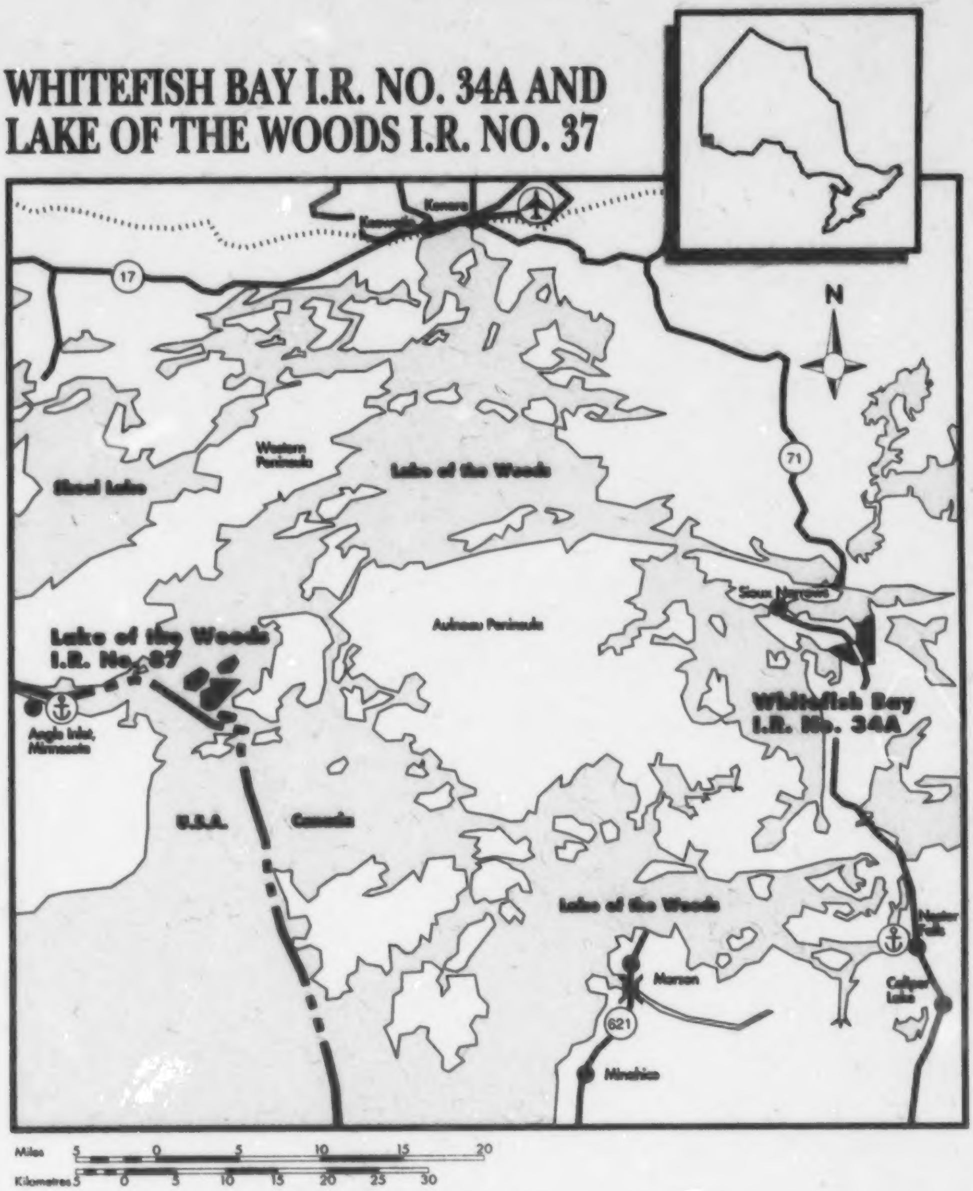
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRLK-AM, CBC-FM
- **newspapers** *Treaty 3* newspaper, one monthly from Sioux Narrows
- **television** CBC, TVOntario; service also available from Kenora

Utilities

- **water** water pump at both reserves
- **sewage** communal septic tank on Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37
- **other waste** disposal site on Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A
- **energy/electricity** Rousseau Power Corporation (Minnesota, U.S.A.) serves Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37; Ontario Hydro serves Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A

WHITEFISH BAY I.R. NO. 34A AND LAKE OF THE WOODS I.R. NO. 37


Kenora
Keewatin
17
71
N
Shoal Lake
Western Peninsula
Lake of the Woods
Sioux Narrows
Aulneau Peninsula
Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37
Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A
Angle Inlet, Minnesota
U.S.A.
Canada
Lake of the Woods
Nestor Falls
Morson
Caliper Lake
621
Minahico
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Access: Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A is approximately 5 km southeast of Sioux Narrows on Hwy. 71; Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37 is on four islands in Lake of the Woods, approximately 15 km east of Angle Inlet, Minnesota, U.S.A.

✈ Airport
— Highway
⋯ Railway
≍ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
▬ Reserve land
- — International boundary

OJIBWAYS OF BATCHEWANA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 446 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
Rankin 15D — 1 537 ha
Goulais Bay 15A — 675 ha
Obadjiwan 15E — 58 ha

Affiliations
TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Sault Ste. Marie

Government
Ojibways of Batchewana First Nation (Rankin Reserve), 236 Frontenac Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5K9, Tel. (705) 759-0914, Fax (705) 759-9171

Historical Notes

The Batchewana people originally lived on a tract of land that encompassed the Lake Superior coastline from Sault Ste. Marie to the Pukaswa River and the islands opposite. Following the signing of the Robinson-Huron Treaty in 1850 and subsequent land surrenders, including one in 1859 when the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, R.T. Pennefather, negotiated a treaty that resulted in the sale of nearly all the Batchewana lands, most Band members found themselves landless. They moved to the Garden River reserve, but the Garden River Band was also involved in several land surrenders in the late 19th century and this placed continuous pressure on reserve resources.

The Batchewana Band began looking for reserve lands of its own and succeeded in purchasing Rankin Mining Location in 1939 for $17,000. Rankin Location was officially declared a reserve in 1951. It is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850.

Industries

Local industries include: industrial park, bottling plant, carpentry shop, veneer manufacturer, trucking company, construction and excavation company, garage, body repair shop, metal work shop, and stores and financial institutions in Sault Ste. Marie.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Sault Ste. Marie

Secondary

- students bused to Sault Ste. Marie

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by Sault Ste. Marie
- Roman Catholic churches located on Goulais Bay and Obadjiwan reserves
- arena, recreation centre, community hall
- health clinic with a Community Health Nurse and Community Health Representative
- day care centre with two programs
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker in community
- NNADAP worker in community
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables

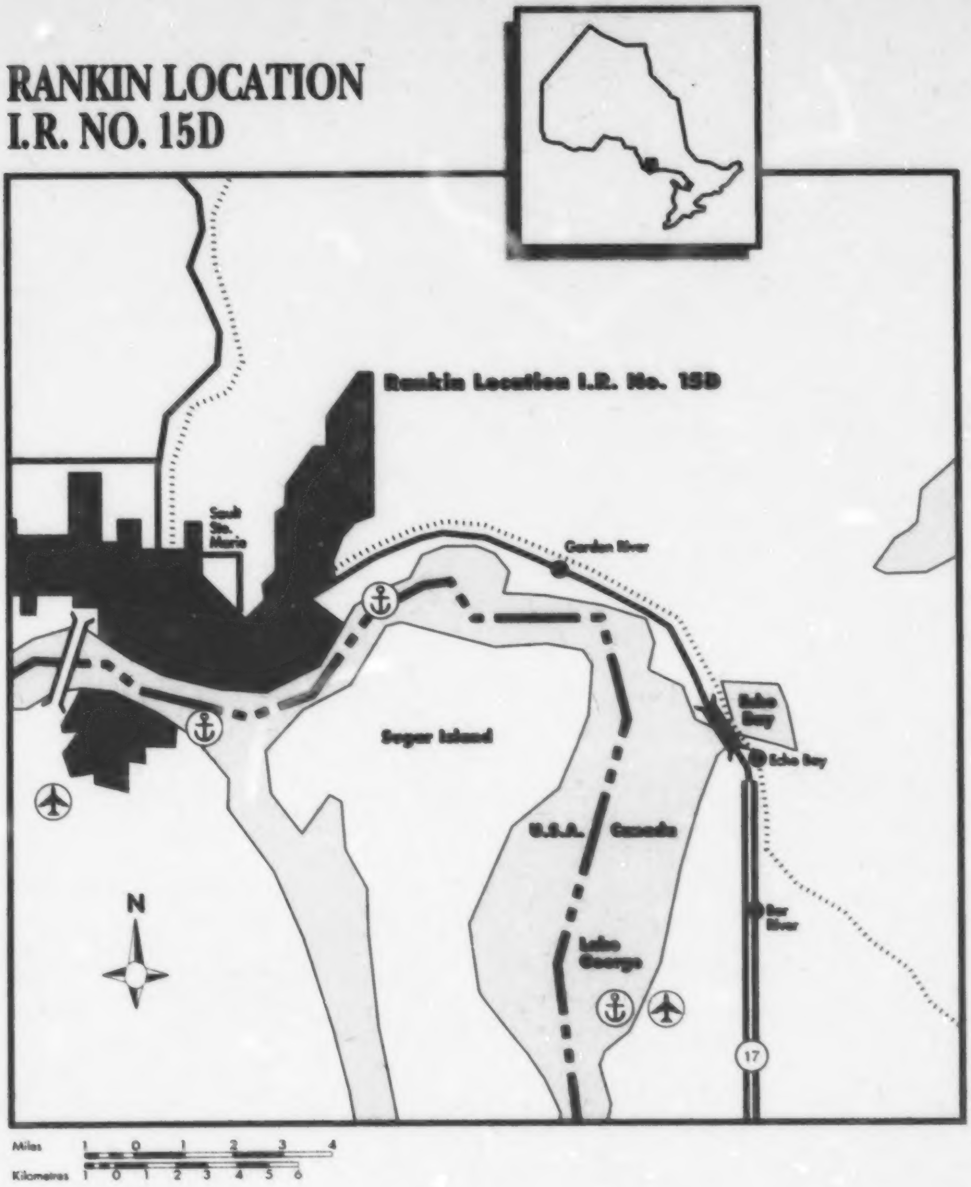
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFYN-AM, CKCY-AM, CHAS-FM, Q104-FM
- **newspapers** one daily and one weekly from Sault Ste. Marie
- **television** CJIC (CBC affiliate), CHBX (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** Sault Ste. Marie Public Utilities Commission provides a separate water main system for the reserve; also community wells or individual wells
- **sewage** Sault Ste. Marie Public Utilities Commission, private septic tanks, or septic field beds
- **other waste** garbage pick-up from Sault Ste. Marie
- **energy/electricity** Sault Ste. Marie Public Utilities Commission, Ontario Hydro, Great Lakes Power Commission and natural gas provided on Rankin Reserve

RANKIN LOCATION
I.R. NO. 15D


Rankin Location I.R. No. 15D
Sault Ste. Marie
Garden River
Echo Bay
Echo Bay
Sugar Island
U.S.A.
Canada
Lake George
Bar River
17
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is directly northeast of Sault Ste. Marie on Hwy. 17

═	Double lane highway
▬ ▪ ▪	International boundary
▬	Urban settlement
—	Highway
·······	Railway
⌒	Bridge
✈	Airport
⚓	Seaplane base
▬	Reserve land

NOTE: *Goulais Bay 15A and Obadjiwan 15E reserves are not shown on the map.*

OJIBWAYS OF HIAWATHA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 139 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	100%
	• Aboriginal	0%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base
790 ha
83% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: United Indian Councils of the Mississauga and Chippewa Nations (historic alliance)
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Peterborough
(P) Hastings — Peterborough

Government
Ojibways of Hiawatha First Nation, R.R. #2,
Keene, Ontario K0L 2G0, Tel. (705) 295-4421

Historical Notes

In the mid-17th century, the Southeastern Ojibway occupied an area along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron and north along the east shore of Lake Superior. By the late 17th century, the Chippewas and other branches of the Southeastern Ojibway began to expand into what is now identified as Southern Ontario, an area then occupied by the Iroquois. Sometime after the turn of the century, the Southeastern Ojibway settled in the areas around the Bay of Quinte, Lake St. Clair, in the valleys of the Grand River and the Thames River, and along the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Ojibways of Hiawatha were at one time part of a larger Band known as the Mississaugas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes. In 1818 the Mississaugas surrendered and sold to the Crown a large tract of their land containing about 1 951 000 acres for an annuity of $2,960. The Band subsequently split into distinct groups and relocated to newly created reserves. The Hiawatha reserve was first surveyed in 1881.

Industries

Almost half of the labour force is employed in the service sector — two thirds in non-government service activities. The remainder is employed in manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications and other utility industries and trade industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Peterborough

Secondary
- students bused to Peterborough

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by Township of Otonobee
- church
- community hall/First Nation office, community park
- homemakers program

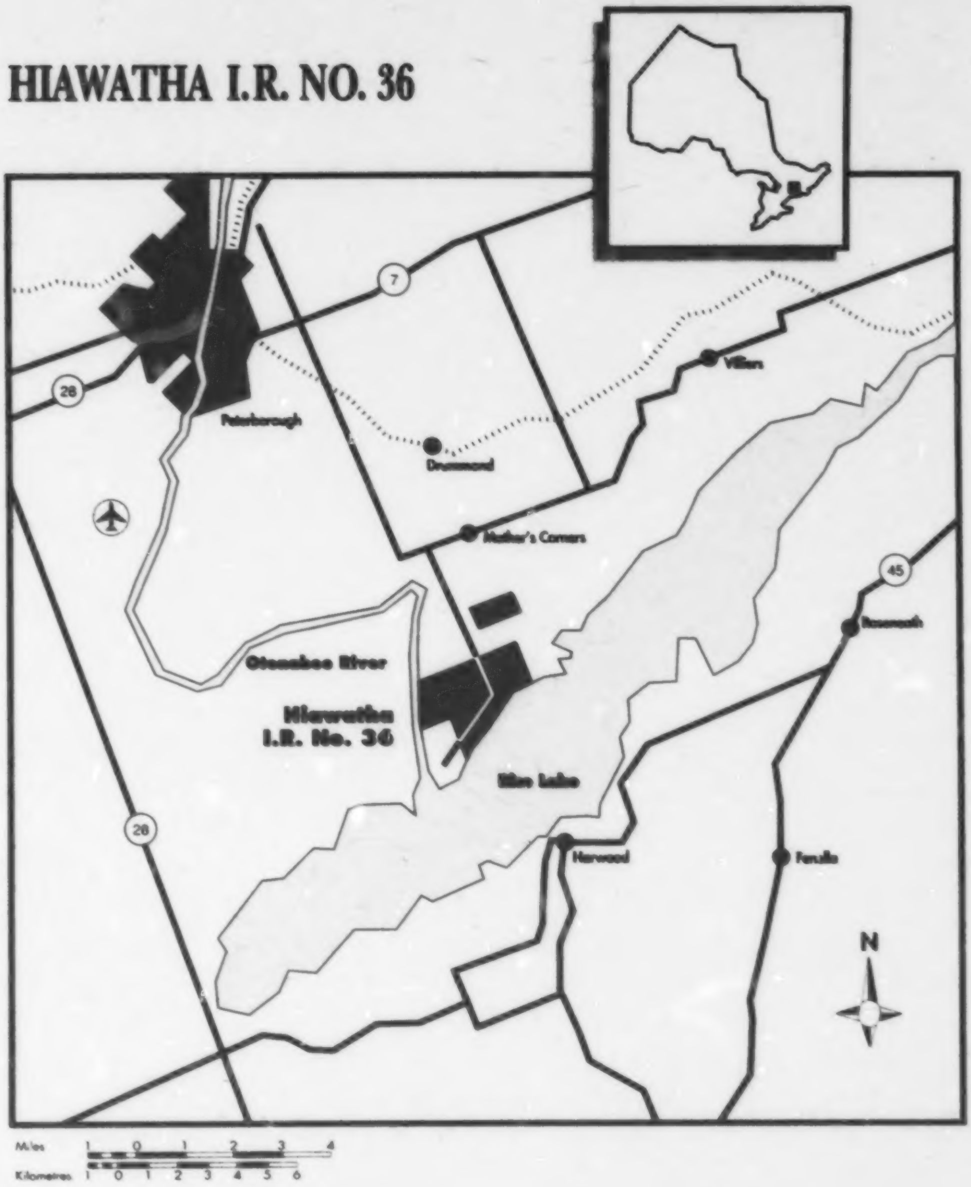
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** community wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** reserve has agreement with Township of Otonobee to pick up and dispose of solid waste
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

HIAWATHA I.R. NO. 36


7
28
Peterborough
Villiers
Drummond
Mather's Corners
45
Roseneath
Otonabee River
Hiawatha I.R. No. 36
Rice Lake
28
Harwood
Fenella
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km southeast of Peterborough on Rice Lake

✈ Airport
— Highway
········ Railway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

OJIBWAYS OF ONEGAMING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 252 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	71%
Aboriginal	4%
English & Aboriginal	25%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 058 ha (504 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services

PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Rainy River

Government

Ojibways of Onegaming First Nation (Sabaskong),
P.O. Box 160, Nestor Falls, Ontario
P0X 1K0, Tel. (807) 484-2162, Fax (807) 484-2737

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Ojibways of Onegaming First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Sabaskong Bay reserve was confirmed in 1920, but in the 1930s the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs moved the people to a new site which was closer to the highway systems. The Ojibways of Onegaming achieved legal Band status in 1964, when the Assabaska Band split into the Big Grassy and Ojibways of Onegaming Bands. In 1982 the Band formally changed its name from Sabaskong to Ojibways of Onegaming. The Ojibways of Onegaming have entered into an Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) with the federal government in a move towards achieving self-government.

Industries

Trapping, forestry, fishing, wild rice harvesting and seasonal guiding are principal occupations. Almost four fifths of all workers are employed in the government service industries sector. Construction and non-government service industries each account for a further one tenth, with the remainder concentrated in transportation, communications and other utility industries, as well as in miscellaneous commercial activities. Local industries include: outpost camp (owned and operated by First Nation), arcade/convenience store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Onegaming Elementary School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- Onegaming Elementary School, grades 9-12 (First Nation operated)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall, ice rink, baseball diamond, gymnasium
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; nurse visits on need basis only
- hospital services available in Emo
- day care centre
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Nestor Falls Detachment

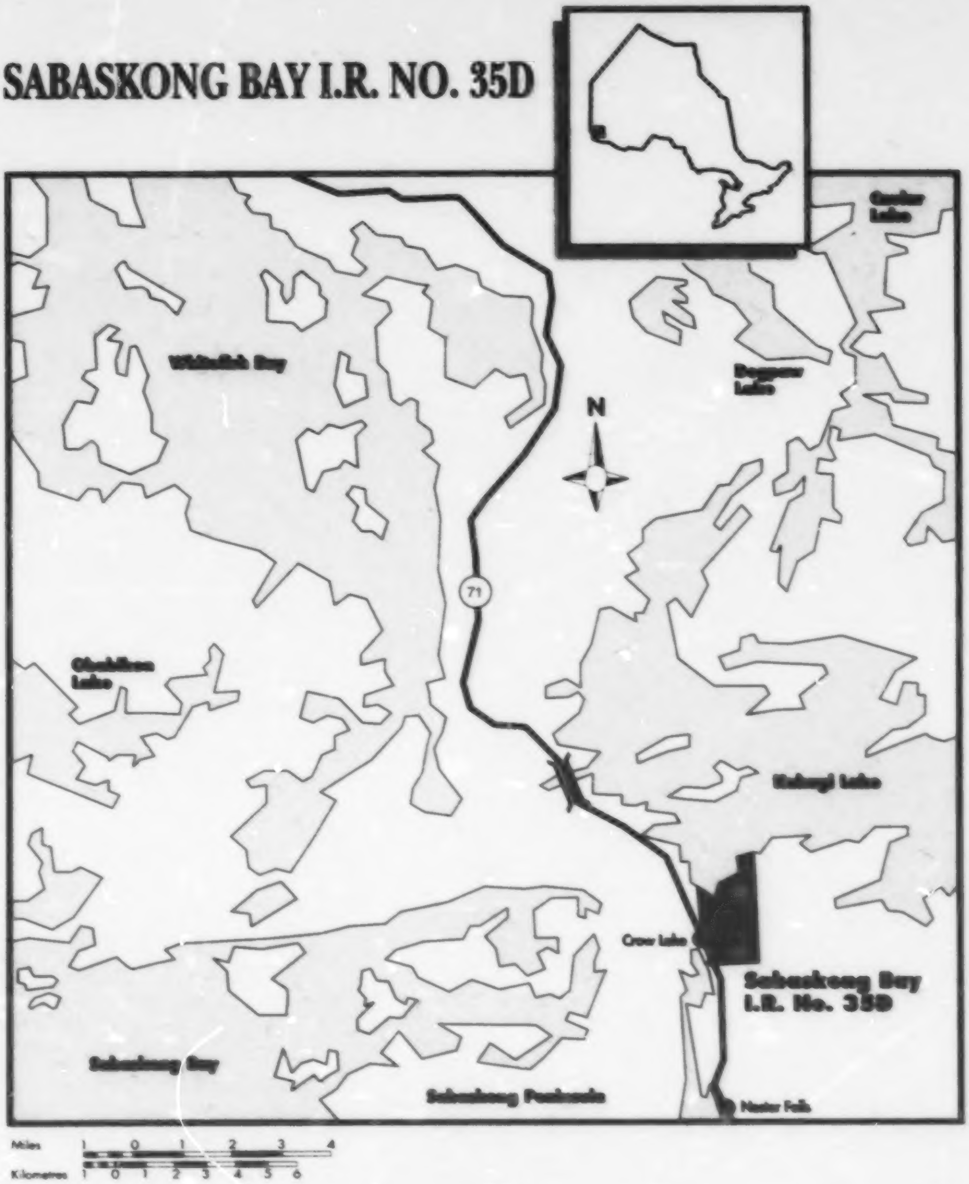
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM, CJRL-AM
- **newspapers** two dailies from Winnipeg and Kenora, one weekly from Fort Frances
- **television** CBWT (CBC affiliate — Winnipeg), TVOntario, satellite dish for cable channels

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** septic system
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SABASKONG BAY I.R. NO. 35D


Caviar Lake
Whitefish Bay
Dogpaw Lake
N
71
Obabikon Lake
Kakagi Lake
Crow Lake
Sabaskong Bay I.R. No. 35D
Sabaskong Bay
Sabaskong Peninsula
Nestor Falls
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Highway
Bridge
Reserve land

Access: reserve is on Kakagi Lake, approximately 35 km south of Sioux Narrows on Hwy. 71

OJIBWAYS OF PIC RIVER NO. 50 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 378 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	85%
	• Aboriginal	6%
	• English & Aboriginal	9%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 324 ha

Affiliations

TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior

(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Ojibways of Pic River No. 50 First Nation (Heron Bay), Heron Bay, Ontario P0T 1R0. Tel. (807) 229-1749, Fax (807) 229-1944

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Pic River No. 50 First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Pic Heron Bay reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. The reserve area was first settled in the early 1800s following the establishment of a Hudson's Bay Company trading post. The area was later surveyed and the Pic Heron Bay Band (now the Ojibways of Pic River No. 50 First Nation) was granted full reserve status in 1914 under the Robinson-Superior Treaty.

Industries

Fully one half of the labour force is employed in the government service sector, with the remainder scattered amongst forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications and other utility industries, trade industries and non-government services. Local industries include a general store.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Pic Day School, grades 1-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Marathon

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck, fire hydrants, some firefighting equipment
- Roman Catholic church
- recreation hall, baseball diamond
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; doctor visits weekly from Marathon
- day care centre
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- social workers from Marathon visit reserve regularly
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Marathon Detachment

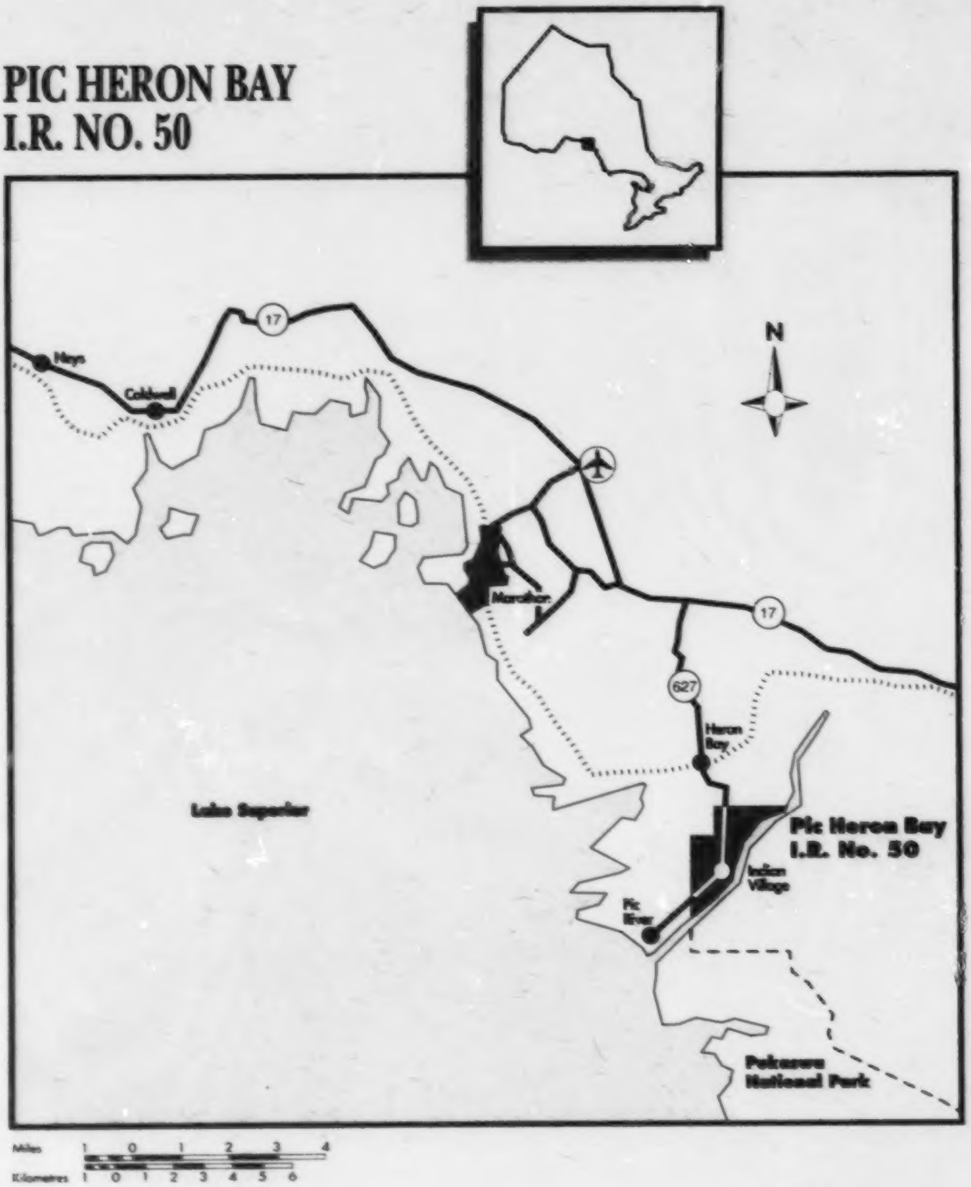
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC affiliate), CFNO-AM (Marathon)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Marathon
- **television** CBLT (CBC Toronto)

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** some private septic tanks and privies
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources disposal site located 11 km north of the reserve on Hwy. 627
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

PIC HERON BAY
I.R. NO. 50


N
17
Hays
Coldwell
Marathon
17
627
Heron Bay
Lake Superior
Pic Heron Bay
I.R. No. 50
Indian Village
Pic River
Pukaskwa
National Park
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km southeast of Marathon; take Hwy. 17 southeast from Marathon and exit onto Hwy. 627 south

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
- - - National park boundary
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

ONΛ YO TE 'A:KA

On-reserve Population 1 598 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Iroquoian (Oneida)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
2 134 ha
97% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Electoral Ridings
(F) Lambton — Middlesex
(P) Middlesex

Government
ONΛ YO TE 'A:KA First Nation, R.R. #2, Southwold, Ontario N0L 2G0, Tel. (519) 652-3244, Fax (519) 652-9287 (traditional council)

Historical Notes

In 1840, some 240 Oneidas from New York State, applied to come to Upper Canada as Late Loyalists. Using their own funds, they purchased a parcel of land in Delaware Township from the Baby family and others on March 12, 1842. The Band later sold this land in exchange for another parcel of land holding official reserve status, and in 1856 the government created a reserve for the Oneidas from land designated as Clergy Reserve Lands. The Oneida reserve was confirmed at the time of Confederation in 1867, and was subsequently enlarged when the Ontario government sold some 190 acres of land to the federal government in trust for the Oneidas on June 11, 1887.

Industries

Local industries include a variety store, restaurants, and a food market.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Standing Stone School, JK-6 (federally operated)
- grades 7-8 students bused to Lambeth and London

Secondary
- students bused to London
- TSI NIHYUKWAL: HO:TU (operated by traditional council)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one Anglican, one United, one Pentecostal, and two Baptist churches
- community hall, fairgrounds building, arena
- day care centre, Native language centre, alcohol and drug rehabilitation centre, senior citizens home
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Children's Aid Society in London
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- longhouse peacekeepers

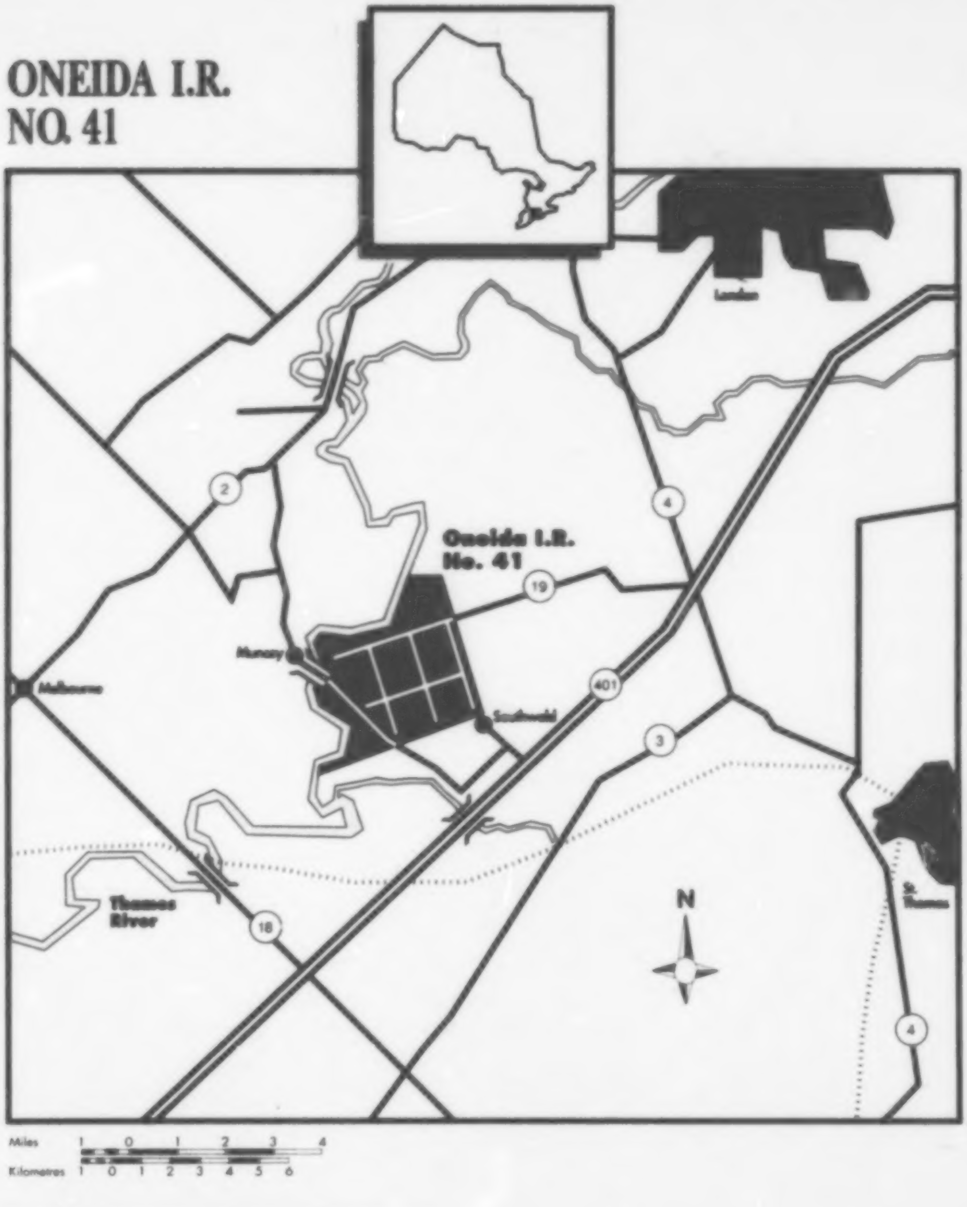
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also high lift stations
- **sewage** private septic tanks, local
- **other waste** reserve uses Browning Ferris Industries Landfill Site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ONEIDA I.R.
NO. 41


London
Oneida I.R.
No. 41
2
4
19
401
3
18
4
Muncey
Melbourne
Southwold
Thames
River
St.
Thomas
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is off Hwy. 2 between London and Muncey; take Hwy. 401 west and exit onto Hwy. 19 west into reserve

— Highway
······· Railway
═ Bridge
═ Double lane highway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

OSNABURGH FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 728 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	6%
	• Aboriginal	87%
	• English & Aboriginal	7%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 18 696 ha (13 678 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Osnaburgh First Nation, Osnaburgh House,
Ontario P0V 2H0, Tel. (807) 928-2414, Fax (807)
928-2077

Historical Notes

The Osnaburgh reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Chief Missabay signed Treaty No. 9 on behalf of the people of Osnaburgh in 1905. The community was at first located on Lake St. Joseph where the people subsisted by fishing, hunting and wild rice harvesting. In 1936, the reserve was moved to a site some 16 km away in anticipation of flooding that would occur due to the hydro-electric development at Rat Rapids and the diversion of the Albany River. In 1959, the community relocated to the site of the present reserve, on land abutting Hwy. 599.

Industries

Trapping, fishing, forestry, wild rice harvesting and guiding are major occupations. The service sector accounts for four fifths of the labour force, with two thirds of these workers employed in government services and the remainder in other service industries. Trade industries and transportation, communications and other utility industries account for the majority of the remaining workers. Local industries include: co-op store, hardware store (Pickle Lake), and mining employment at Dona Lake through Placer Dome Developments.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Missabay Community School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- one Anglican, one Mennonite and one Full Gospel Church
- community hall, outdoor skating rink
- nursing station with two beds
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- crisis centre
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Pickle Lake Detachment

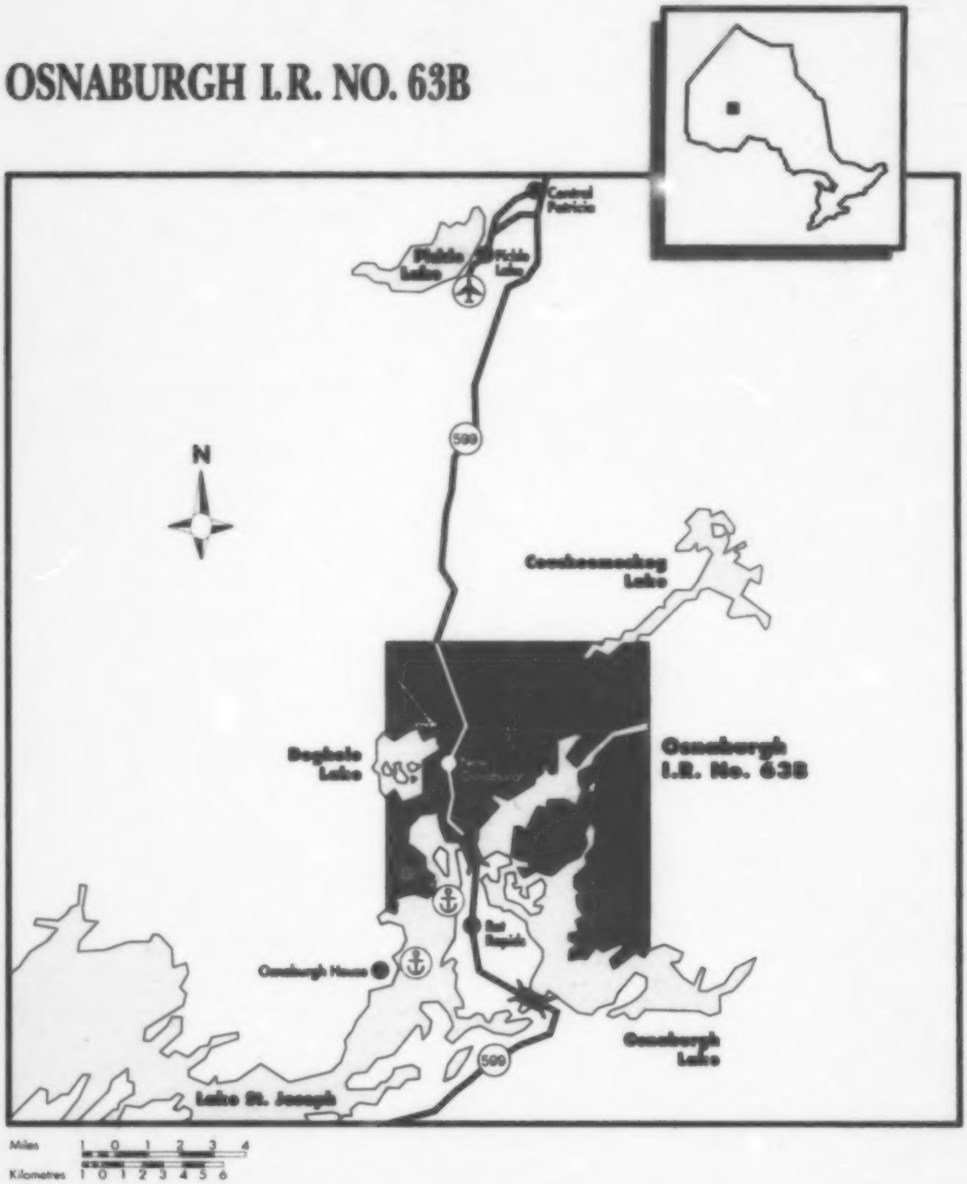
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-FM, community station
- **newspapers** dailies from Winnipeg and Thunder Bay, one weekly from Ignace, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (Winnipeg), TVOntario, Wawatay Network, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** community well with water truck; water is also drawn by hand from lakes and natural springs
- **sewage** separate septic tanks for school, nursing station and community hall
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

OSNABURGH I.R. NO. 63B


Central Patricia
Pickle Lake
Pickle Lake
599
N
Coucheemockeg Lake
Doghole Lake
New Osnaburgh
Osnaburgh I.R. No. 63B
Rat Rapids
Osnaburgh House
Osnaburgh Lake
599
Lake St. Joseph
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 315 km northwest of Thunder Bay and is accessible by air (airport located in Pickle Lake, Ontario)

✈ Airport
— Highway
⌒ Bridge
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land

PAYS PLAT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 78 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	67%
• Aboriginal	25%
• English & Aboriginal	0%
• French & Other	8%

Land Base 225 ha

Affiliations

TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior

(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Pays Plat First Nation, P.O. Box 819, Schreiber, Ontario P0T 2S0, Tel. (807) 824-2541, Fax (807) 824-2206

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Pays Plat First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Pays Plat reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. The reserve area was first settled in the 1800s by the ancestors of the Pays Plat First Nation who had once been part of the Pic Heron Bay Band, later migrating to this new location in search of better hunting, trapping and fishing.

Industries

Government service industries and construction each account for two fifths of the labour force, with the remainder concentrated in transportation, communications and other utility industries and miscellaneous commercial industries. Local industries include: handicraft/corner store, pizza store, VCR rental store, and other stores and services in Schreiber and Nipigon.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Schreiber

Secondary

- students bused to Schreiber

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with some firefighting equipment
- Roman Catholic church
- community hall, baseball field
- hospital services available in Terrace Bay and Nipigon
- ambulance services available from Schreiber and Nipigon
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- O.P.P. Schreiber Detachment

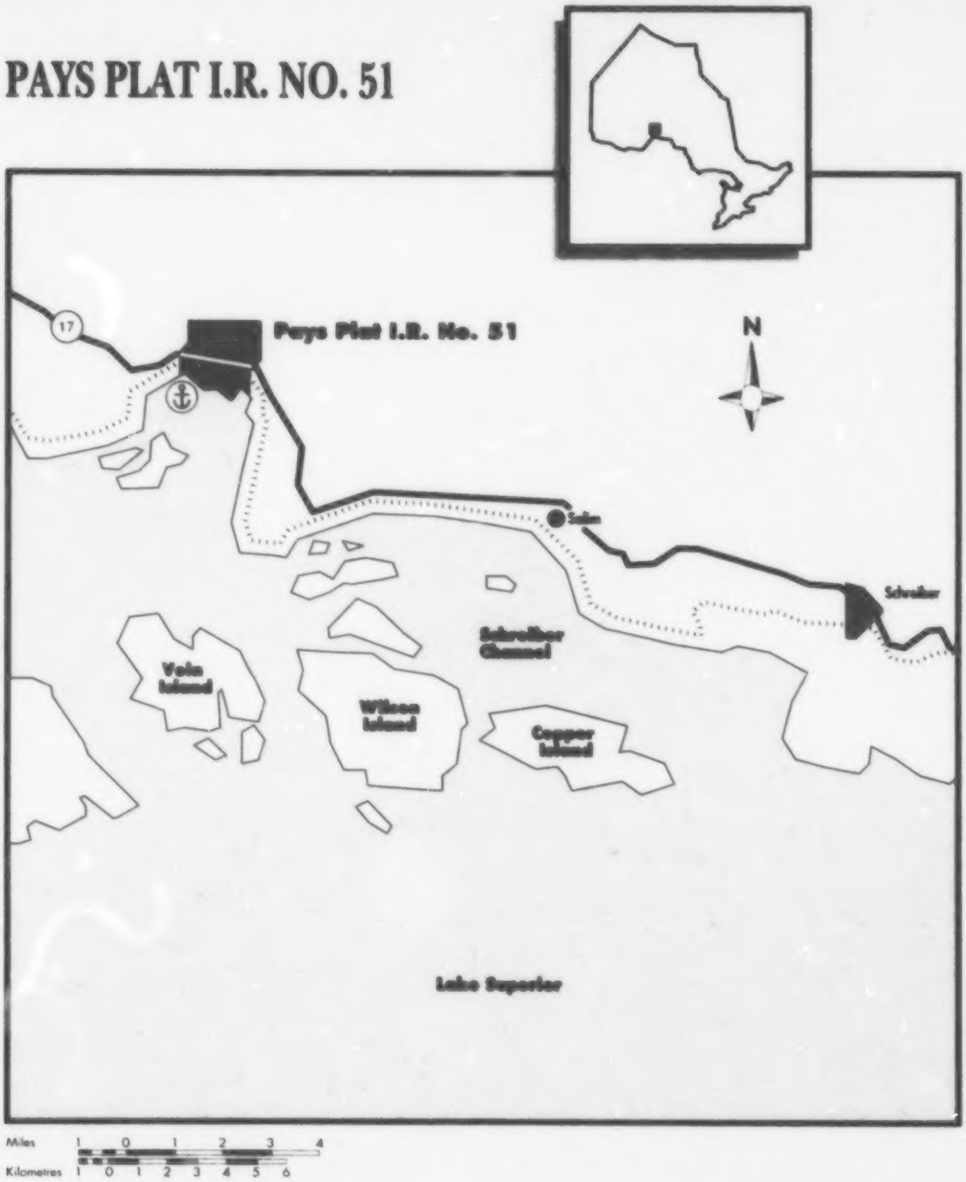
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKPR-AM, CBQ-AM (CBC Northern Network), CRNO-FM (Marathon)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Terrace Bay
- **television** CKPR (CBC affiliate — Thunder Bay), CHFD (Thunder Bay)

Utilities

- **water** pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources disposal site located 16 km east of reserve on Hwy. 17
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

PAYS PLAT I.R. NO. 51


17
Pays Plat I.R. No. 51
N
Selim
Schreiber
Schreiber Channel
Vein Island
Wilson Island
Copper Island
Lake Superior
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 65 km east of Nipigon and 25 km west of Schreiber on Hwy. 17

⚓ Seaplane base
— Highway
······· Railway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

PIC MOBERT FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 292 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: • English 81%
• Aboriginal 17%
• English & Aboriginal 0%
• French & Other 2%

Land Base 286 ha

Affiliations
TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Pic Mobert First Nation, Mobert, Ontario
P0M 2J0, Tel. (807) 822-2134, Fax (807) 822-2850

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Pic Mobert First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Mobert reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. In 1885, 800 acres of reserve land were set aside for Band members under the Robinson-Superior Treaty. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway mainline, the Band migrated to its present location near the town of Marathon.

Pic Mobert achieved legal Band status in 1957 when it formally separated from the Pic Heron Bay Band. Mobert I.R. No. 82 was officially proclaimed a reserve under the *Indian Act* in 1971. In 1981, an area of 250 acres was surveyed on the east shore of White Lake as an addition to the reserve. An Ontario Order-in-Council transferred the 250-acre tract to the federal government to be set aside as reserve land.

Industries

More than half of the labour force is involved in government services, with the remainder scattered amongst forestry, mining, construction and non-government service activites. Local industries include: grocery/dry goods store, trapping (21 licensed trappers), and other stores and financial institutions in White River.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- St. John Francis Regis School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Thunder Bay and Marathon

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with some firefighting equipment
- Roman Catholic church
- community hall/recreation centre, outdoor skating rink, baseball diamond
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; doctors from Marathon visit the reserve weekly
- hospital and ambulance services available in Marathon
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay visits the reserve weekly; social worker from Thunder Bay visits the reserve when necessary
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Marathon Detachment

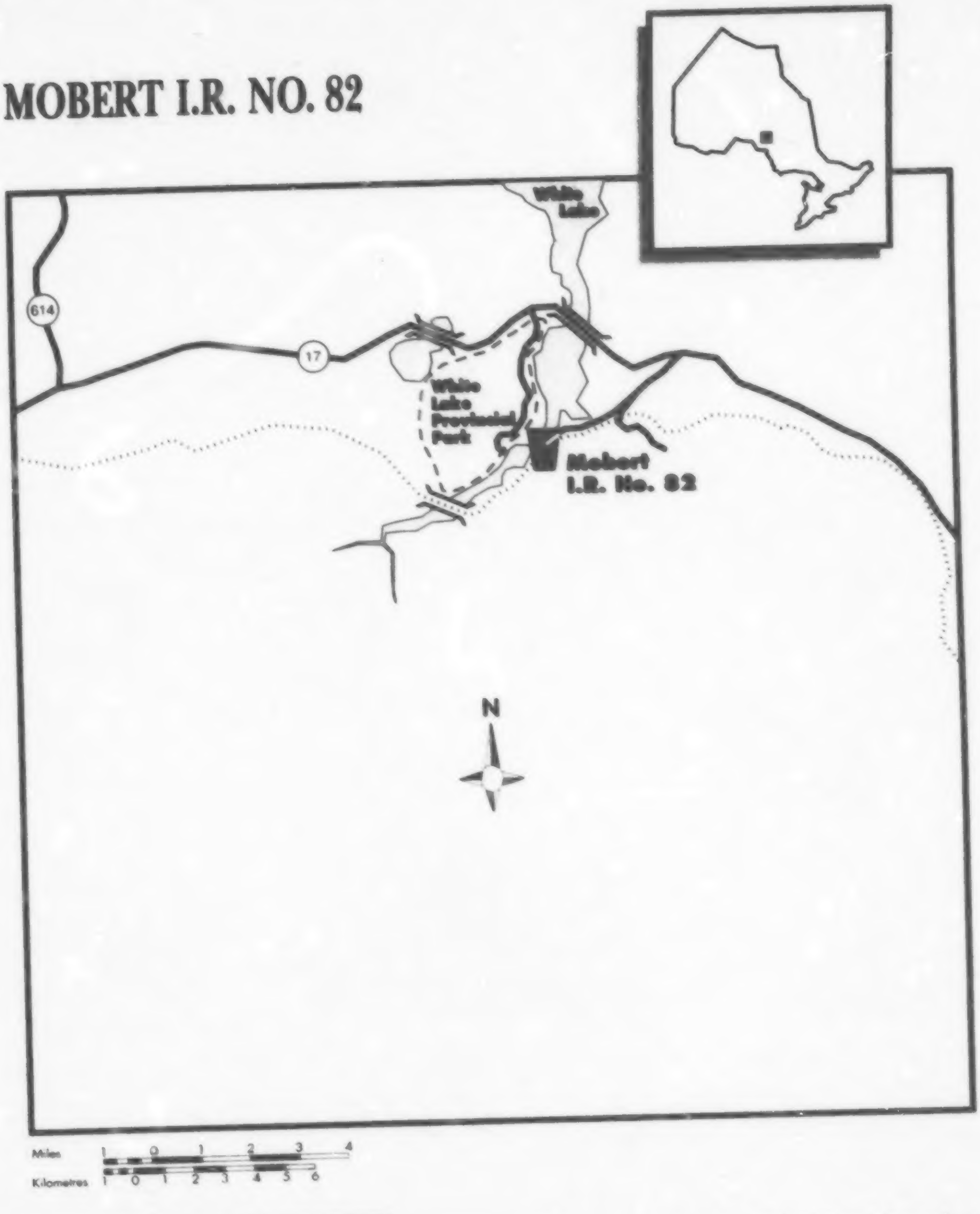
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC Northern Network), CFNO-FM (Marathon)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Marathon
- **television** CBLT (CBC Toronto)

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** none
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MOBERT I.R. NO. 82


White Lake
614
17
White Lake Provincial Park
Mobert I.R. No. 82
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on White Lake, approximately 60 km east of Marathon off Hwy. 17

━━ Highway
┈┈┈ Railway
Bridge
- - - - Provincial park boundary
▬ Reserve land

PIKANGIKUM FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 1 377 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	2%
	• Aboriginal	97%
	• English & Aboriginal	1%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 1 808 ha

Affiliations
TC: Independent First Nations Alliance
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Pikangikum First Nation, Pikangikum, Ontario
P0V 2L0, Tel. (807) 773-5578, Fax (807) 773-5536

Historical Notes

The Pikangikum reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5, signed at Berens River, Manitoba. In 1978, Pikangikum split into the Pikangikum and Poplar Hill Bands.

Industries

Trapping, fishing, forestry and wild rice harvesting are major occupations. Almost three quarters of the labour force is involved in the service sector, with slightly more than half being employed in government services. The remainder are involved primarily in forestry, transportation, communications and other utility industries, trade industries and miscellaneous activities. Local industries include: tourist camp, The Bay store, co-op store, two general stores, pool room and arcade, sawmill, and air freight and hauling service.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Eenokokay Birchstick, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- Eenokokay Birchstick, grades 9-11 (First Nation operated)
- grade 12 students board in Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay and Red Lake
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- two Native auxiliary fire crews
- one Roman Catholic, one Pentecostal, one Anglican, one Mennonite and one United church
- ball park, hockey rink
- nursing station with three resident nurses
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital; hospital services also available in Red Lake
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

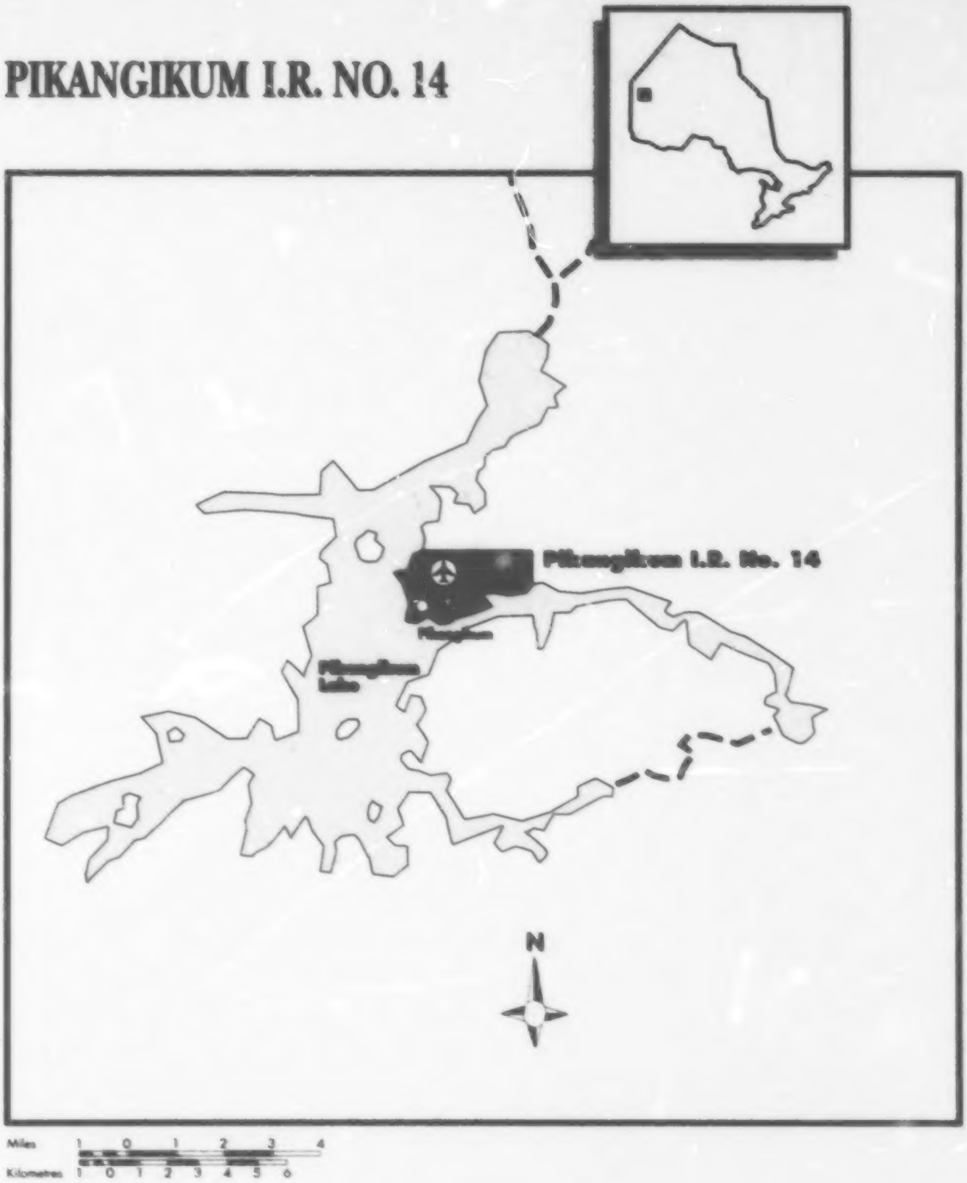
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network, local radio station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC, TVOntario, Wawatay Network, First Nation satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds heated water main system with pumping station
- **sewage** septic tanks and sewage lagoon system for school and nursing station only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

PIKANGIKUM I.R. NO. 14


Pikangikum I.R. No. 14
Pikangikum
Pikangikum Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 85 km northwest of Red Lake and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

– – Winter road

▬ Reserve land

POPLAR HILL FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 233 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	44%
	Aboriginal	52%
	English & Aboriginal	4%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base 702 ha

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River

(P) Kenora

Government

Poplar Hill First Nation, P.O. Box 5004, Red Lake, Ontario P0V 2M0, Tel. (807) 772-8838

Historical Notes

The Poplar Hill reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5. Poplar Hill First Nation achieved full Band and reserve status in 1978 when it separated from the Pikangikum Band. The community maintains strong ties with Pikangikum and Little Grand Rapids in Manitoba.

Industries

Most workers are involved in government services, with trapping and fishing being major occupations. Local industries include two general stores.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Berensview School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout and Red Lake
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- one Mennonite church
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Pikangikum)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital; hospital services also available in Red Lake
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

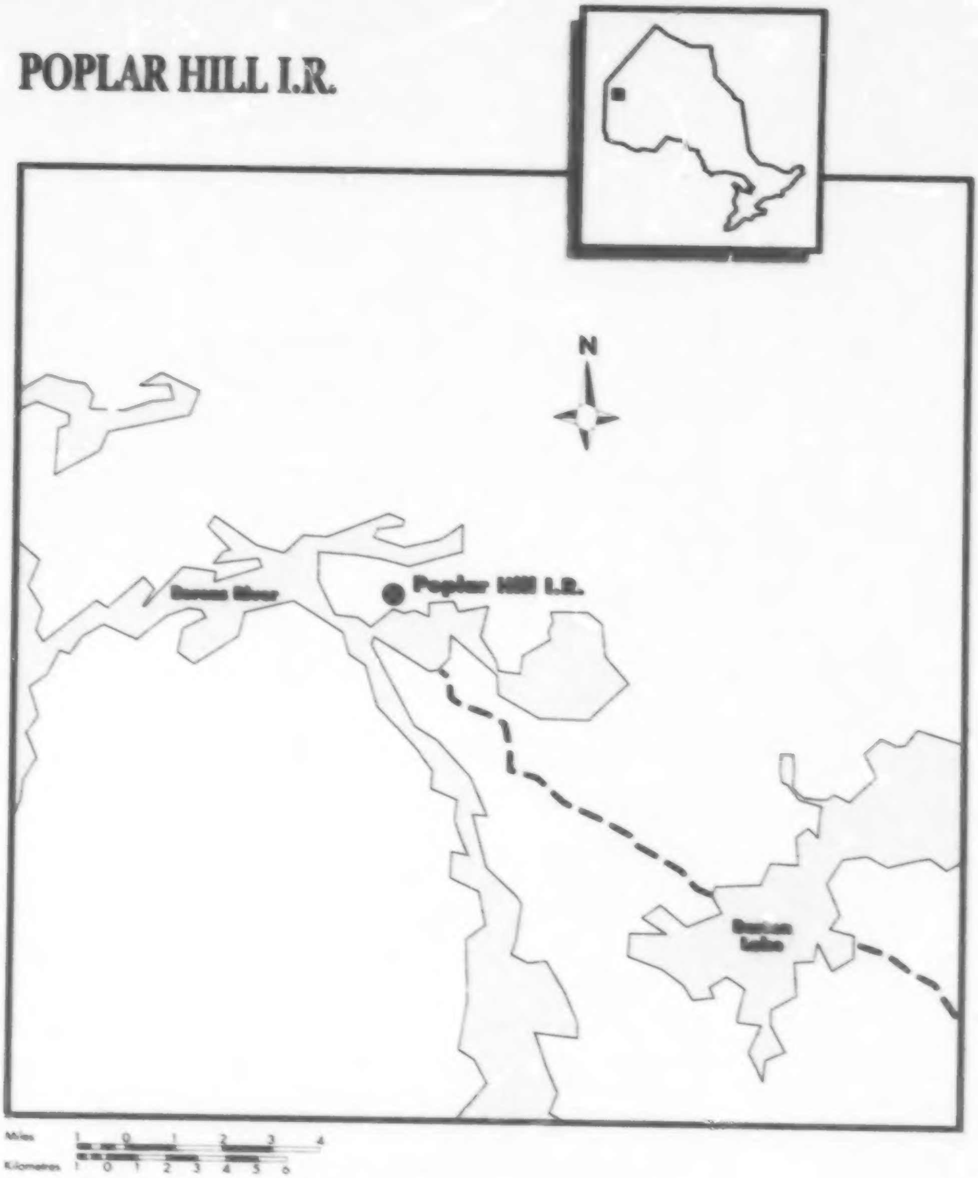
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network, Northern Light Gospel Mission Radio
- **newspapers** one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** water main system with a pumphouse for school and health clinic only
- **sewage** sanitary mains for school and health clinic only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** school has its own generator

POPLAR HILL I.R.


N
Berens River
Poplar Hill I.R.
Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 120 km north of Red Lake and is accessible by air; there is also a winter road to Pikangikum

- - Winter road
● Reserve land

RAINY RIVER FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 229 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	71%
• Aboriginal	19%
• English & Aboriginal	10%
• French & Other	0%

Land Base

2 464 ha (2 267 inhabited)
43% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government

Rainy River First Nation (Manitou), P.O. Box 450, Emo, Ontario P0W 1E0, Tel. (807) 482-2479, Fax (807) 482-2603

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Rainy River First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Manitou Rapids reserve was first surveyed in 1876 and was confirmed in 1915 by the Ontario governement. Rainy River First Nation includes former members of the Little Forks, Long Sault and Hungry Hall Bands, whose reserves were surrendered for settlement in 1915.

Industries

Forestry, wild rice harvesting, wheat farming and land leasing for wheat farm operators are some of the principal occupations. Almost half of the workers are involved in government services, and an additional one quarter in each of manufacturing and non-government service industries. Local industries include: processing and marketing of wild rice, a sawmill operation and a company involved in economic development with other First Nations.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- separate school students bused to Pinewood and Stratton; public school students bused to Emo

Secondary

- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, eight volunteers
- one Mennonite church
- community hall/recreation centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; nurse visits bi-weekly
- ambulance service available to hospital in Emo
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Emo Detachment

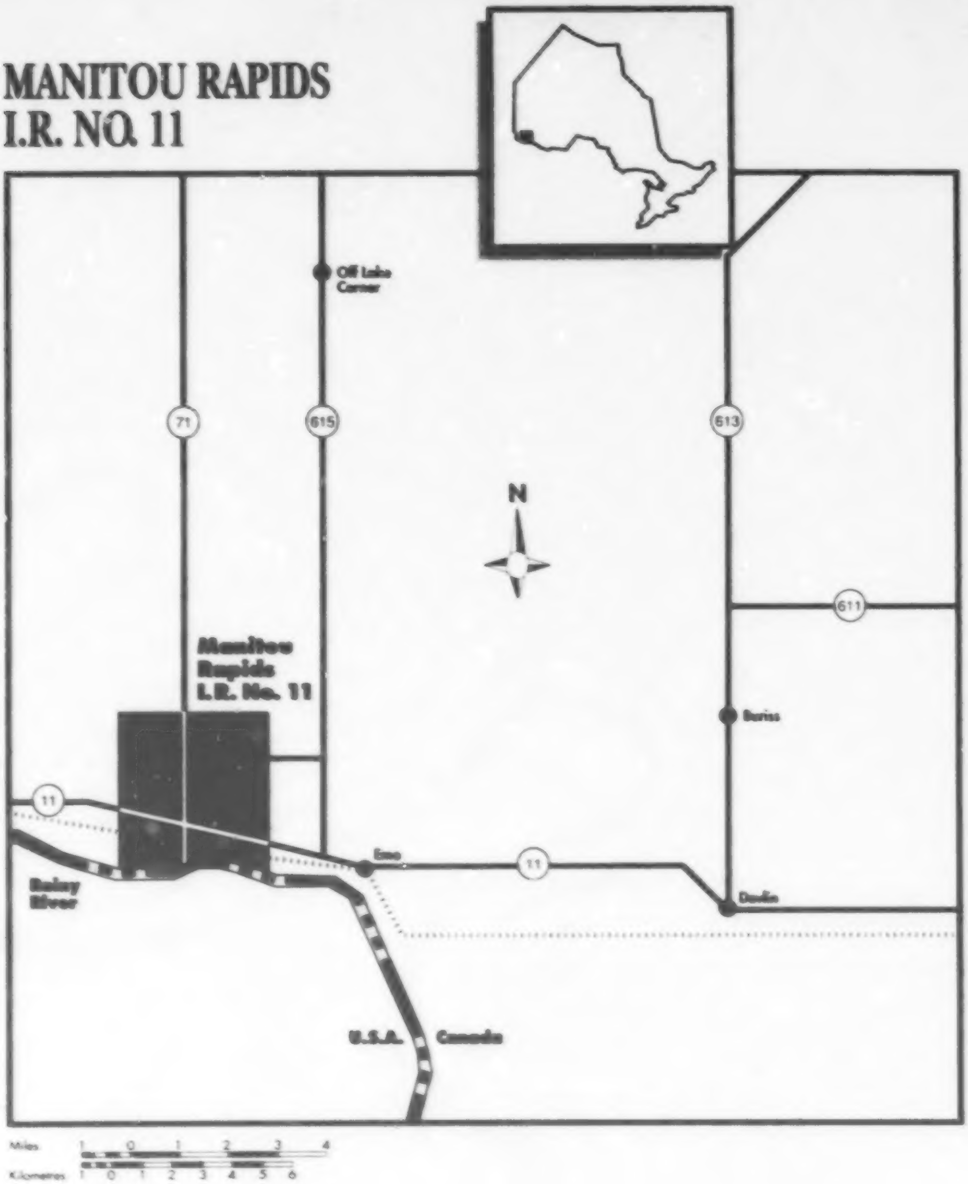
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Winnipeg, one weekly from Fort Frances
- **television** CBC

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also community well
- **sewage** sewage system with rotating biological contactor (RBC) unit; also some private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

MANITOU RAPIDS
I.R. NO. 11


Off Lake Corner
71
615
613
611
N
Manitou Rapids I.R. No. 11
11
Emo
11
Devlin
Burriss
Rainy River
U.S.A.
Canada
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 40 km west of Fort Frances on Hwy. 11

──	Highway	▬ ■ ■	International boundary
········	Railway	■	Reserve land

RED ROCK FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 193 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	82%
	Aboriginal	4%
	English & Aboriginal	14%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base 197 ha (14 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior

(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Red Rock First Nation, Lake Helen I.R. No. 53A,
P.O. Box 489, Nipigon, Ontario P0T 2J0,
Tel. (807) 887-2510, Fax (807) 887-3446

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Red Rock First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Hudson's Bay Company established the Red Rock House trading post at the mouth of the Nipigon River in 1821 and it remained open until about 1865. During the 1950s, a number of Indian people from Red Rock began to live on Ontario Crown land adjacent to MacDiarmid, where they found opportunities for seasonal employment. The Lake Helen reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and received official reserve status in the late 1960s.

Industries

The service sector accounts for almost half of the total labour force, of which three fifths are employed in government services. Almost one third is involved in forestry and the remainder is concentrated in manufacturing, transportation, communications, and other utility industries, as well as trade industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Nipigon

Secondary

- students bused to Red Rock

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck, trained personnel
- baseball diamond, playground equipment
- health clinic
- ambulance service available to hospital in Nipigon
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- O.P.P. Nipigon Detachment

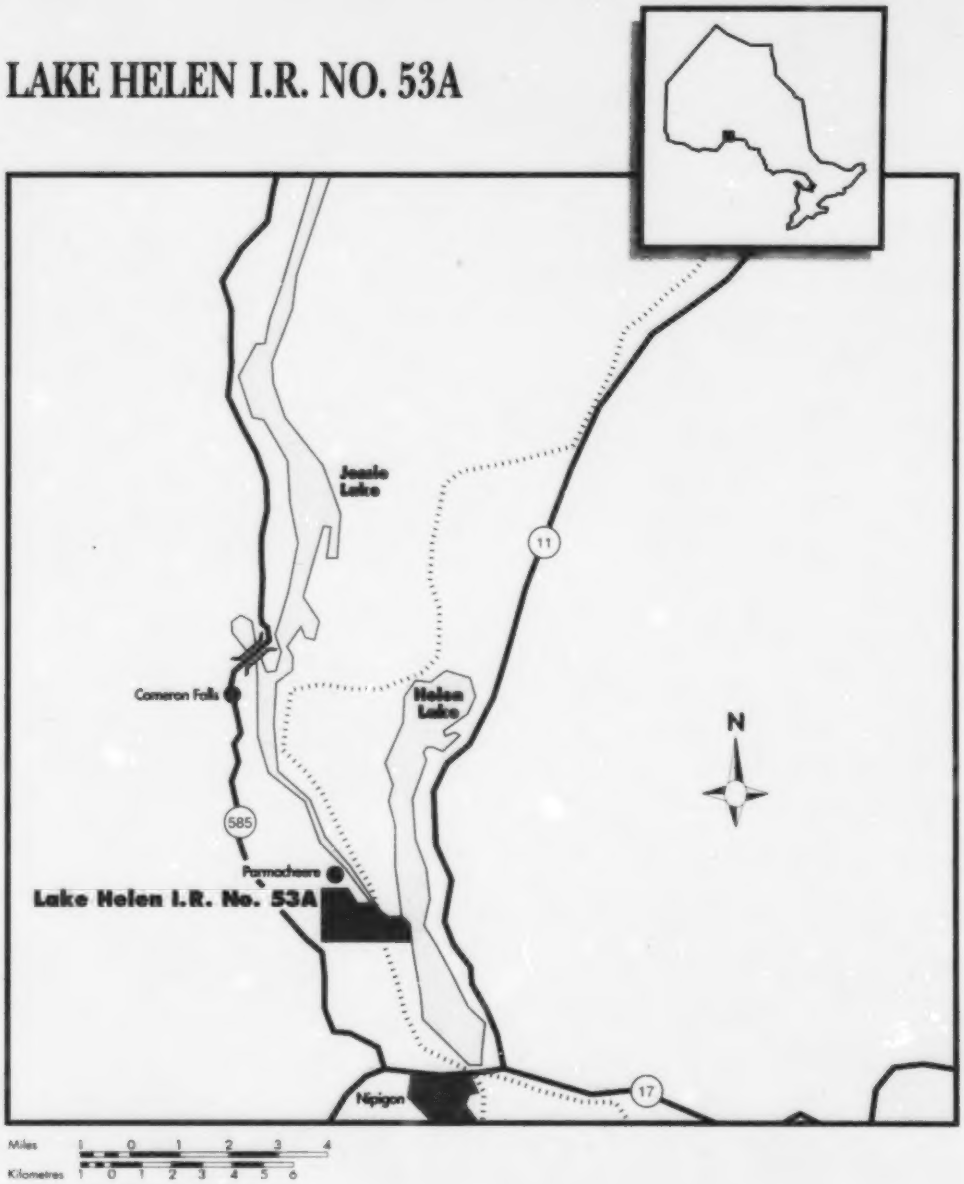
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKPR-AM, CJSD-FM, CBQ-AM (CBC affiliate)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one weekly from Nipigon
- **television** CHFD (Thunder Bay), CKPR (CBC affiliate — Thunder Bay)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic systems and privies
- **other waste** garbage pick-up provided by First Nation and taken to Ministry of Natural Resources site in Nipigon
- **energy/electricity** Nipigon Hydro Commission

LAKE HELEN I.R. NO. 53A


Jessie Lake
11
Cameron Falls
Helen Lake
N
585
Parmacheene
Lake Helen I.R. No. 53A
Nipigon
17
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 5 km north of Nipigon; take Hwy. 17 west and exit onto Hwy. 585 north

— Highway
······ Railway
Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

ROCKY BAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 240 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
• English	79%
• Aboriginal	18%
• English & Aboriginal	0%
• French & Other	3%

Land Base 13 ha

Affiliations

TC: Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Lake Superior Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Rocky Bay First Nation, MacDiarmid, Ontario
P0T 2B0, Tel. (807) 885-3401, Fax (807) 885-3231

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Rocky Bay Band people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Rocky Bay reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. A 1963 Ontario Order-in-Council transferred 32 acres at MacDiarmid to the federal government, to be set apart as a reserve for the Rocky Bay Band. Indian people from Gull Bay, Sand Point, Red Rock, McIntyre Bay and Chapleau had been living there since the early 1950s, and were formally constituted as the Rocky Bay Band in 1960. In 1971, a federal Order-in-Council set apart those lands as Rocky Bay I.R. No. 1 for the exclusive use and benefit of the Band.

Industries

Fishing, forestry, trapping and hunting are principal occupations. The service sector accounts for half of the labour force, with most of the workers employed in government services. Another one third is involved in the primary sector, particularly fishing and trapping activities. Local industries include commercial fishing and a fish-packing plant.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- one public school (provincially operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Red Rock

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, firefighting equipment and fire truck
- ambulance service available to hospital in Nipigon
- health clinic (new)
- Community Health Representative available as needed
- community centre
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay
- O.P.P. Beardmore Detachment

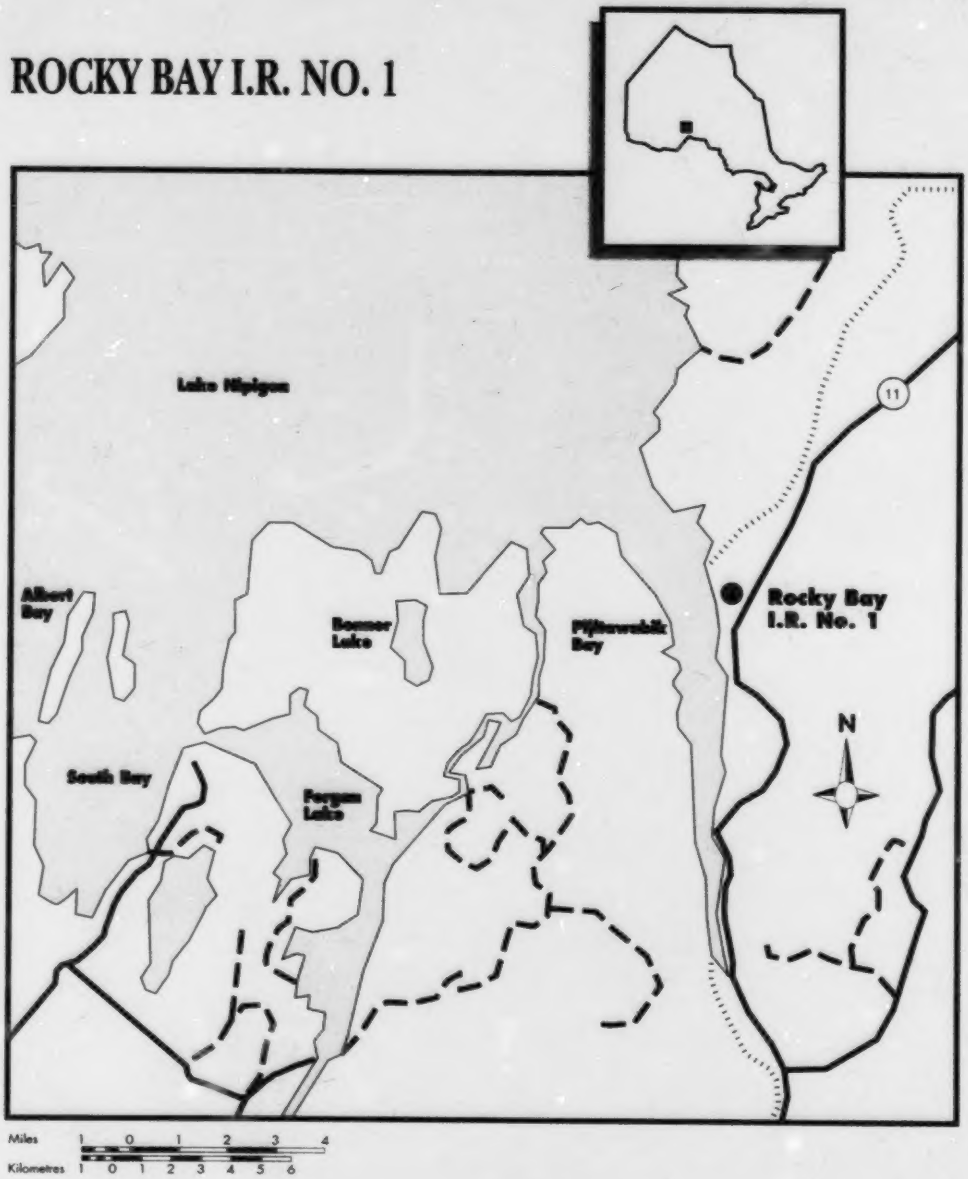
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC, CBQ, CFNO-FM (Marathon)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay, one community newsletter
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and partial chlorination treatment facility; also water delivery trucks
- **sewage** main line collection system with rotating biological contactor (RBC) unit and new sewage treatment facility
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro; wood stoves are used to heat most homes

ROCKY BAY I.R. NO. 1


Lake Nipigon
Albert Bay
Bonner Lake
Pijitawabik Bay
South Bay
Forgan Lake
Rocky Bay I.R. No. 1
11
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 40 km north of Nipigon on Hwy. 11

──	Highway	– –	Winter road
·······	Railway	●	Reserve land

SACHIGO LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 364 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 8 145 ha (5 312 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Sachigo Lake First Nation, Sachigo Lake,
Ontario P0V 2P0, Tel. (807) 595-2577, Fax (807)
595-1119

Historical Notes

The Sachigo Lake reserves are within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The reserve was confirmed in 1931. Separate Band status was achieved on January 13, 1976 when Sachigo Lake separated from the Big Trout Lake Band. When Band status was acquired, the reserve allocation was divided into three separate reserves, only two of which are presently inhabited.

Because of an historical association that goes back to westward trade routes, members of Sachigo Lake are closely linked to the nearby Manitoba communities of Island Lake and Red Sucker Lake.

Industries

Principal occupations are trapping, fishing and timber cutting. Local industries include: fuel business, coffee shop, arts/crafts store, two general stores, co-op store, tourist/fishing camp (First Nation operated), and small motel.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Pomask Elementary School (First Nation operated) (closed)
- Martin McKay Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay and Red Lake
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one Pentecostal and one Anglican church
- community hall, arts and crafts centre, baseball diamond, outdoor skating rink
- health clinic with two Community Health Representatives (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Big Trout Lake); nurse's aide visits from nursing station in Sioux Lookout
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- day nursery
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

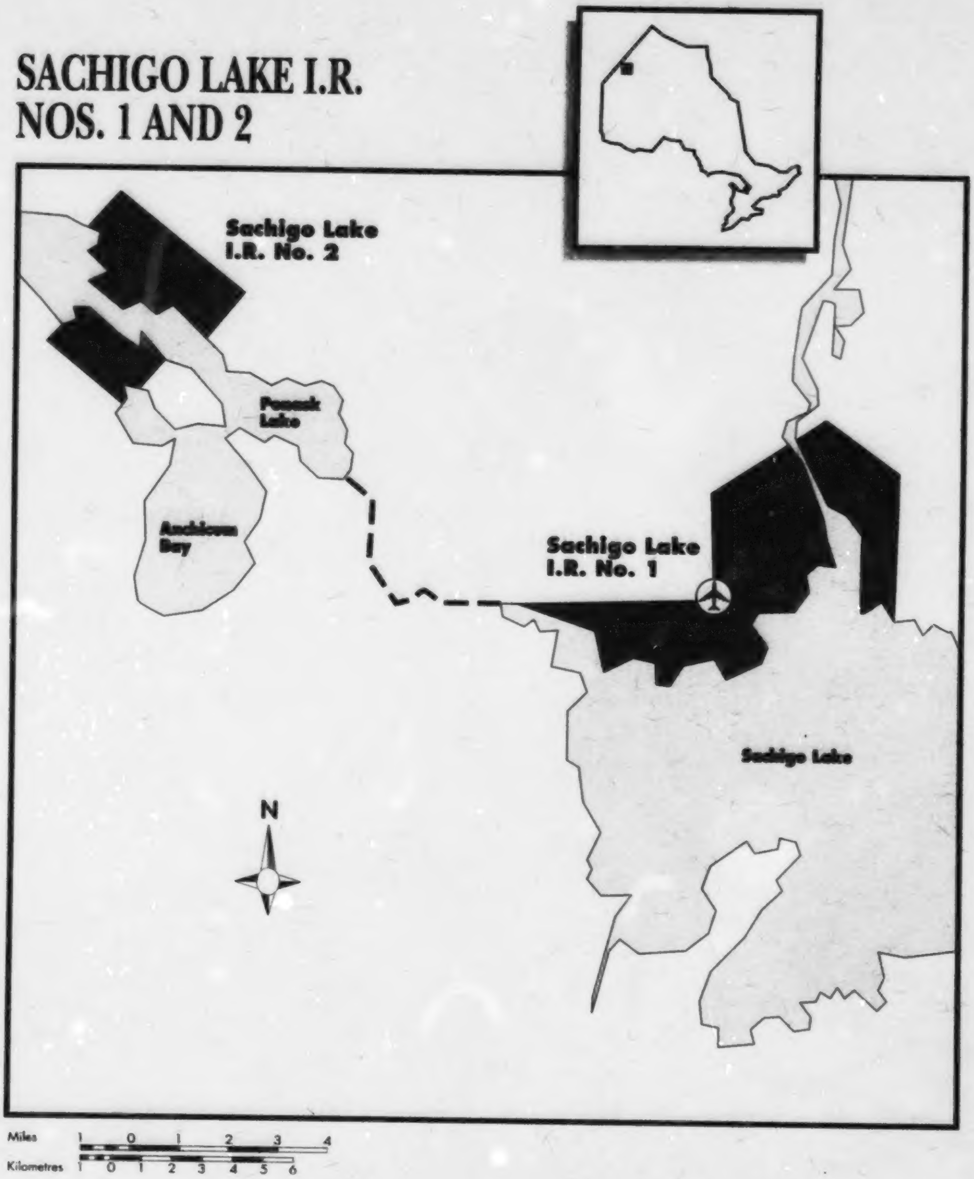
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network, local radio station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News,* one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, Wawatay Network, CBC Winnipeg, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** one private well for school and health clinic
- **sewage** individual septic systems for health clinic and community hall
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SACHIGO LAKE I.R. NOS. 1 AND 2


Sachigo Lake I.R. No. 2
Pasack Lake
Anchicum Bay
Sachigo Lake I.R. No. 1
Sachigo Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 425 km north of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport
– – Winter road
■ Reserve land

SAGAMOK ANISHINAWBEK

On-reserve Population 993 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	44%
	• Aboriginal	36%
	• English & Aboriginal	19%
	• French & Other	1%

Land Base

11 331 ha

4% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma

(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government

Sagamok Anishinawbek, P.O. Box 610, Massey, Ontario P0P 1P0, Tel. (705) 865-2421, Fax (705) 865-3307

Historical Notes

The Southeastern Ojibway have occupied the area adjacent to the Spanish River since sometime prior to the 1840s. In the late 1840s they indicated their intention to cede any interest that they had in that land. The Robinson-Huron Treaty, signed on September 9, 1850, was signed by Chiefs Namassin and Naoquagobo on behalf of the Indian Bands near Spanish River and La Cloche and provided for a reserve on the banks of the Spanish River for "the La Cloche and Spanish River Bands." The Spanish River reserve was first surveyed in 1852-53.

Industries

More than half of the labour force is concentrated in the service sector, with almost three quarters of all workers employed in government services. Forestry services account for more than one quarter of the labour force. Other major concentrations are in the manufacturing industries, trade and transportation, communications and other utility industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Beedeban School, JK-7 (community operated)
- grade 8 students bused to Espanola and Massey

Secondary

- students bused to Espanola

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- library, cultural centre
- health clinic with an alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation program
- day care centre
- homemakers program, home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables

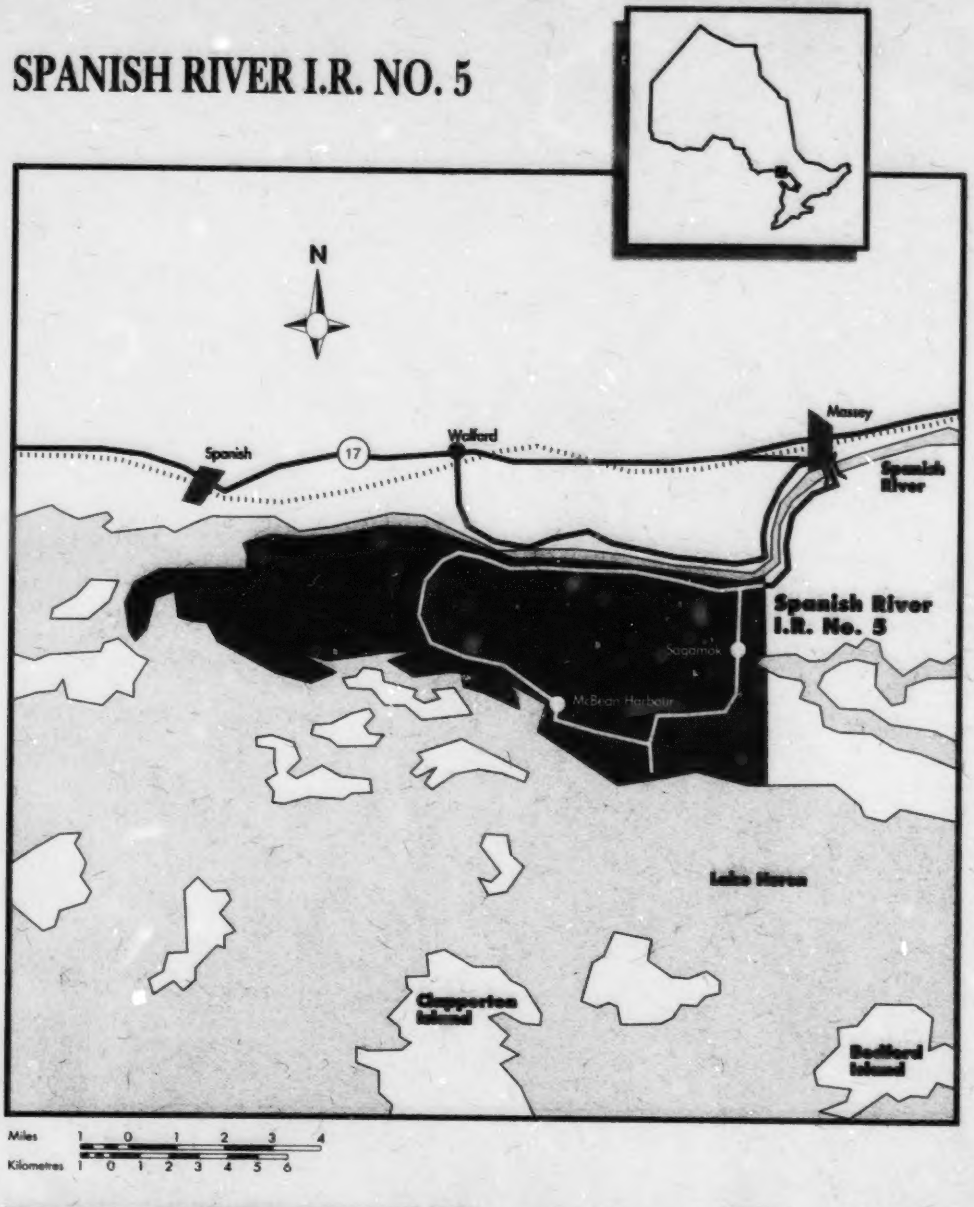
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CHNO-AM, CKSO-AM/FM, CKNS-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sudbury, one weekly from Espanola
- **television** CKNC, CKSO (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** community wells and primary water pumping system; reservoir
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SPANISH RIVER I.R. NO. 5


N
Massey
Walford
Spanish
17
Spanish River
Spanish River I.R. No. 5
Sagamok
McBean Harbour
Lake Huron
Clapperton Island
Bedford Island
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 75 km east of Blind River on Hwy. 17

— Highway
······· Railway
⌒ Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

SANDY LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 1 307 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 4 266 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Sandy Lake First Nation, Sandy Lake, via
Favourable Lake, Ontario P0V 1V0, Tel. (807)
774-3421, Fax (807) 774-1040

Historical Notes

In June of 1910 at Deer Lake East, the Deer Lake Band (ancestors of Sandy Lake First Nation people) signed an adhesion to the Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5. At that time the Band consisted of 95 members who were widely scattered throughout a 120-160 km radius around Deer Lake, and, as of 1911, 78 members of the Island Lake Band in Manitoba who transferred to the Deer Lake Band. By 1930 when the Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9 was being signed, government commissioners noted that 332 members of the Deer Lake Band had moved to their present location at Sandy Lake.

Under Treaty No. 9, by an Order-in-Council dated June 18, 1932, the Deer Lake Band was allocated its present reserve at Sandy Lake. In 1985 the Deer Lake Band at Sandy Lake formally changed its name to the Sandy Lake Band.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are principal occupations. Local industries include: The Bay store, two general stores, garage and gas bar, and freight hauling business.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Thomas Fiddler Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- Thomas Fiddler Memorial School, grades 9-10 (First Nation operated)
- grades 11-12 students board in Sioux Lookout

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with some firefighting equipment
- one Anglican, one Roman Catholic, one Mennonite, one Pentecostal and one United church
- community hall
- nursing station with several resident nurses
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital by air ambulance; hospital services also available in Red Lake
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Alternative Justice Project (council of elders participates in sentencing and in administration of traditional justice measures)
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables
- O.P.P. Red Lake Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

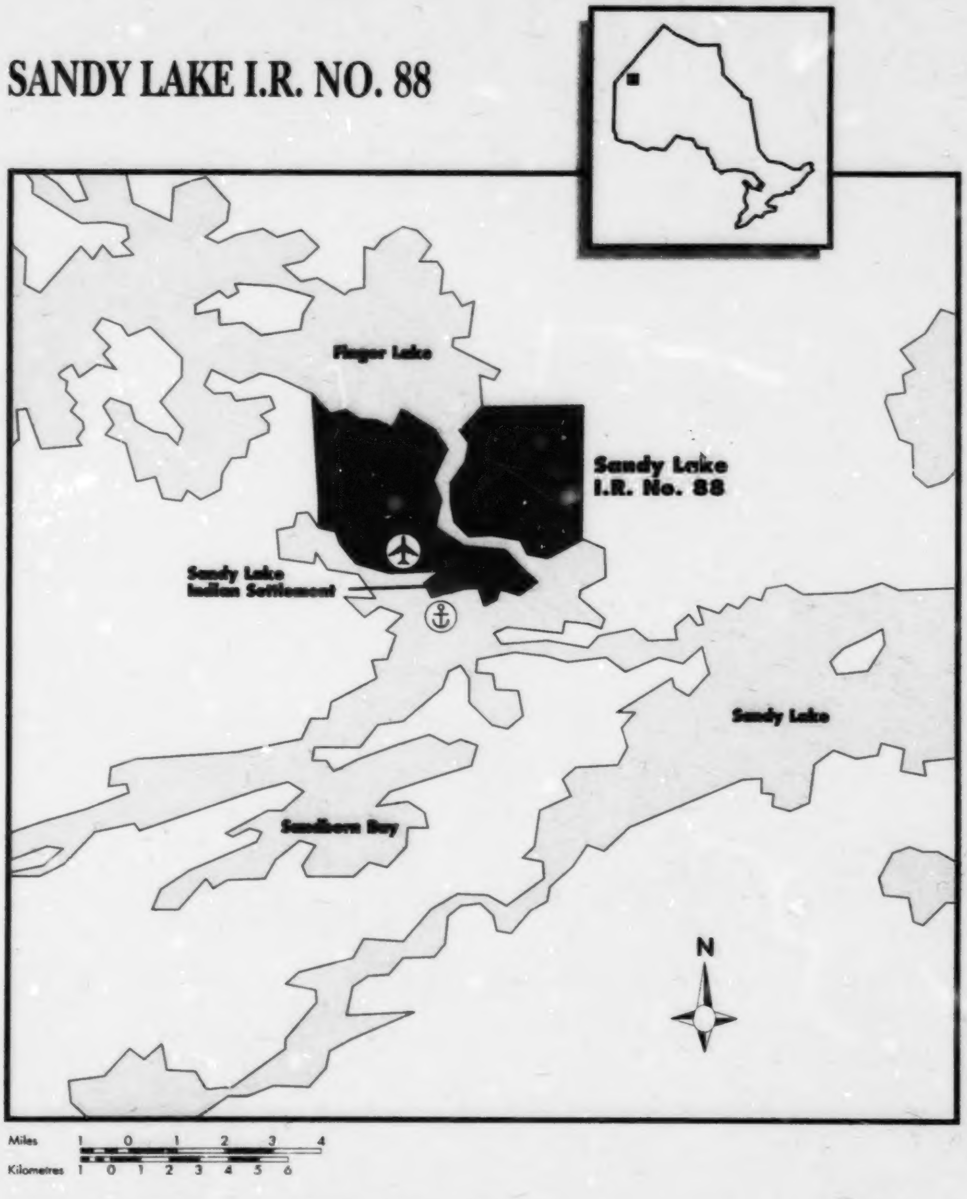
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada (full service)
- **radio** CBC, Wawatay Network, local radio station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC, TVOntario, Wawatay Network, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** nursing station and school have their own separate water system
- **sewage** septic lagoon for nursing station and school only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SANDY LAKE I.R. NO. 88


Finger Lake
Sandy Lake
I.R. No. 88
Sandy Lake
Indian Settlement
Sandy Lake
Sandborn Bay
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 225 km northeast of Red Lake and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

⚓ Seaplane base

■ Reserve land

SAUGEEN NATION

Settlement Population 128 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 900 ha*

Affiliations
TC: Windigo Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Saugeen Nation, c/o General Delivery, Savant Lake, Ontario P0V 2S0, Tel. (807) 584-2989, Fax (807) 584-2243

Historical Notes

At least five generations of people from Ignace and Lac Seul have hunted and trapped in the area of Savant Lake Indian Settlement. Plans to form the Saugeen Nation began in 1950, and official Band status was achieved in April 1985. The Saugeen Nation includes former members of several First Nations, including: Lac Seul, Osnaburgh, Cat Lake, Fort Hope (now Eabametoong), Wabigoon and Parry Island (now Wasauksing). The Governments of Canada, Ontario, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and six of its member First Nations (Aroland, Kee-Way-Win, McDowell Lake, New Slate Falls, Saugeen and Wawakapewin) signed an agreement in December 1991 to make lands available to establish Indian reserves in the six communities and to provide basic community facilities.

Industries

Local industries include trapping.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- grades K-8 students attend provincially-operated school in Savant Lake

Secondary
- students board in Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- fire protection provided by Savant Lake volunteer fire department
- non-denominational church (First Nation operated)
- cemetery at Chivelston Lake
- community hall
- Community Health Representative and NNADAP worker in community
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

Communications

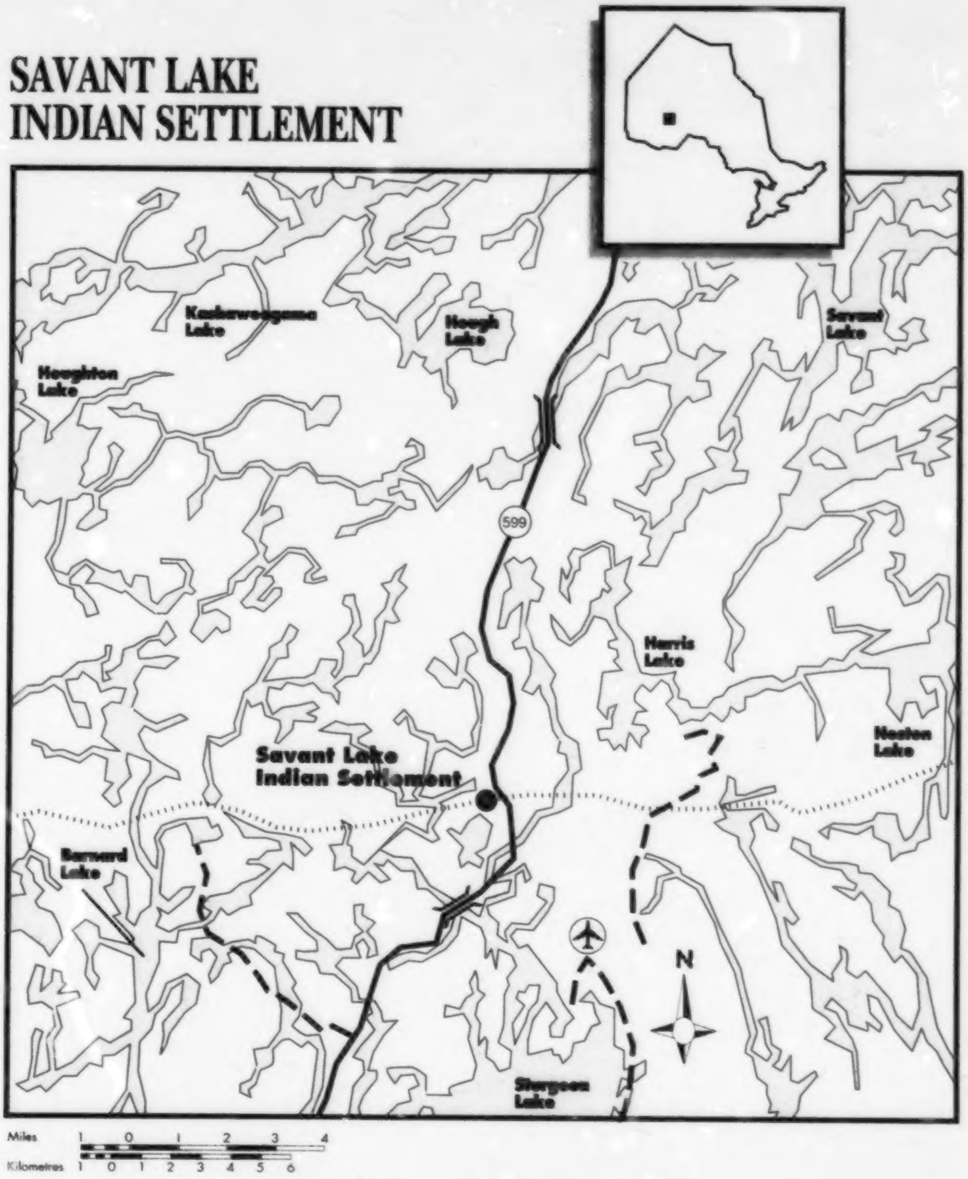
- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** information not available
- **newspapers** information not available
- **television** information not available

Utilities

- **water** drinking water drawn from creek 20 km away and hauled to settlement by truck
- **sewage** none
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources site 2.5 km away from settlement
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

*Pursuant to an agreement signed on December 9, 1991, Ontario has provided Ontario Crown land, which the federal government will designate through an order-in-council, as Indian reserve land for the use and benefit of Saugeen Nation.

SAVANT LAKE INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Kashaweogama Lake
Hough Lake
Houghton Lake
Savant Lake
599
Harris Lake
Neshon Lake
Savant Lake Indian Settlement
Barnard Lake
N
Sturgeon Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is located in the town of Savant Lake, approximately 95 km northeast of Sioux Lookout

✈ Airport
— Highway
······ Railway
– – Winter road
)(Bridge
● Settlement land

SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 273 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 152 ha (1 759 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government
Seine River First Nation, P.O. Box 124, Mine Centre, Ontario P0W 1H0, Tel. (807) 599-2224, Fax (807) 599-2865

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Seine River First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Band surrendered some of its reserve land in 1888, and the reserve was later confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915.

Industries

Principal occupations are derived from forestry and wild rice harvesting. Some local industries include: a serviced campground with 25 sites, docking and boat launching facilities, and construction and trade.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Mine Centre

Secondary
- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall/arts and crafts building, outdoor skating rink, baseball field
- health station with a Community Health Representative; Public Health Nurse visits twice monthly
- hospital services available in Atikokan and Fort Frances
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Weech-it-te-win Child and Family Services in Fort Frances
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Detachment in Atikokan

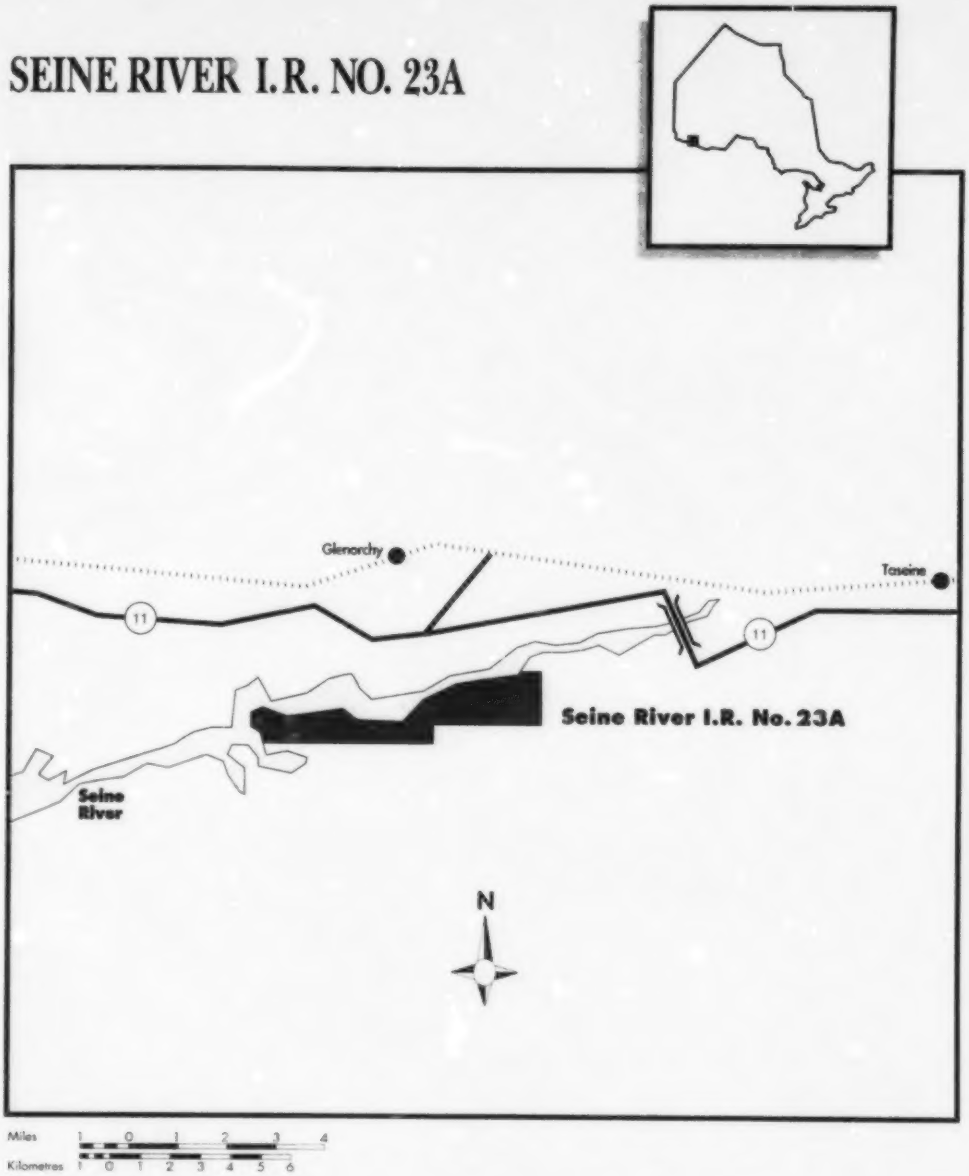
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM (Fort Frances), CHIX-AM (Native-run community station)
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay
- **television** CBWT (CBC affiliate — Winnipeg), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SEINE RIVER I.R. NO. 23A


Glenorchy
Taseine
11
11
Seine River I.R. No. 23A
Seine River
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 85 km east of Fort Frances on Hwy. 11

—— Highway

······· Railway

⌒ Bridge

■ Reserve land

SERPENT RIVER FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 243 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	76%
	• Aboriginal	22%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	2%

Land Base

10 879 ha
9% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government

Serpent River First Nation, 48 Indian Road,
Cutler, Ontario P0P 1B0, Tel. (705) 844-2418,
Fax (705) 844-2757

Historical Notes

The Serpent River reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. The reserve was first surveyed in 1853.

Industries

The government service sector accounts for half of the total labour force. The rest is concentrated in the primary sector (especially forestry and mining), manufacturing, non-government services, trade industries, transportation, communications and other utility industries. Local industries include: confectionery, printing shop, warehouse, Native art gallery and trading post.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Elliot Lake

Secondary

- students bused to Elliot Lake

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire trucks
- community hall, library, skating rink, recreation centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- senior citizens apartment
- home support program, homemakers program

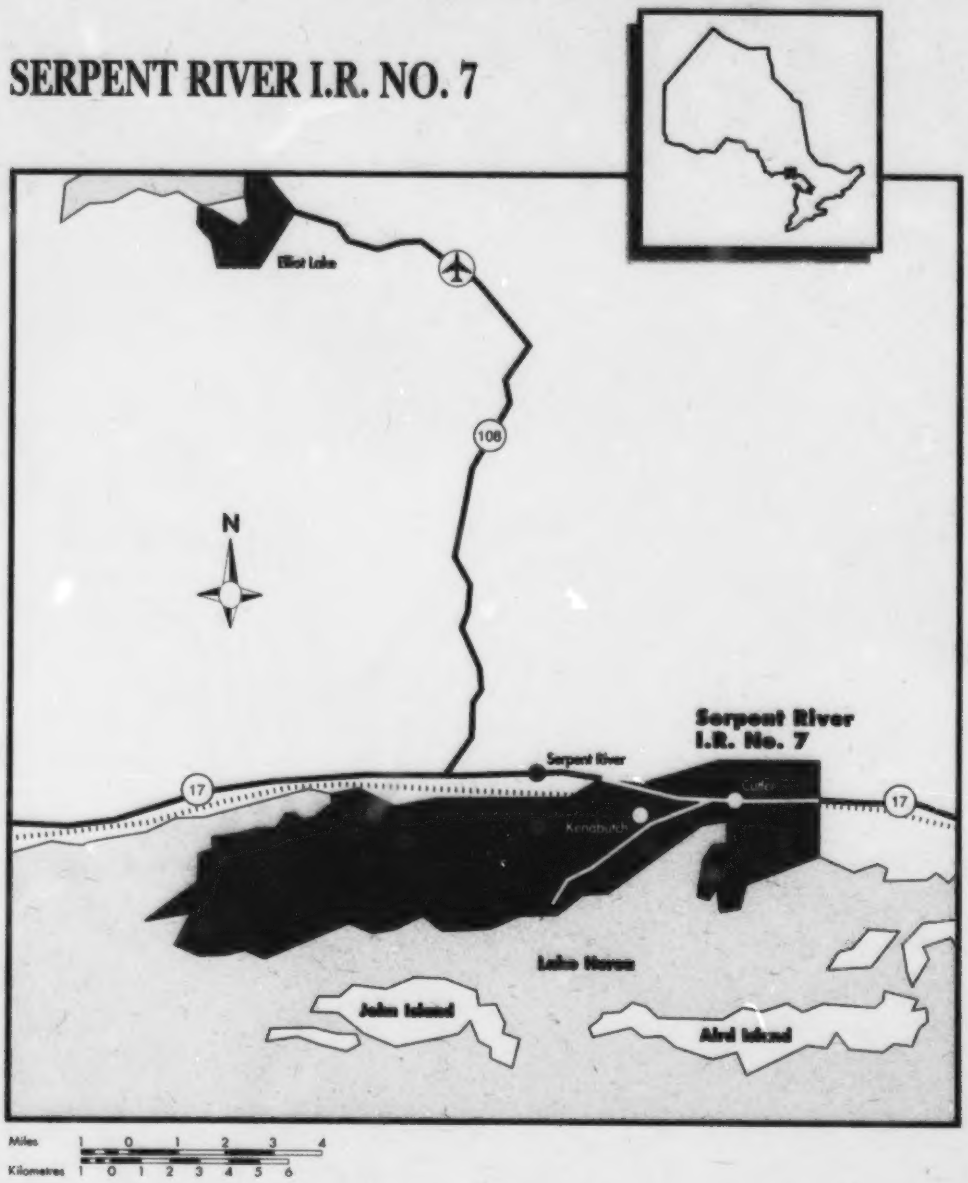
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKNR-AM, CKNS-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Toronto, one weekly from Espanola, one bi-weekly from Elliot Lake
- **television** CKNC, CKSO (CTV affiliate), ABC, CBS

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station; also community wells with four pumphouses
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** reserve pays a fee to use refuse site in Township of Northshore
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SERPENT RIVER I.R. NO. 7


Elliot Lake
108
N
Serpent River
Serpent River
I.R. No. 7
Cutler
Kenabutch
17
17
Lake Huron
John Island
Aird Island
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Lake Huron, approximately 40 km east of Blind River on Hwy. 17

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

SHAWANAGA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 89 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	82%
	Aboriginal	6%
	English & Aboriginal	12%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base
Shawanaga 17 — 3 377 ha
Naiscoutaing 17A — 1 066 ha
Naiscoutaing 17B — 72 ha

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings
(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka
(P) Parry Sound

Government
Shawanaga First Nation, R.R. #1, Nobel, Ontario
P0G 1G0, Tel. (705) 366-2526, Fax (705) 366-2740

Historical Notes

Prior to European contact (circa 1650-1760), the Southeastern Ojibway lived a nomadic existence, depending on trading, fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering for their livelihood. The Shawanaga Ojibway are descendants of the Southeastern Ojibway, and live within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850.

Industries

Two thirds of the workforce is involved in the service sector, divided equally between government and non-government services. The rest is concentrated in the construction and trade industries. Local industries include a tourist lodge and a marina.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Nobel

Secondary
- students bused to Parry Sound

Community Services and Facilities

- fire station, fire truck
- community hall, museum
- homemakers program, home support program
- baseball diamond, playground area
- NNADAP worker
- Community Health Representative, education counsellor
- Child Welfare Committee, Medical Services, Family Violence Committee, Education Committee
- library
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

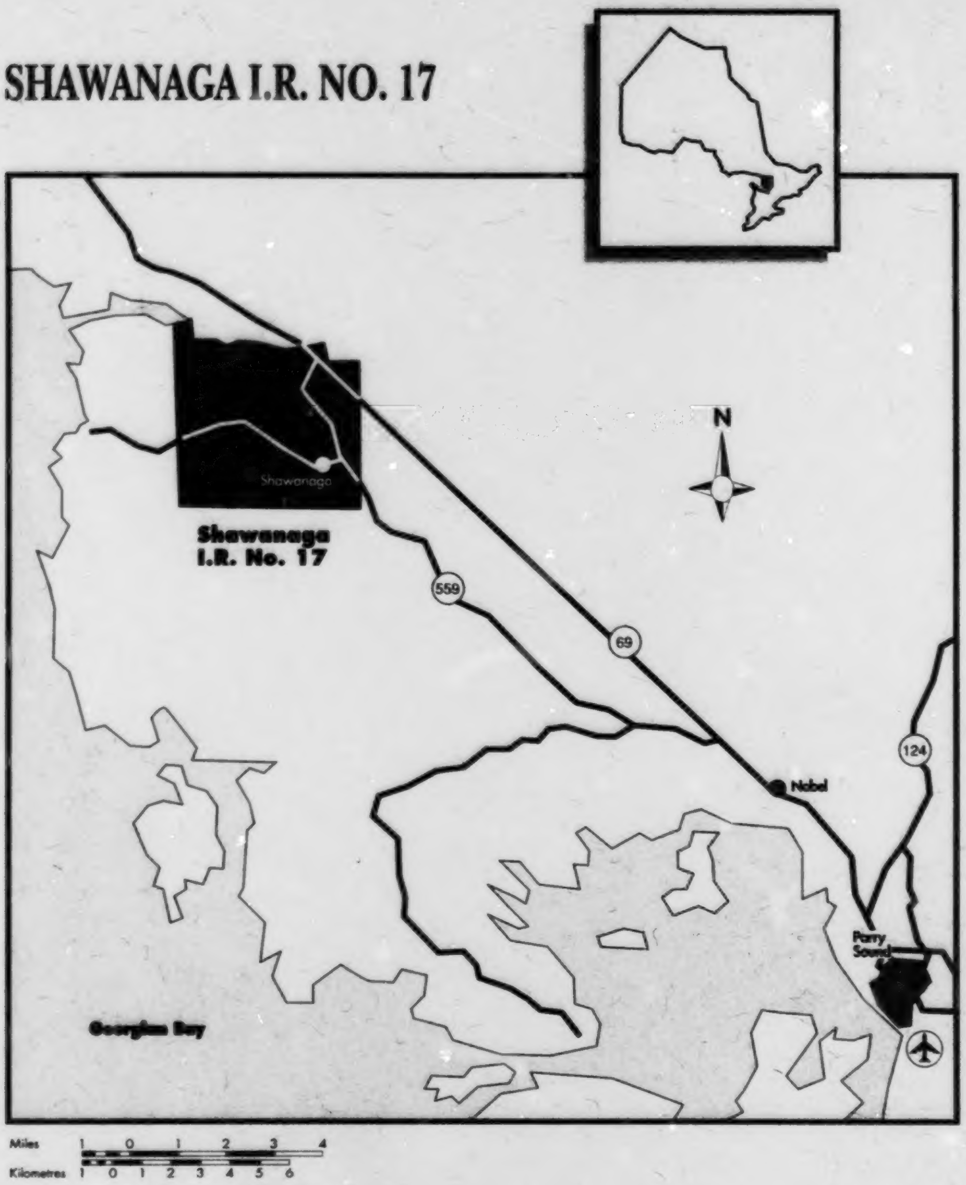
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKLP, service from Parry Sound
- **newspapers** daily from Parry Sound
- **television** CKVR, CKCO, MCTV, service from Sudbury

Utilities

- **water** centralized water main system; also private wells
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SHAWANAGA I.R. NO. 17


N
Shawanaga
Shawanaga I.R. No. 17
559
69
124
Nobel
Parry Sound
Georgian Bay
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km northwest of Parry Sound on Hwy. 69

✈ Airport
— Highway
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

***NOTE:** Naiscoutaing 17A and 17B reserves are not shown on the map.*

SHEGUIANDAH FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 99 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Odawa)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
2 071 ha
2% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government
Sheguiandah First Nation, Sheguiandah, Ontario
P0P 1W0, Tel. (705) 368-2781, Fax (705) 368-3697

Historical Notes

The Sheguiandah reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Manitoulin Island Treaty of 1862 — Treaty No. 94. The reserve was unofficially established in 1860 by a group of Sheguiandah who had accepted the Anglican faith, and it was first surveyed in 1867.

Industries

Local industries include a gift shop, convenience store, tent/trailer park, and service station.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Little Current

Secondary
- students bused to West Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- one Roman Catholic and one Anglican church
- community hall/library, baseball field, outdoor rink
- medical and social services available in Little Current
- O.P.P. Little Current Detachment

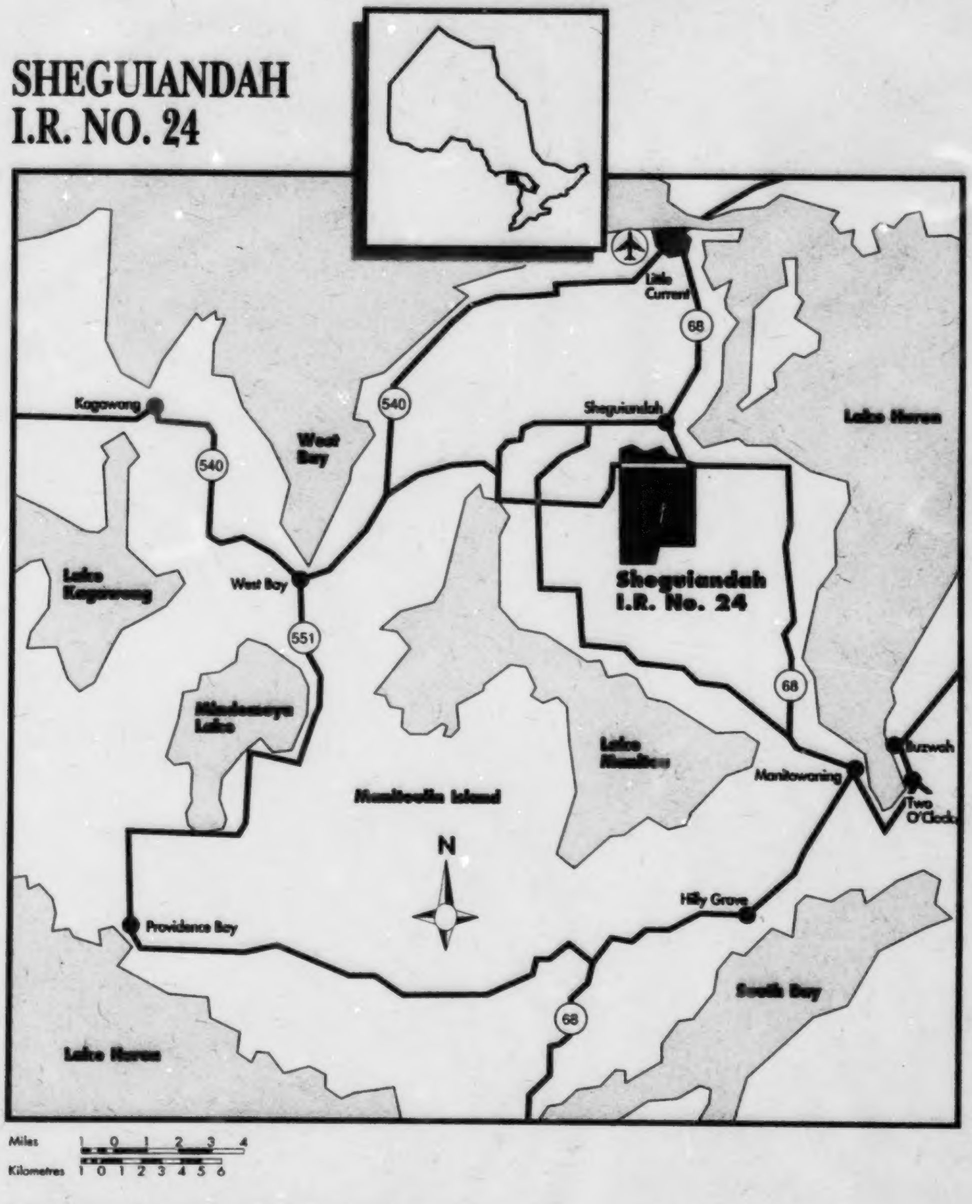
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKSO-AM, CHNO-AM, CFBR-AM, CKNS-AM
- **newspapers** *Sudbury Star* (daily), two Manitoulin Island weeklies
- **television** CKNC, CBFST (CBC affiliate — French), WWUP, CJIC (CBC affiliate), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system; also private wells
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site located in Howland Township
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SHEGUIANDAH
I.R. NO. 24


Little Current
68
Kagawong
540
West Bay
Sheguiandah
Lake Huron
540
Lake Kagawong
West Bay
551
Mindemoya Lake
Sheguiandah I.R. No. 24
68
Lake Manitou
Manitowaning
Buzwah
Two O'Clock
Manitoulin Island
N
Hilly Grove
Providence Bay
South Bay
68
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Manitoulin Island, approximately 10 km south of Little Current on Hwy. 68

✈ Airport
— Highway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

SHESHEGWANING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 119 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	60%
	• Aboriginal	20%
	• English & Aboriginal	20%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base

2 024 ha
26% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government

Sheshegwaning First Nation, Sheshegwaning, Ontario P0P 1X0, Tel. (705) 283-3292, Fax (705) 283-3481

Historical Notes

The Sheshegwaning reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Manitoulin Island Treaty of 1862 — Treaty No. 94, and was first surveyed in 1879.

Industries

Half of the labour force is involved in government services, with the remainder employed in the forestry industry, non-government services, and miscellaneous activities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- St. Joseph Anishnawbek School, JK-5 (First Nation operated)
- grades 6-8 students bused to Gore Bay

Secondary

- students bused to West Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- home support program

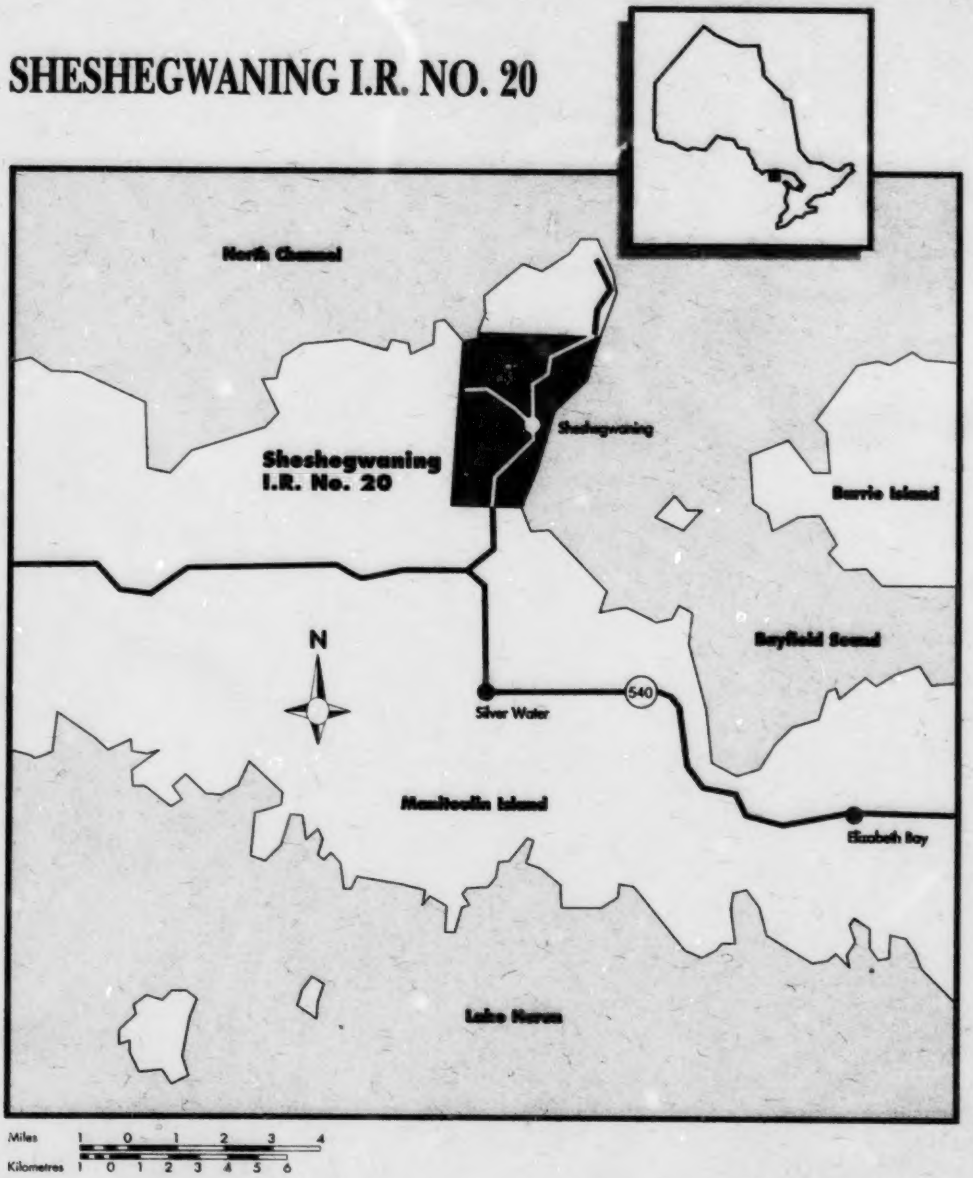
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKSO-AM, CHNO-AM, CFBR-AM, CJNR-AM
- **newspapers** two Manitoulin Island weeklies, *Sudbury Star* (daily)
- **television** CKSO (CTV affiliate), CKNC

Utilities

- **water** centralized water main system; also community wells
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SHESHEGWANING I.R. NO. 20


North Channel
Sheshegwaning I.R. No. 20
Sheshegwaning
Barrie Island
Bayfield Sound
N
540
Silver Water
Manitoulin Island
Elizabeth Bay
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Manitoulin Island, approximately 25 km southeast of Blind River across the North Channel, Lake Huron

— Highway

▬ Reserve land

SHOAL LAKE NO. 39 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 259 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	47%
	• Aboriginal	36%
	• English & Aboriginal	17%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 3 825 ha (3 406 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Shoal Lake No. 39 First Nation, Shoal Lake, via
Kejick Post Office, Kejick, Ontario P0X 1E0,
Tel. (807) 733-2560, Fax (807) 733-3106

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Shoal Lake No. 39 First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Shoal Lake I.R. No. 39A was first surveyed in 1884 and was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915.

Industries

Forestry, wild rice harvesting, fishing and trapping are principal occupations. Local industries include: general store, artwork sales, and parking and docking facilities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- David Kejick School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- baseball diamond, outdoor skating rink
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care provided locally at Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40
- multi-purpose community centre
- administration building
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- helicopter pad access
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Kenora Detachment

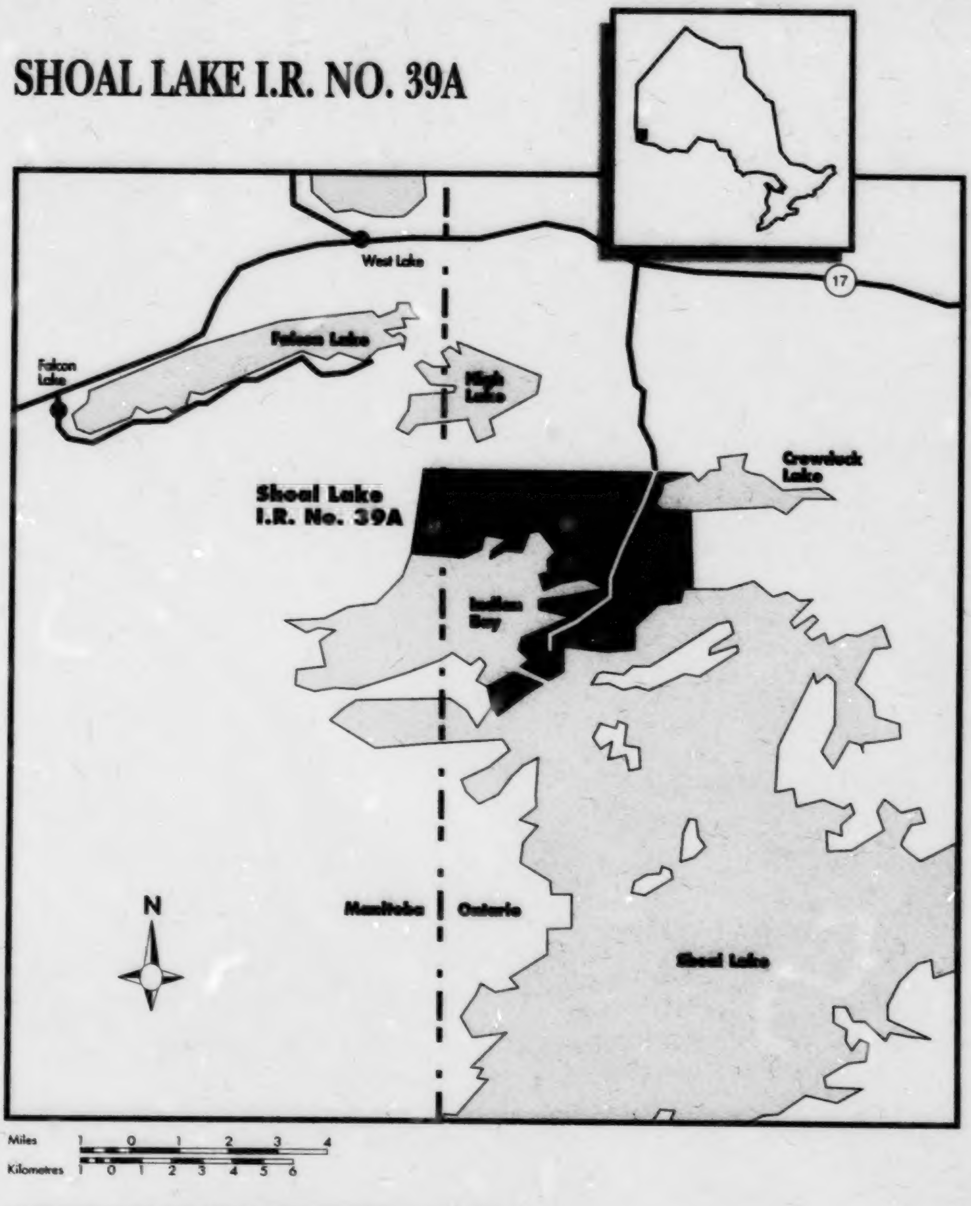
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC (English and French)
- **newspaper** *Treaty 3* newspaper, dailies from Kenora and Winnipeg, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (English and French), TVOntario, CJBN (Keewatin)

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** private septic systems; holding tank
- **other waste** landfill site at Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SHOAL LAKE I.R. NO. 39A


West Lake
17
Falcon Lake
Falcon Lake
High Lake
Crowduck Lake
Shoal Lake I.R. No. 39A
Indian Bay
N
Manitoba
Ontario
Shoal Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 50 km southwest of Kenora off Hwy. 17 on Indian Bay, Shoal Lake; also access by helicopter. A portion of the reserve land is shared with Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation

— Highway

• — • Provincial boundary

▬ Reserve land

SHOAL LAKE NO. 40 FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 146 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	33%
	• Aboriginal	24%
	• English & Aboriginal	43%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 579 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation, Shoal Lake, via
Kejick Post Office, Kejick, Ontario P0X 1E0,
Tel. (807) 733-2315, Fax (807) 733-3115

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Shoal Lake No. 40 First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40 was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915.

Industries

Major industries include trapping, fishing, water pumping station. Small industry includes a tourist camp, general store and commercial fishing. Shoal Lake is the sole owner of a mini-mall business operation located along Hwy. 17 near Clearwater Bay, Ontario.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Ojibway Heritage School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- pool hall, community centre, administration building
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre (First Nation operated)
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. in Shoal Lake (sub-detachment of Kenora Detachment)

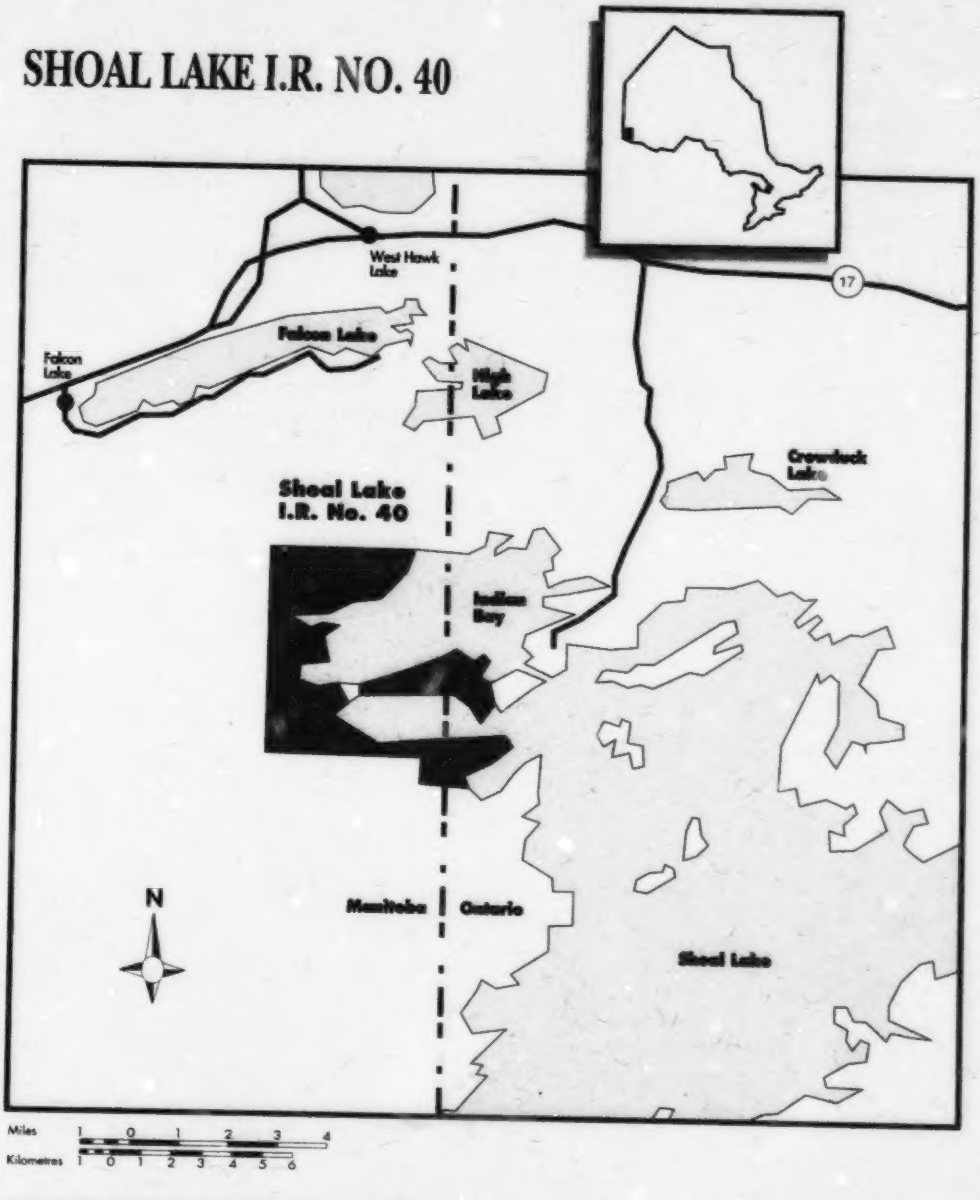
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRL-AM, CBC-AM
- **newspapers** *Treaty 3* newspaper, dailies from Kenora and Winnipeg, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (English and French), TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** public buildings on pressure system
- **sewage** community septic and holding tanks; also some private septic systems
- **other waste** garbage truck hauls solid waste to refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SHOAL LAKE I.R. NO. 40


West Hawk Lake
17
Falcon Lake
Falcon Lake
High Lake
Crowduck Lake
Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40
Indian Bay
N
Manitoba
Ontario
Shoal Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Highway
Provincial boundary
Reserve land

Access: reserve is approximately 55 km southwest of Kenora off Hwy. 17 on Indian Bay, Shoal Lake; a portion of the reserve land is shared with Shoal Lake No. 39 First Nation

SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER

On-reserve Population 7 929 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Iroquoian (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tuscarora), Algonkian (Delaware)

Mother Tongue:	• English	95%
	• Aboriginal	3%
	• English & Aboriginal	1%
	• French & Other	1%

Land Base

18 174 ha

100% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings

(F) Haldimand — Norfolk

(P) Brant — Haldimand

Government

Six Nations of the Grand River, c/o Ohsweken
Post Office, Ohsweken, Ontario N0A 1M0,
Tel. (519) 445-2201, Fax (519) 445-4208

Historical Notes

The Six Nations is made up of 13 Bands, comprising the Lower Cayuga, Upper Cayuga, Delaware, Bay of Quinte Mohawk, Lower Mohawk, Upper Mohawk, Walker Mohawk, Oneida, Bearfoot Onondaga, Onondaga Clear Sky, Konadaha Seneca, Niharondasa Seneca and Tuscarora, that trace their roots back to the six Iroquoian nations that originally inhabited upper New York state and parts of southwestern Ontario. Led by Joseph Brant, the prominent Mohawk war chief and ally of the British, nearly 2 000 Loyalist Iroquois migrated to Canada after the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and were given lands along the Grand River in Tuscarora County that the Crown had purchased from the Mississaugas in 1784. The land was presented to the Six Nations as a Loyalist grant for their having fought alongside the British during the American War of Independence. This original tract of land was comprised of some 675 000 acres along either side of the Grand River. Beginning in 1798, the Six Nations surrendered portions of their reserve land to the Crown and through private purchases for sale or lease. A new, smaller Six Nations reserve was chosen between 1844 and 1848 and included Tuscarora Township and parts of Oneida and Onondaga Townships.

Industries

Non-government service industries account for a quarter of the total labour force, while manufacturing and construction industries each account for an additional one fifth. Approximately a tenth of all workers are involved in each of trade industries and government service activities. Another tenth are involved in primary industries, with two thirds of these being concentrated in agricultural activities and the majority of the remainder in mining and quarrying activities. Appreciable numbers are also involved in transportation, communications and other utility industries, and a few in miscellaneous commercial industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Jamieson School, K-6 (federally operated)
- J.C. Hill School, grades 7-8 (federally operated)
- School A (Mohawk immersion), K-6 (federally operated)
- School B (Cayuga immersion), K-6 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Brantford, Hagersville, Caledonia, Cayuga and Waterford

Community Services and Facilities

- four fire halls, six fire trucks
- arena, fairgrounds, community hall, library, museum
- community health centre
- Children's Aid Society branch office
- day care centre, private home day care, nursing home, senior citizens residence, battered women's shelter
- home support program, Special Services for Special People (program for the physically challenged), Child Welfare Prevention program, Native Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program
- access available to Native Horizons Treatment Centre (for drug and alcohol abuse) in Hagersville
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — 12 constables

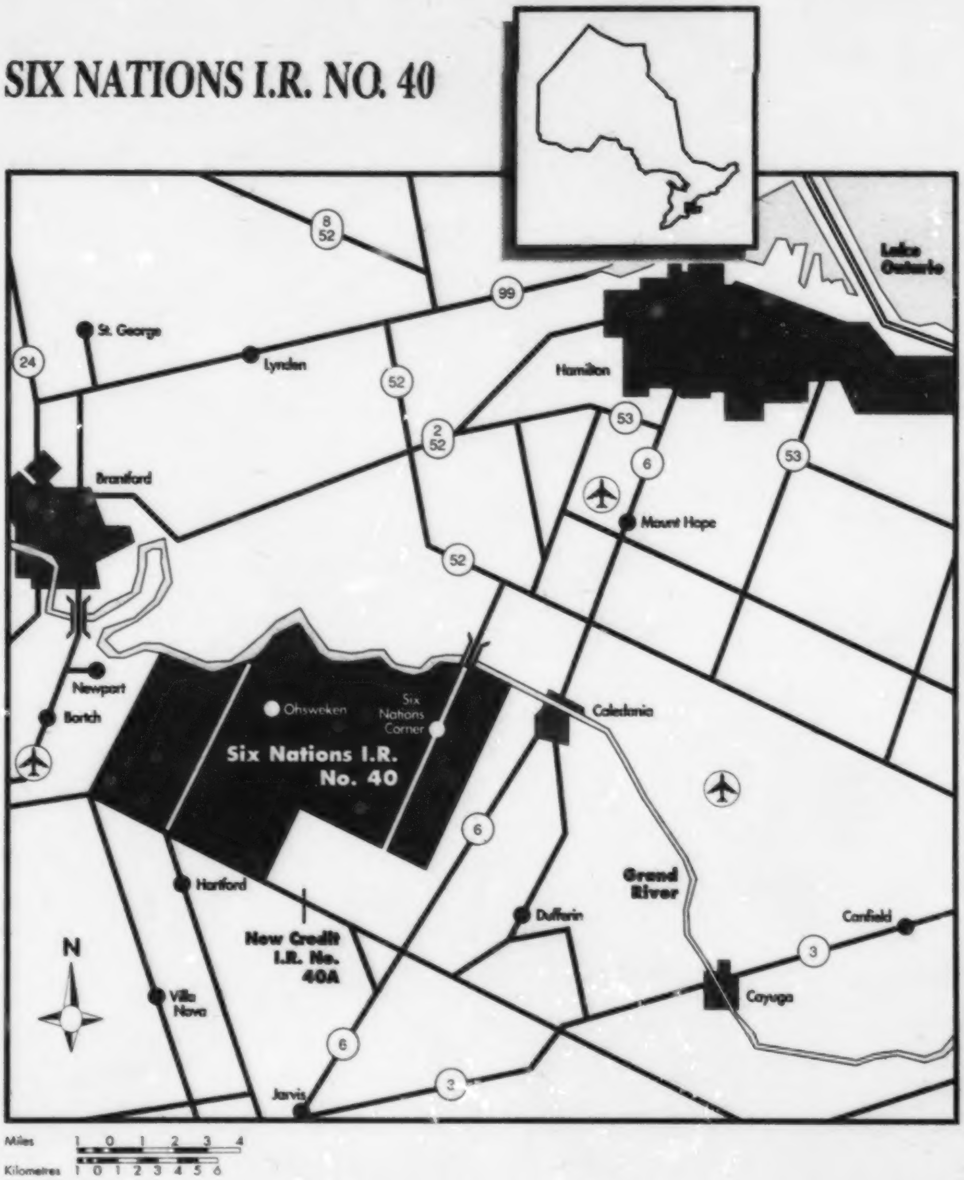
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **radio** community radio station
- **newspapers** *Tekawennake, NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also storage tower and inground treated water well
- **sewage** sewage lagoon and septic system
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SIX NATIONS I.R. NO. 40


Lake Ontario
8
52
99
St. George
24
Lynden
52
Hamilton
2
52
53
6
53
Brantford
Mount Hope
52
Newport
Burtch
Ohsweken
Six Nations Corner
Six Nations I.R. No. 40
Caledonia
6
Grand River
Hartford
New Credit I.R. No. 40A
Dufferin
Canfield
3
Cayuga
N
Villa Nova
6
Jarvis
3
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 20 km southwest of Hamilton off Hwy. 6

✈ Airport
— Highway
Bridge
═ Double lane highway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

STANJIKOMING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 20 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 1563 ha

Affiliations
TC: Pwi-di-goo-zing Ne-yaa-zhing Advisory Services
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government
Stanjikoming First Nation, P.O. Box 609, Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 3M9, Tel. (807) 274-2188

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Stanjikoming First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1989 the Stanjikoming First Nation relocated its community to a site on the western shore of Rainy Lake. The new location was chosen for the potential of linking the community by road to nearby centres. The new community site is attracting members of the First Nation whose absence spans 20-35 years, although Stanjikoming families have been and still are quite transient. Some live seasonally on Rainy Lake I.R. No. 18C, while others live on more accessible reserves in the area and in non-Native communities.

Industries

Primary sources of employment at the community level are with First Nation administration, forestry, fishing, trapping and wild rice harvesting. Since the First Nation's relocation, opportunities for employment off reserve are being pursued.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Fort Frances

Secondary
- students bused to Fort Frances

Community Services and Facilities

- administration centre (converted mobile home)
- traditional roundhouse

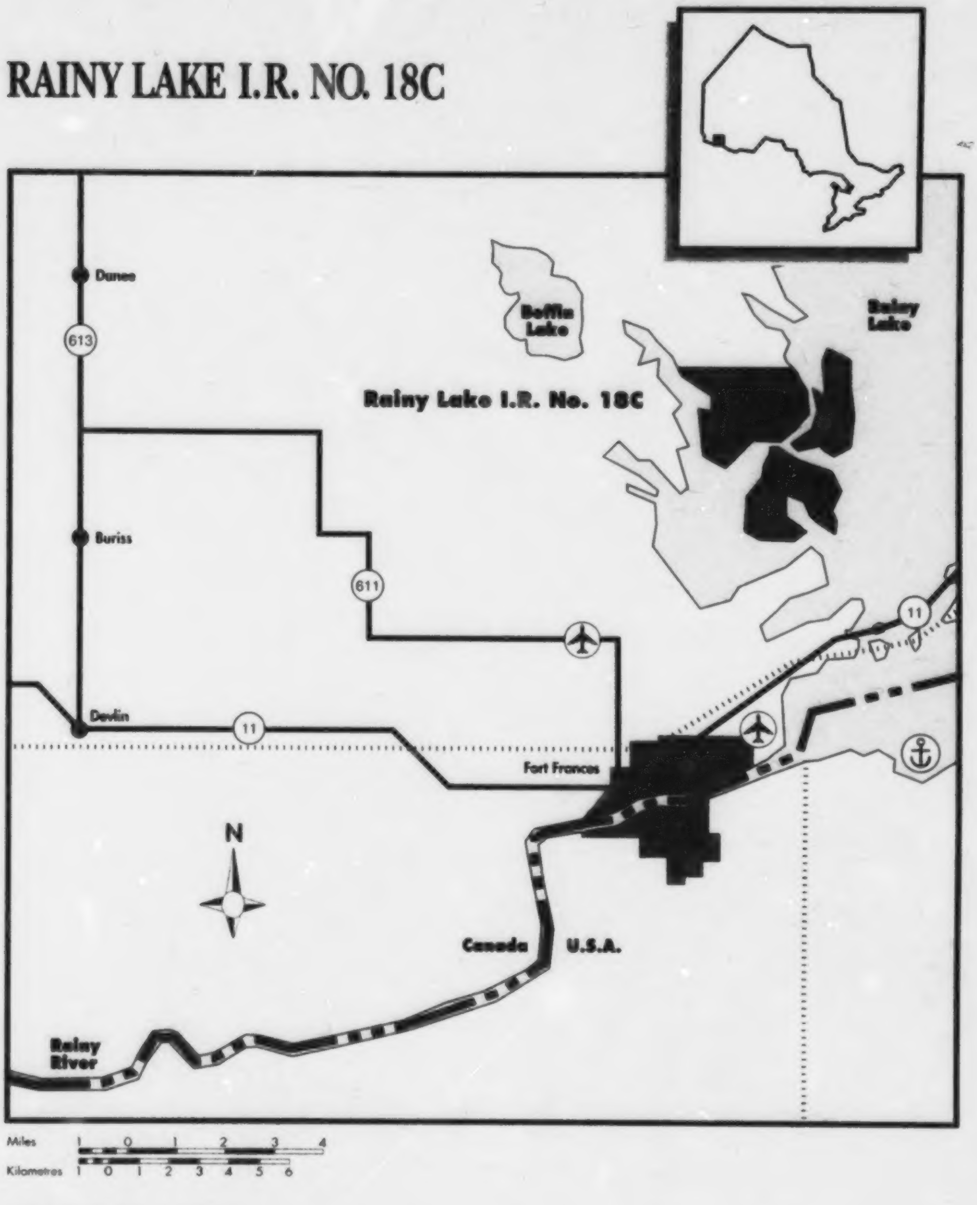
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CFOB-AM
- **newspapers** two dailies from Winnipeg and Kenora, one weekly from Fort Frances
- **television** TVOntario and a few satellite receiving dishes

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** individual septic systems
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** underwater connection to Ontario Hydro

RAINY LAKE I.R. NO. 18C


Dunee
613
Boffin Lake
Rainy Lake
Rainy Lake I.R. No. 18C
Buriss
611
11
Devlin
11
Fort Frances
N
Canada
U.S.A.
Rainy River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 10 km north of Fort Frances on Rainy Lake

— Highway
⋯⋯ Railway
▬ ▪ ▪ International boundary
✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

SUCKER CREEK FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 275 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Odawa)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
627 ha
18% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government
Sucker Creek First Nation, R.R. #1, P.O. Box 21, Little Current, Ontario P0P 1K0, Tel. (705) 368-2228, Fax (705) 368-3563

Historical Notes

The Sucker Creek reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Manitoulin Island Treaty of 1862 — Treaty No. 94. The reserve was first surveyed in 1864.

Industries

Local industries include: confectionery, bus line, garage, building contractors, construction company, trucking and hauling company.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Little Current

Secondary
- students bused to West Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- recreation hall and library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- day care centre and nursery
- legal aid office
- homemakers program

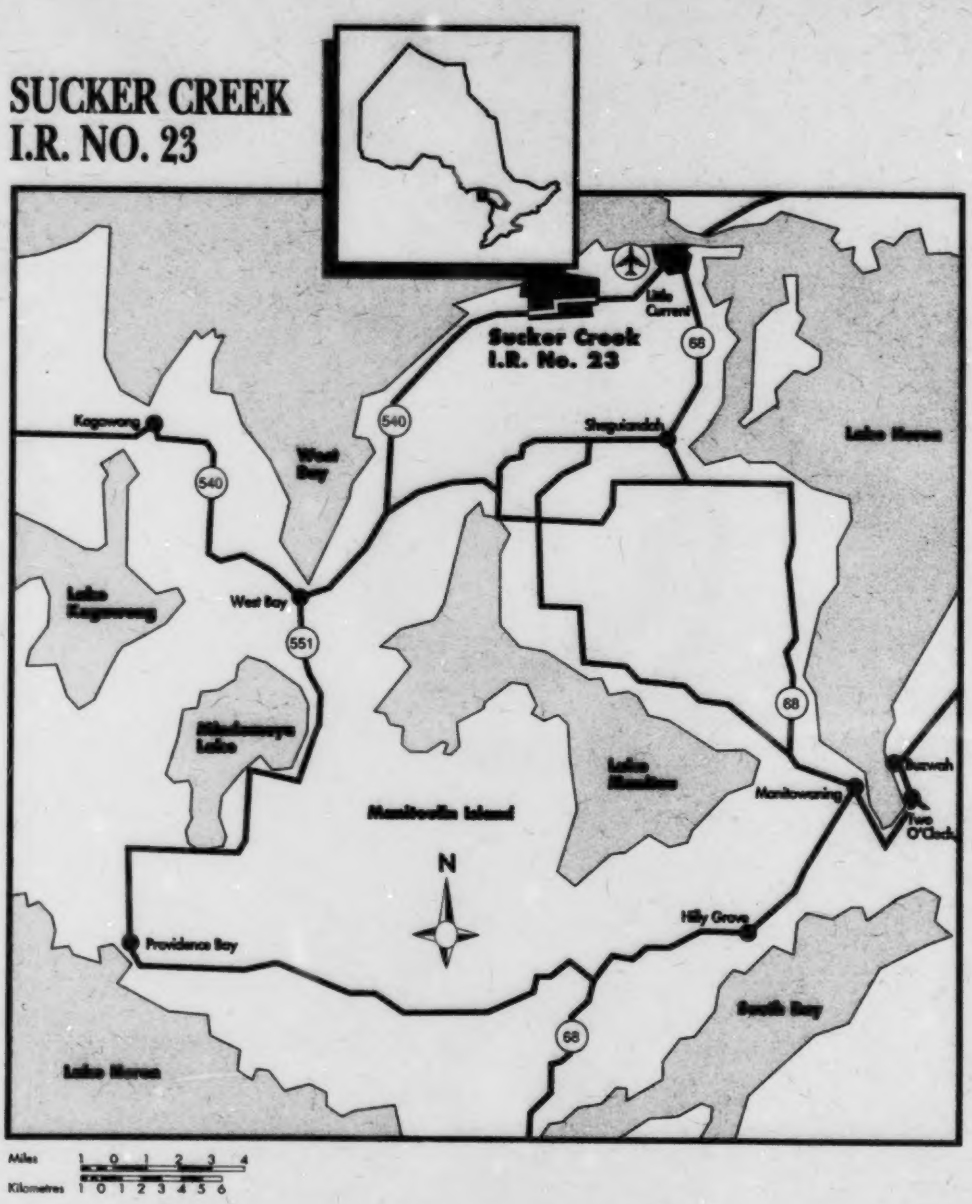
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKSO-AM/FM, CHNO-AM, CEBR-AM, CJNR-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sudbury, two Manitoulin Island weeklies
- **television** CKSO (CTV affiliate), CKNC, CBFST (CBC affiliate — French), WWUP, CJIC (CBC affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir with pumping station feeds water main system that supplies 57 homes
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

SUCKER CREEK
I.R. NO. 23


Sucker Creek
I.R. No. 23
Little Current
68
540
Kagawong
West Bay
West Bay
Sheguiandah
Lake Huron
Lake Kagawong
551
Mindemoya Lake
Manitoulin Island
Lake Manitou
Manitowaning
Buzwah
Two O'Clock
N
Hilly Grove
Providence Bay
South Bay
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Manitoulin Island, approximately 5 km west of Little Current on Hwy. 540

✈ Airport
— Highway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

TEME-AUGAMA ANISHNABAI FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 120 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 293 ha

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings
(F) Timiskaming
(P) Timiskaming

Government
Teme-Augama Anishnabai First Nation (Bear Island), Bear Island, Ontario P0H 1C0,
Tel. (705) 237-8943, Fax (705) 237-8959

Historical Notes

The Bear Island reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and although the First Nation has received annuity payments since 1883, its members claim they were not signatories to the Treaty. The reserve was first surveyed in 1916, and official reserve status was granted in 1971.

Industries

Local industries include: marina, water taxi, store (First Nation operated), guiding and some trapping.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Laura McKenzie Learning Centre, JK-5 (federally/provincially operated)
- Tomangami Public School, grades 4-8

Secondary

- students board in North Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one Anglican and one Roman Catholic church
- library, community hall, baseball field, outdoor skating rink
- health clinic
- seniors complex
- home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Temagami Detachment

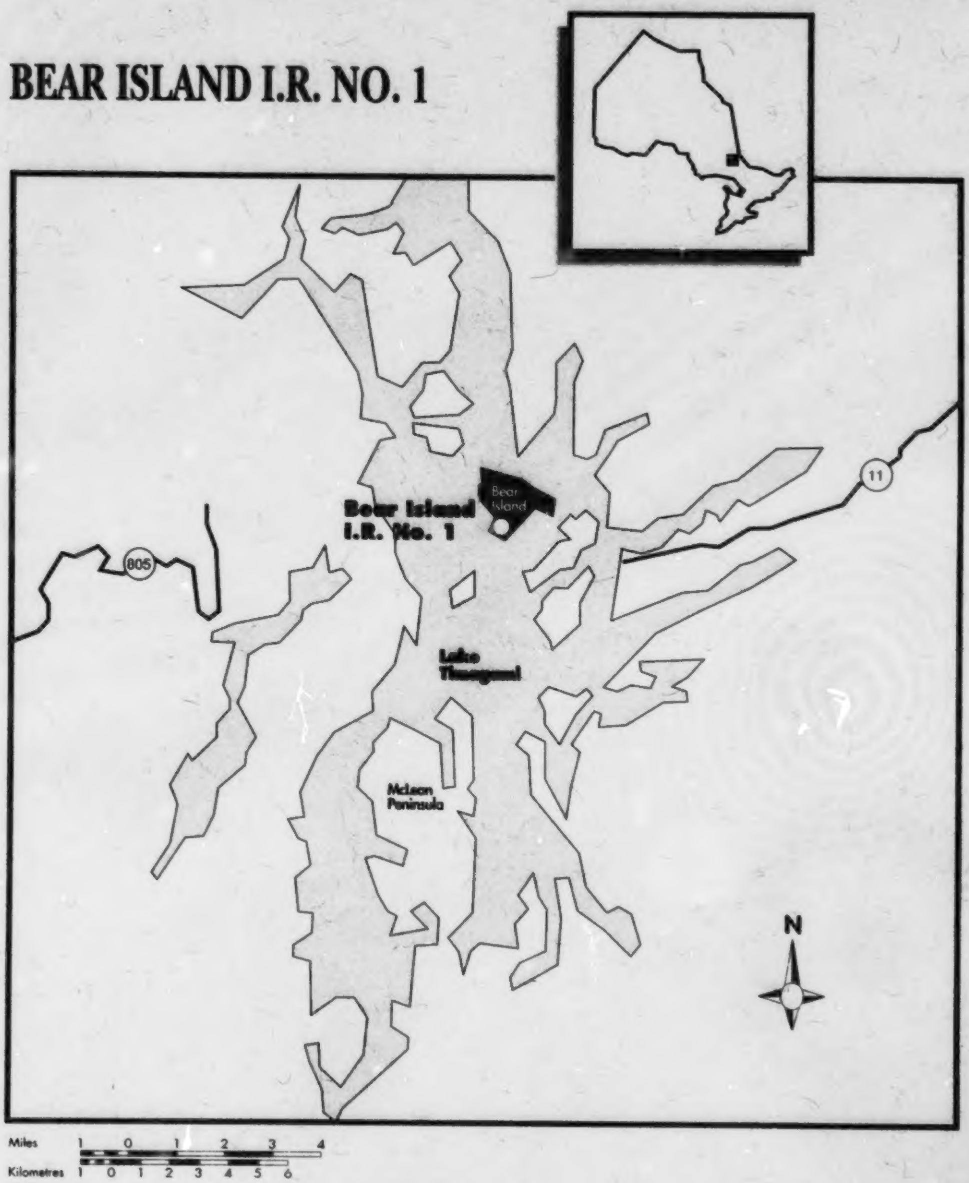
Communications

- **telephone** Ontario Northland Communications
- **radio** CKSO-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from North Bay, one weekly from New Liskeard
- **television** CKSO (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** some private wells
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

BEAR ISLAND I.R. NO. 1


Bear Island I.R. No. 1
Bear Island
805
11
Lake Timagami
McLean Peninsula
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on an island in Lake Timagami, approximately 70 km north of Sturgeon Falls; take Hwy. 64 north from Sturgeon Falls and exit onto Hwy. 11 west

— Highway
▬ Reserve land

THESSALON FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 60 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
942 ha
5% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations
TC: Mamaweswen North Shore Tribal Council
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma

Government
Thessalon First Nation, R.R. #2, P.O. Box 9, Thessalon, Ontario P0R 1L0, Tel. (705) 842-2323, Fax (705) 842-2332

Historical Notes

The Thessalon reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. The reserve was first surveyed in 1853.

Industries

No local industry.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Thessalon

Secondary
- students bused to Desbarats

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall with some firefighting equipment
- community hall
- medical building
- nurse visits reserve monthly

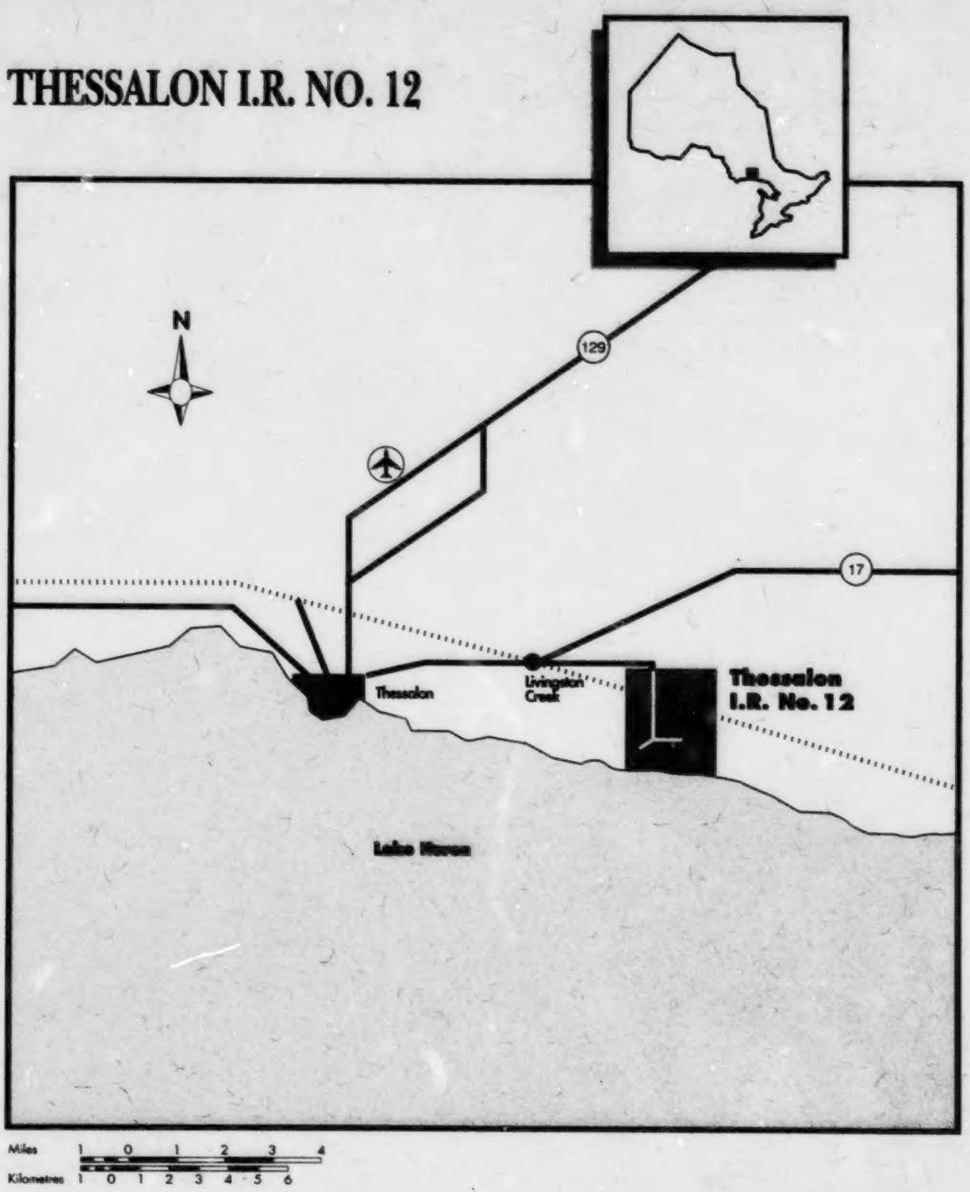
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKCY-AM, CJNR-AM, CHAS-FM, Q104-FM, CFYN-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sault Ste. Marie, one weekly from Bruce Mines
- **television** CJIC (CBC affiliate), CHBX (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** centralized water main system; also community wells
- **sewage** some private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

THESSALON I.R. NO. 12


N
129
17
Thessalon
Livingston Creek
Thessalon I.R. No. 12
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 65 km west of Blind River on Hwy. 17

✈ Airport

— Highway

······· Railway

■ Reserve land

■ Urban settlement

WABASEEMONG FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 698 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:	
English	3%
Aboriginal	67%
English & Aboriginal	30%
French & Other	0%

Land Base

10 076 ha (8 480 inhabited)
50% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Wabaseemong First Nation, c/o Whitedog Post Office, Whitedog, Ontario P0X 1P0, Tel. (807) 927-2068, Fax (807) 927-2071

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Islington First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

At one time, members of the Wabaseemong First Nation lived on settlements at all three of the reserves set aside for their use. Currently, all live at the Whitedog Settlement on Islington I.R. No. 29.

Industries

Trapping, forestry, wild rice harvesting and guiding are principal occupations. Approximately one third of the labour force is involved in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and other service industries. A further one quarter is involved in transportation, communications and other utility industries. The balance of workers are employed in forestry, construction and trade industries. Local industries include: wilderness camp for young First Nation members, boat landing/car park facility, two general stores, and greenhouse for seedling production.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Islington School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- Islington School, grades 9-10 (First Nation operated)
- grades 11-12 board in Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire hydrants, some firefighting equipment
- one all-denominational church
- community centre, gymnasium, indoor skating rink, baseball diamond (under construction)
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative and a part-time Public Health Nurse
- day care centre, group home
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- Crisis Intervention Program
- senior citizens' residence (apartments)
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Minaki Detachment

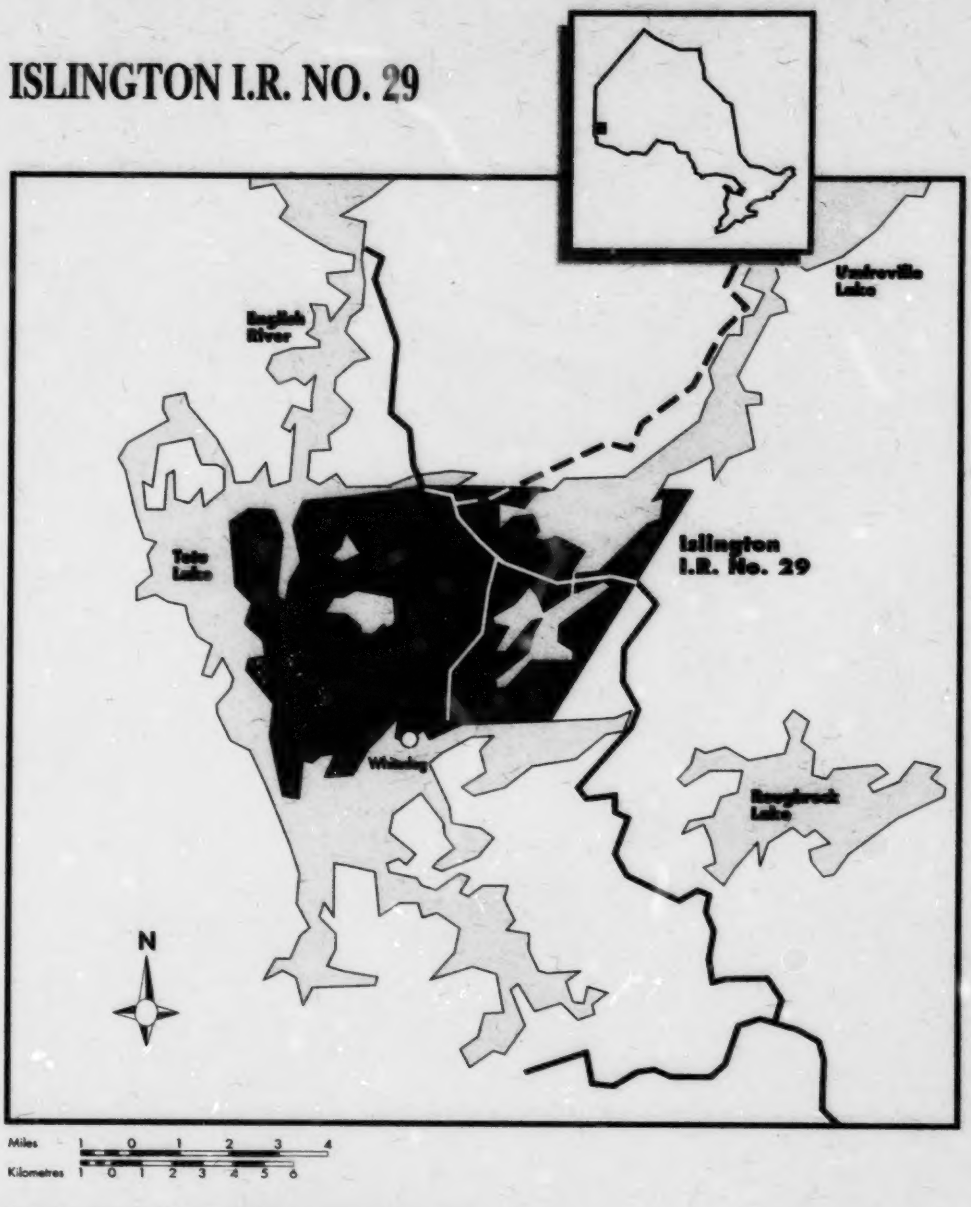
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBC-FM
- **newspapers** one daily from Kenora, one monthly from Sioux Lookout, *Treaty 3* newspaper
- **television** CBC (English and French), TVOntario, CANCOM package

Utilities

- **water** partial municipal water system
- **sewage** partial sewage lagoon system
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ISLINGTON I.R. NO. 29



English River
Umfreville Lake
Tetu Lake
Islington I.R. No. 29
Whitedog
Roughrock Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 60 km northwest of Kenora; take Hwy. 596 north from Kenora

— Highway

– – Winter road

■ Reserve land

WABIGOON LAKE OJIBWAY NATION

On-reserve Population 115 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	59%
	Aboriginal	11%
	English & Aboriginal	30%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base

5 209 ha
40% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Rainy River

Government

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, c/o General
Delivery, Dinorwic, Ontario P0V 1P0,
Tel. (807) 938-6684, Fax (807) 938-1166

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Wabigoon Lake reserve was first laid out in 1884 and was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915. At one time Wabigoon included members of what is now the Eagle Lake First Nation; however, a number of years ago, those people inhabiting the western portion of the Wabigoon reserve moved to the present site of the Eagle Lake reserve. On August 7, 1987, the Wabigoon Band officially changed its name to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation.

Industries

The government service sector is the largest single employer. Trapping, forestry and some seasonal guiding are principal occupations. Local industries include a seasonal restaurant and a wild rice harvesting and processing operation.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Wabsnki-Penasi School, JK-8 (Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to Dryden

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hydrants and some firefighting equipment
- culture room, gymnasium, recreation hall, outdoor rink, baseball diamond, community hall/recreation centre
- health clinic on reserve; nurse visits twice monthly
- homemakers program
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- O.P.P. Dryden Detachment
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre

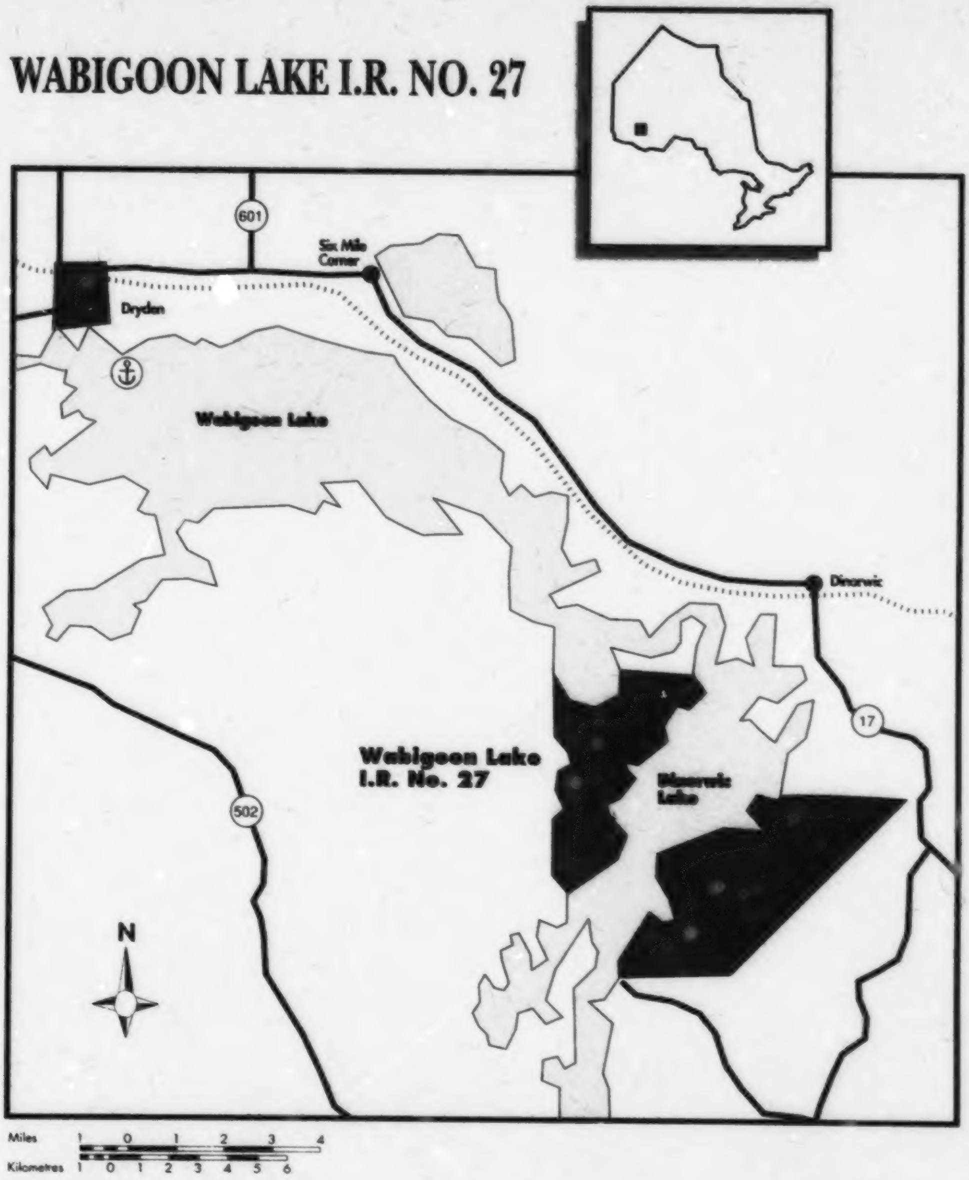
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKDR-AM, CBC
- **newspapers** available in Dryden
- **television** CBC

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** septic holding tank; also some private septic systems
- **other waste** refuse site off reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WABIGOON LAKE I.R. NO. 27


601
Six Mile Corner
Dryden
Wabigoon Lake
Dinorwic
17
Wabigoon Lake I.R. No. 27
Dinorwic Lake
502
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
— Highway
······· Railway
⚓ Seaplane base
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

Access: reserve is approximately 30 km southeast of Dryden on Hwy. 17

WAHGOSHIG FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 49 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 7 770 ha

Affiliations
TC: Wabun Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Timiskaming
(P) Cochrane South

Government
Wahgoshig First Nation, P.O. Box 722,
Matheson, Ontario P0K 1N0, Tel. (705) 567-4891

Historical Notes

Abitibi was the site of an important Hudson's Bay Company trading post. At the time of the Treaty No. 9 Commissioners' visit in 1905-06, there were Native people there from both Ontario and Quebec. The post was situated just inside the Quebec border and most Native people who traded there were from that province. Treaty No. 9 stipulated that only those Native people whose hunting grounds were in Ontario were eligible to receive annuities.

The Abitibi reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9, although the reserve was officially listed in the Schedule of Reserves appended to the Commissioners' 1906 report. On June 18, 1986, the Band officially changed its name from Abitibi to Wahgoshig.

Industries

Trapping is the principal occupation.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Matheson

Secondary
- students bused to Iroquois Falls

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall
- health clinic
- O.P.P. Matheson Detachment

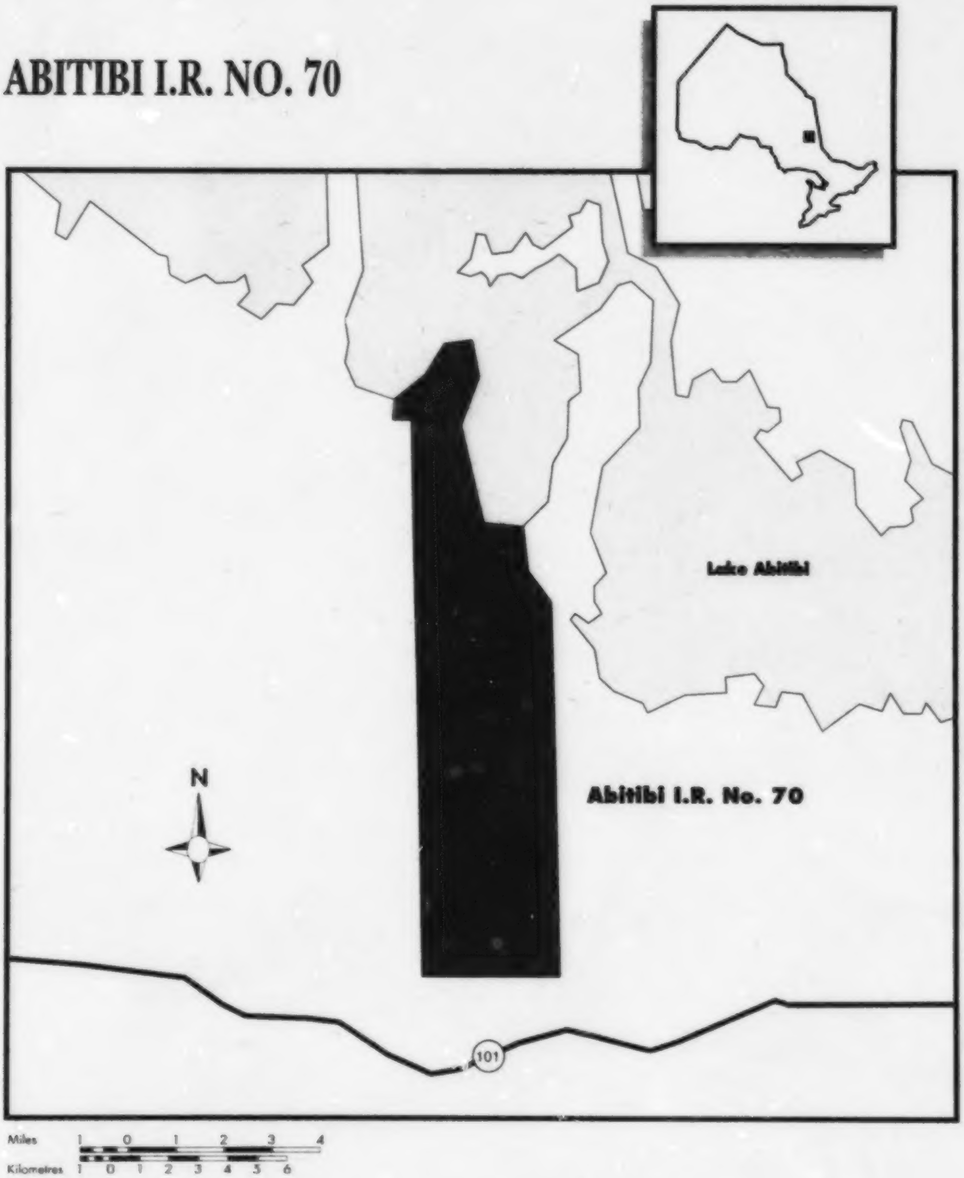
Communications

- **telephone** Northern Telephone
- **radio** CKGB-AM, CFTI-FM (Timmins)
- **newspapers** four dailies available from Matheson — *Daily Press, Northern Daily News, Globe and Mail, Toronto Star,* one weekly from Iroquois Falls
- **television** CFCL (CBC affiliate — Timmins)

Utilities

- **water** centralized water main system; large well serves whole community
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ABITIBI I.R. NO. 70


Lake Abitibi
Abitibi I.R. No. 70
N
101
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 100 km east of Timmins, north of Hwy. 101

— Highway

■ Reserve land

WALPOLE ISLAND FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 1 829 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Pottawatomi)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	85%
	Aboriginal	11%
	English & Aboriginal	3%
	French & Other	1%

Land Base
15 891 ha
43% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kent
(P) Lambton

Government
Walpole Island First Nation, R.R. #3,
Wallaceburg, Ontario N8A 4K9, Tel. (519) 627-1481, Fax (519) 627-0440

Historical Notes

The Walpole Island reserve area has been inhabited for centuries by the Pottawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibway groups (who together comprised a political confederacy known as the Council of the Three Fires), and it has been administered as reserve land for over 150 years. The Ottawa and Ojibway gradually moved into southwestern Ontario, and the Pottawatomi settled permanently on Walpole Island after 1836.

Walpole Island was omitted from a large land cession in the 19th century that saw the surrender of most of the Indian lands in southwestern Ontario. Walpole Island's status as a reserve was confirmed by the Surveyor General in 1939. Its boundaries have never been clearly established and it remains unceded land.

Industries

Almost half of all workers are involved in the service sector, divided roughly equally between government and non-government services. A further one quarter are employed in manufacturing, and an additional one sixth in construction. The remainder are involved in agricultural activities, trade industries, transportation, communications and other utility industries, and miscellaneous commercial activities. Local industries include an economic development industrial complex.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Walpole Island School and Study Centre, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary
- students bused to Wallaceburg

Post-Secondary
- adult classes offered on reserve through Lambton College

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one Anglican and one United church
- craft centre, recreation arena, community centre
- health clinic with a nurse
- Nin-Da-Waab-Jig Research Centre
- day care centre, senior citizens residence
- homemakers program, counselling services
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — four constables

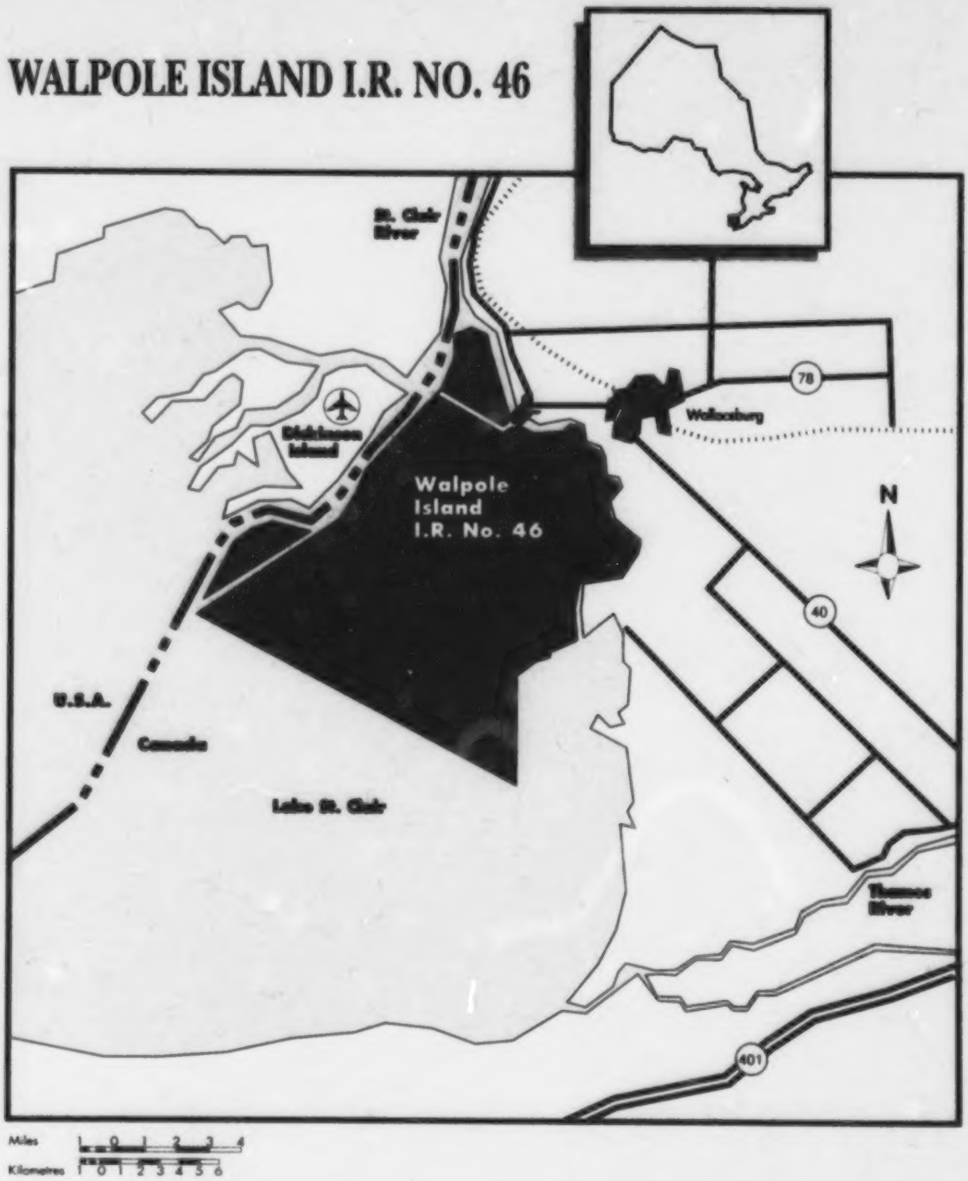
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **newspapers** *Jibkenyan Indian News, NATIVEBEAT*

Utilities

- **water** community wells with pumphouses and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** community sewage system with a sewage treatment plant and rotating biological contactor (RBC) unit
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WALPOLE ISLAND I.R. NO. 46


St. Clair River
Dickinson Island
Walpole Island I.R. No. 46
Wallaceburg
78
40
401
N
U.S.A.
Canada
Lake St. Clair
Thames River
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Highway
Railway
Bridge
Urban settlement
Airport
Reserve land
International boundary

Access: reserve is approximately 35 km south of Sarnia on Hwy. 40

WAPEKEKA FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 249 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 632 ha (2 027 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Shibogama Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Wapekeka First Nation, Angling Lake, Ontario
P0V 1B0, Tel. (807) 537-2315, Fax (807) 537-2336

Historical Notes

The Wapekeka reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Prior to 1975, Wapekeka was a satellite community, used in the winter by families from Big Trout Lake whose traplines were located in the area. Wapekeka received official Band status and two reserves in 1975. On August 28, 1981, the Angling Lake Band officially changed its name to Wapekeka.

Industries

Principal occupations include trapping and forestry. Local industries include a store (First Nation operated), a coffee shop and a local sawmill.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Reverend Eleazer Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout and Teulon, Manitoba
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment available on reserve
- Anglican church
- First Nation hall, baseball diamond
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative (satellite station operating out of nursing station in Big Trout Lake)
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

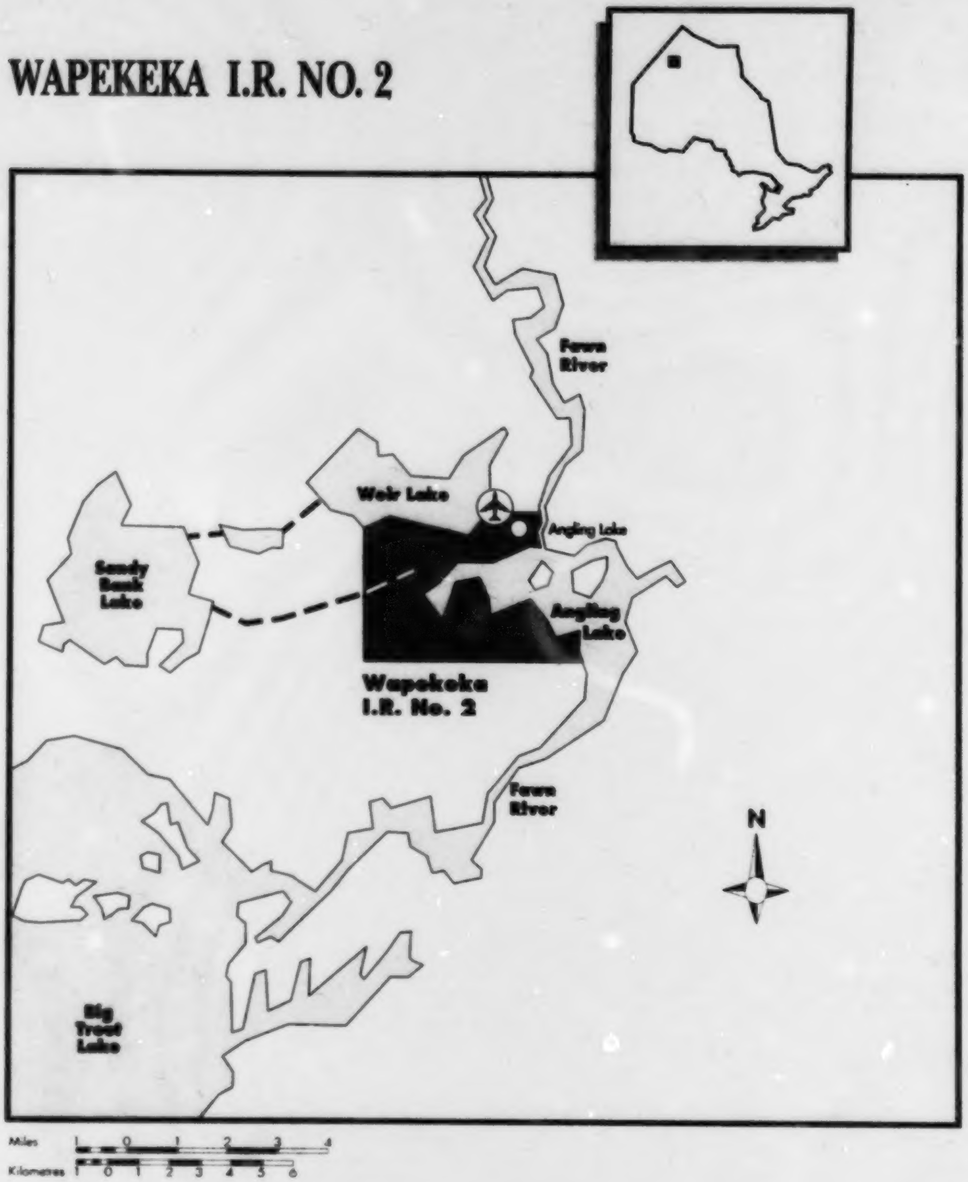
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada (full service)
- **radio** community FM station, Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** CBC, TVOntario, Wawatay Network, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** pressure system for school
- **sewage** sewage lagoon system for school only
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** school has its own diesel generator; Ontario Hydro serves the community

WAPEKEKA I.R. NO. 2


Fawn River
Weir Lake
Angling Lake
Sandy Bank Lake
Angling Lake
Wapekeka I.R. No. 2
Fawn River
N
Big Trout Lake
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 440 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport
— — Winter road
▬ Reserve land

WASAUKSING FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 259 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:

English	53%
Aboriginal	0%
English & Aboriginal	47%
French & Other	0%

Land Base 7 487 ha

Affiliations

TC: None

PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Parry Sound — Muskoka

(P) Parry Sound

Government

Wasauksing First Nation, P.O. Box 253, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 2X4, Tel. (705) 746-2531, Fax (705) 746-5984

Historical Notes

Members of the Wasauksing First Nation are descendants of a larger Band known as the Southeastern Ojibway. Their homeland covered an area from the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and part of the northeast shore of Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan. Hunting, gathering and in particular fishing were important to the Ojibway's subsistence.

The Parry Island reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. Two years after the signing of the Treaty, the Band's request that their reserve be placed on Parry Island, rather than on the mainland as originally planned, was granted.

Industries

The service sector accounts for almost four fifths of the total labour force, divided almost equally between government and non-government services. One tenth of all workers are involved in the construction industry, with others employed in fishing and trapping and miscellaneous activities. Local industries owned and operated by the First Nation include: marina, maple sugar products plant, and road and construction firm.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Wasauksing Kinomausewgamik, JK-7 (First Nation operated)
- grade 8 students bused to Parry Sound

Secondary

- students bused to Parry Sound

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- one United and one Roman Catholic church
- community complex, gymnasium, community park
- health clinic with a nurse and a Community Health Representative
- NNADAP worker
- day care centre, senior citizens residence and meeting hall
- homemakers program, home support program, employment program

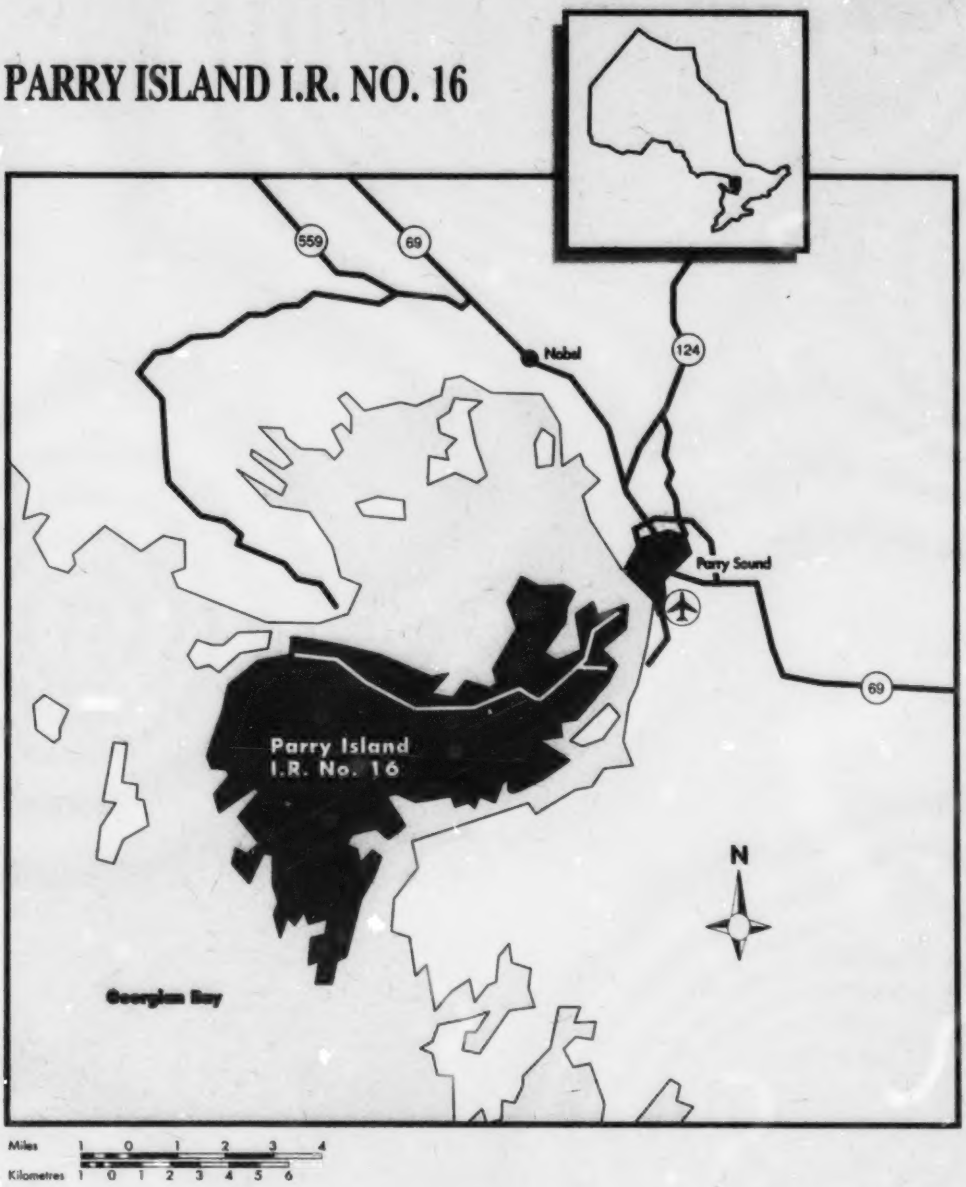
Communications

- access to major non-Native radio and television stations and newspapers is available to the community; telephone service is provided by Bell Canada
- **radio** service available from Toronto, Parry Sound, Barrie
- **television** service available from Sudbury, Barrie, Kitchener and Toronto

Utilities

- **water** community well and pumphouse
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

PARRY ISLAND I.R. NO. 16


559
69
Nobel
124
Parry Sound
69
Parry Island
I.R. No. 16
N
Georgian Bay
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Parry Island in Georgian Bay, directly southwest of Parry Sound

✈ Airport
— Highway
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

WASHAGAMIS BAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 120 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	20%
	• Aboriginal	0%
	• English & Aboriginal	80%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 3 238 ha

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Washagamis Bay First Nation, P.O. Box 625,
Keewatin, Ontario P0X 1C0, Tel. (807) 543-2532

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Washagamis Bay First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In January 1978, the Rat Portage Band formally changed its name to Washagamis Bay First Nation.

Industries

Local industries include: marina, cottage lot development, wild rice harvesting, and stores and financial institutions in Keewatin. Washagamis Bay is in partnership with Dalles and Wauzhushk Onigum First Nations in a mini-mall business located in Kenora, Ontario. (Note: As of November, 1991, the mall was under construction.)

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Keewatin

Secondary

- students bused to Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment on reserve
- churches available in Keewatin and Kenora
- outdoor skating rink, administration building, baseball diamond, recreation area
- health care worker on reserve
- clinic and district hospital services available in Kenora
- homemakers program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- one shared First Nation constable
- O.P.P. Kenora Detachment
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre

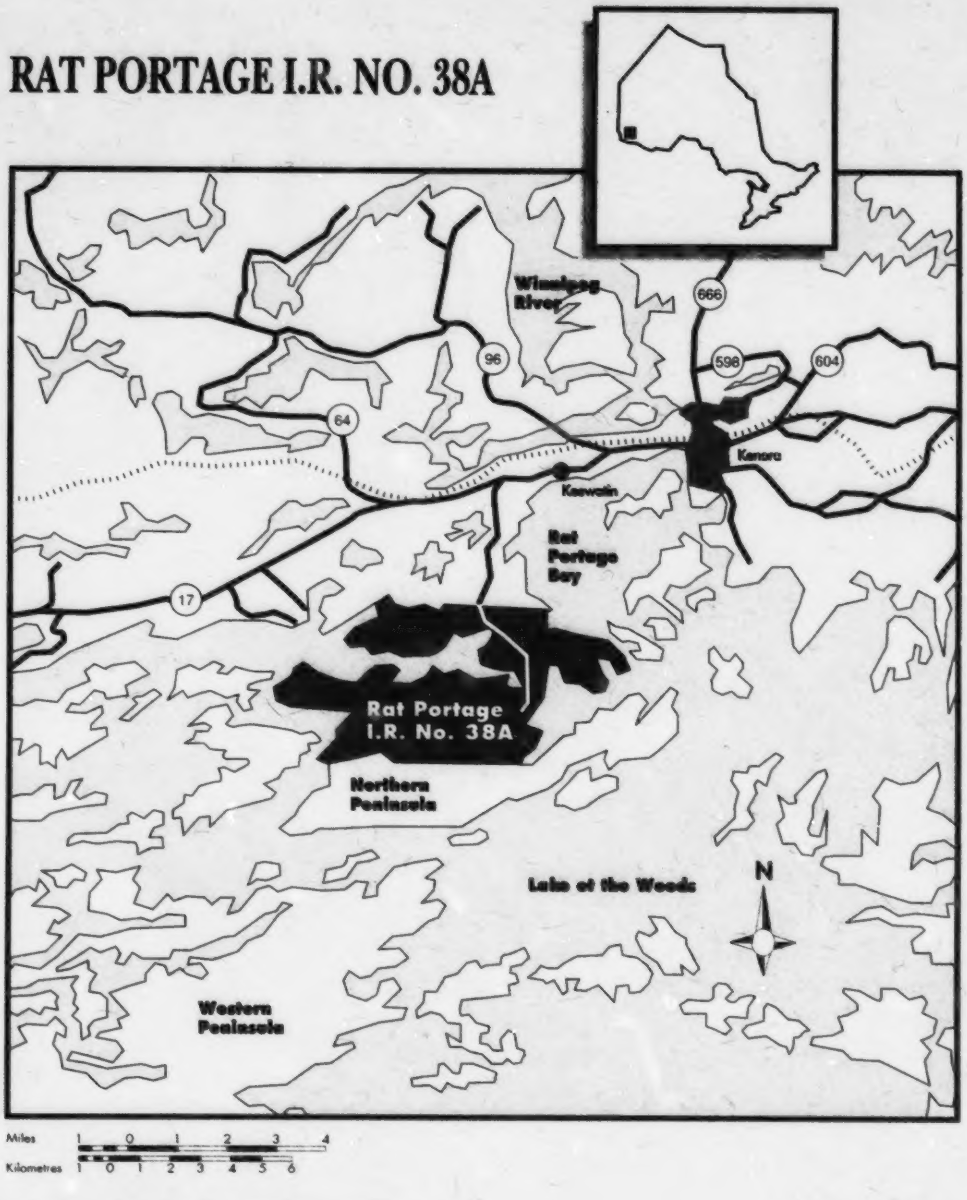
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRL-AM, CBC-FM
- **newspapers** *Treaty 3* newspaper, one weekly from Kenora, one monthly from Sioux Lookout, *Wawatay News*, *Alberta Native News*
- **television** CBC (English and French), CJBN, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** water main with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also two community wells
- **sewage** septic holding tank; single septic system
- **other waste** dump site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

RAT PORTAGE I.R. NO. 38A


Winnipeg River
666
596
604
96
64
Kenora
Keewatin
Rat Portage Bay
17
Rat Portage I.R. No. 38A
Northern Peninsula
Lake of the Woods
N
Western Peninsula
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km southwest of Kenora off Hwy. 17 west

— Highway

...... Railway

■ Reserve land

■ Urban settlement

WAUZHUSHK ONIGUM NATION (RAT PORTAGE FIRST NATION)

On-reserve Population 233 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	24%
	• Aboriginal	5%
	• English & Aboriginal	71%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 2 207 ha

Affiliations

TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government

Wauzhushk Onigum Nation, P.O. Box 1850,
Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X8, Tel. (807) 548-5663,
Fax (807) 548-4877

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Wauzhushk Onigum Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1875, the Rat Portage and Dalles Band met with a federal representative to select their reserve land. The lands chosen were identified as Rat Portage Indian Reserves Nos. 38A, 38B, 38C and 38D and were located on the northern portion of Lake of the Woods near Rat Portage (now Kenora). Rat Portage I.R. No. 38B was first surveyed in 1879, and on October 8, 1886, the Band ceded Sultana Island — some 600 acres of reserve land in Lake of the Woods for prospecting purposes. This cession would come to figure prominently in federal-provincial debates over the issuing of land patents (Treaty No. 261).

Industries

Almost four fifths of workers are involved in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and non-government services. Others are involved in forestry and trade industries. Trapping, forestry, wild rice harvesting, and service and government jobs in Kenora are major sources of employment. Local industries include: marina, cottages, commercial building supplies outlet, restaurant, and parking and docking facilities. Wauzhushk Onigum owns and operates Chimo Lumber, and is in partnership with Dalles and Washagamis Bay First Nations in a mini-mall business located in Kenora, Ontario. (Note: As of November, 1991, the mall was under construction.)

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- students bused to Kenora

Secondary

- students bused to Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment, volunteer firefighters
- recreation centre, indoor rink, baseball diamond, Nation hall
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- medical services available in Kenora
- homemakers program
- Migisi Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Centre on reserve
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Kenora Detachment

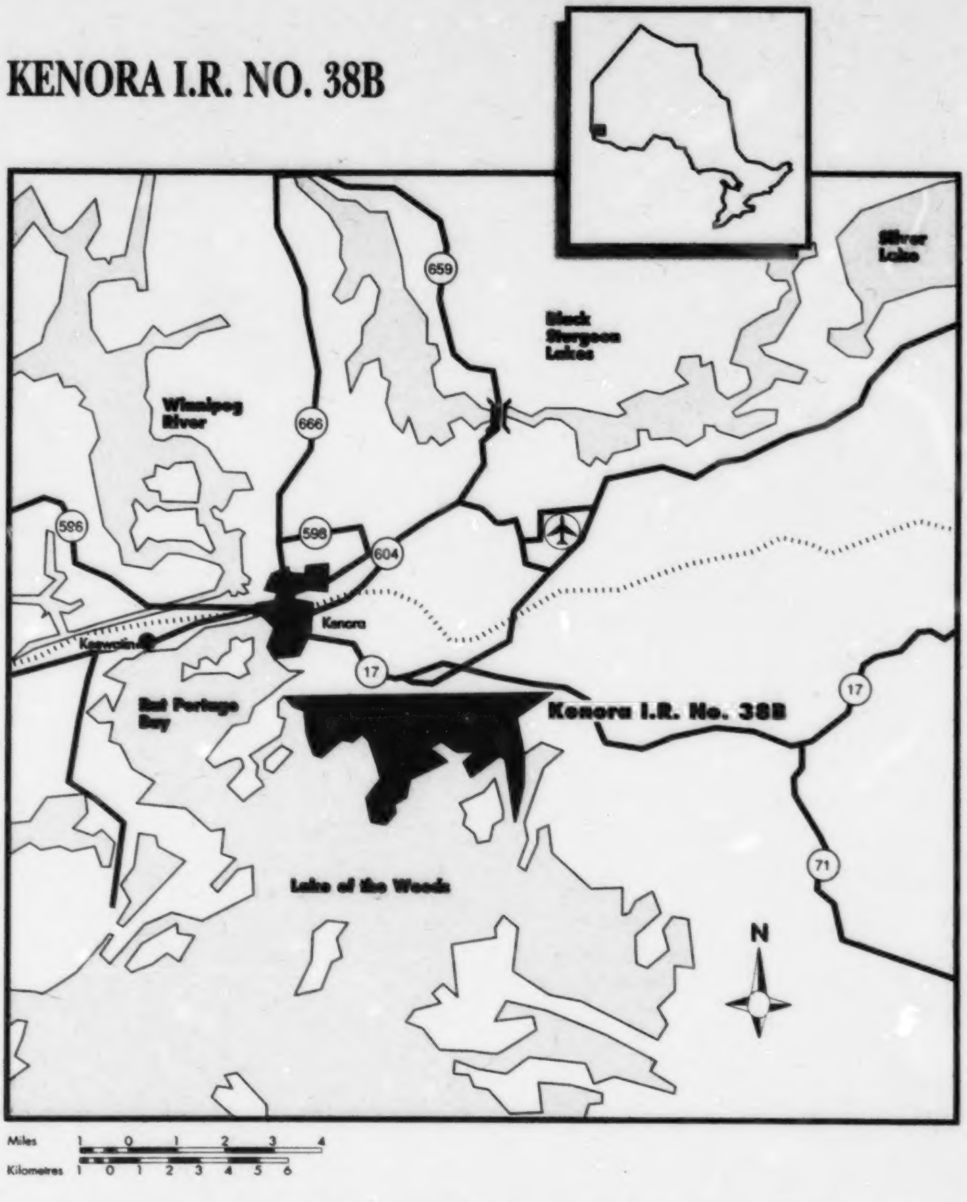
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRL-AM, CBC-FM, CKY-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Kenora, *Treaty 3* newspaper, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** CBC (English and French), CJBN

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility
- **sewage** mainline sewage system, sewage lagoon, two septic holding tanks, treatment plant and three pumping stations for sewage; also some private septic tanks and privies
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

KENORA I.R. NO. 38B


Silver Lake
Black Sturgeon Lakes
659
Winnipeg River
666
596
598
604
Kenora
Keewatin
17
Rat Portage Bay
Kenora I.R. No. 38B
17
71
Lake of the Woods
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 6 km south of Kenora off Hwy. 17 on Lake of the Woods

— Highway
······ Railway
)(Bridge
✈ Airport
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

WAWAKAPEWIN

Settlement Population 41 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 300 ha*

Affiliations
TC: Shibogama Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Wawakapewin, via Big Trout Lake, Ontario,
P0V 1G0, Tel. (807) 442-2567, Fax (807)
548-4877

Historical Notes

The Long Dog Lake Indian Settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Members of what is now Wawakapewin are descendants of people who have hunted and trapped in the area for at least 100 years. They moved to Kasabonika Lake and Trout Lake to be closer to schools and services, but in 1972 three families returned to the traditional site.

Official Band status was achieved in April 1985, and on August 5, 1985 the name was formally changed from Nemeigusabins Lake Band to Wawakapewin. The community is made up of people from the Kasabonika, Big Trout Lake, Kingfisher and Wapekeka communities. The Governments of Canada, Ontario, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation and six of its member First Nations (Aroland, Kee-Way-Win, McDowell Lake, New Slate Falls, Saugeen and Wawakapewin) signed an agreement in December 1991 to make lands available to establish Indian reserves in the six communities and to provide basic community facilities.

Industries

Local industries include dry goods sales (through settlement office) and some trapping.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- none

Secondary
- none

Community Services and Facilities

- Anglican church
- access to nursing station in Big Trout Lake and Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- part-time Referral Clerk
- part-time NNADAP worker
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- O.P.P. Northwest Patrol; Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

Communications

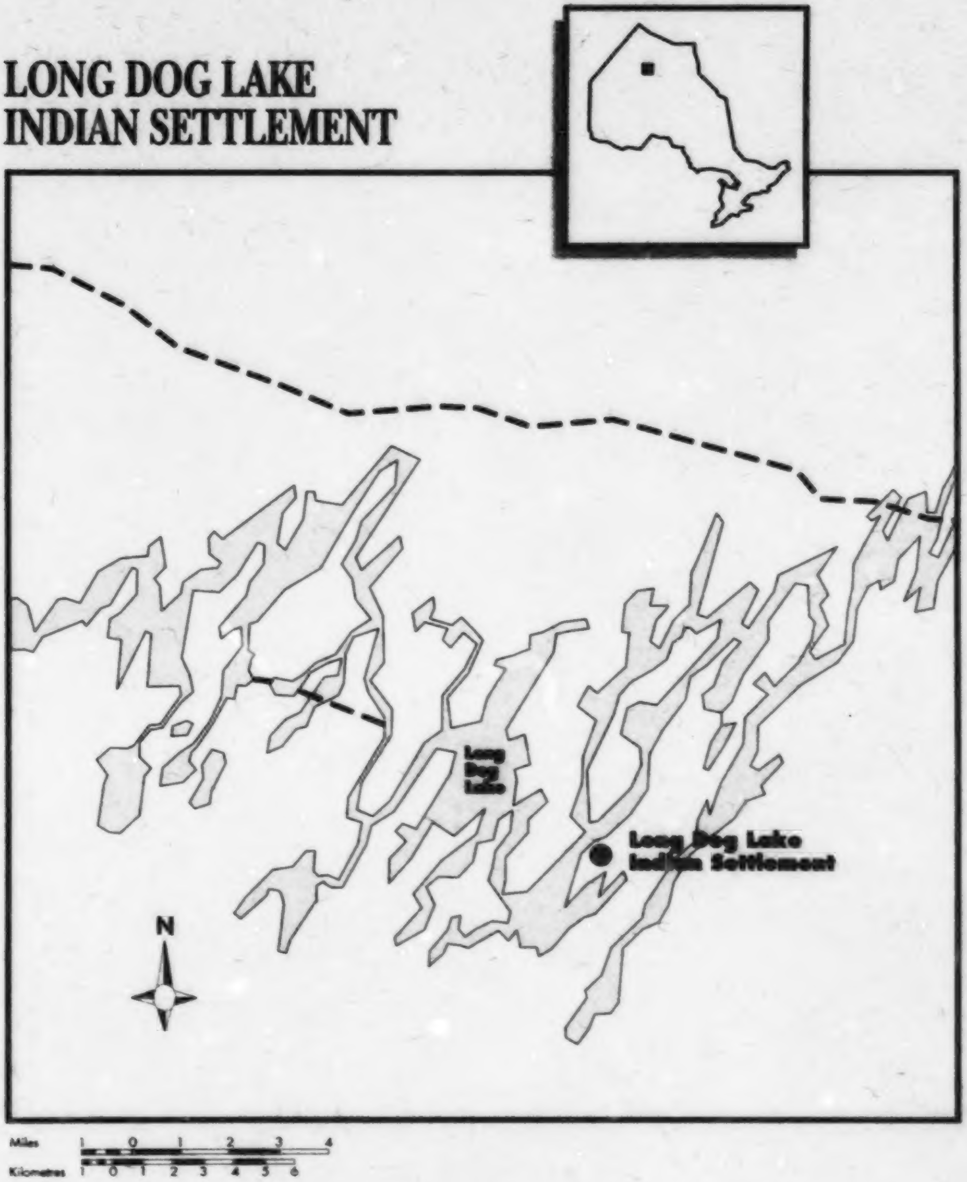
- **telephone** Bell Canada (one telephone)
- **radio** Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** none available
- **television** service not available

Utilities

- **water** drinking water drawn from Long Dog Lake
- **sewage** no sewage facilities available
- **other waste** no disposal site available
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro has installed some solar panels

*Pursuant to an agreement signed on December 9, 1991, Ontario has provided Ontario Crown land, which the federal government will designate through an order-in-council, as Indian reserve land for the use and benefit of Wawakapewin First Nation.

LONG DOG LAKE INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Long Dog Lake
Long Dog Lake Indian Settlement
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 385 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

– – Winter road

● Settlement land

WEBEQUIE FIRST NATION

Settlement Population 491 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	2%
	• Aboriginal	97%
	• English & Aboriginal	0%
	• French & Other	1%

Land Base

located on Crown land — negotiations to establish reserve currently under way

Affiliations

TC: Matawa First Nations Management Inc.
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Webequie First Nation, P.O. Box 176, Webequie, Ontario P0T 3A0, Tel. (807) 353-6531, Fax (807) 353-1218

Historical Notes

The Webequie Indian Settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. The Webequie First Nation, along with Lansdowne House and Nibinamik (Summer Beaver), broke away from the Fort Hope Band (now Eabametoong First Nation), and was promised reserve status by the federal government in 1984. The Webequie community is situated within the Winisk River Provincial Park, and the First Nation is currently (March 1991) negotiating reserve status.

Industries

Almost two thirds of workers are employed in government services and a further one sixth in non-government service industries. Approximately one tenth are involved in forestry services, and others in agricultural and fishing and trapping pursuits. Other industries include trades, transportation, communications and other utilities, and a locally owned and operated sawmill and planer mill.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Webequie Day School, K-8 (federally operated)

Secondary

- students board in Geraldton, Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie

Community Services and Facilities

- one Anglican church
- arts and crafts/recreation centre (temporary facility)
- nursing station in community
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- nearest social services in Geraldton
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Central Patricia Detachment

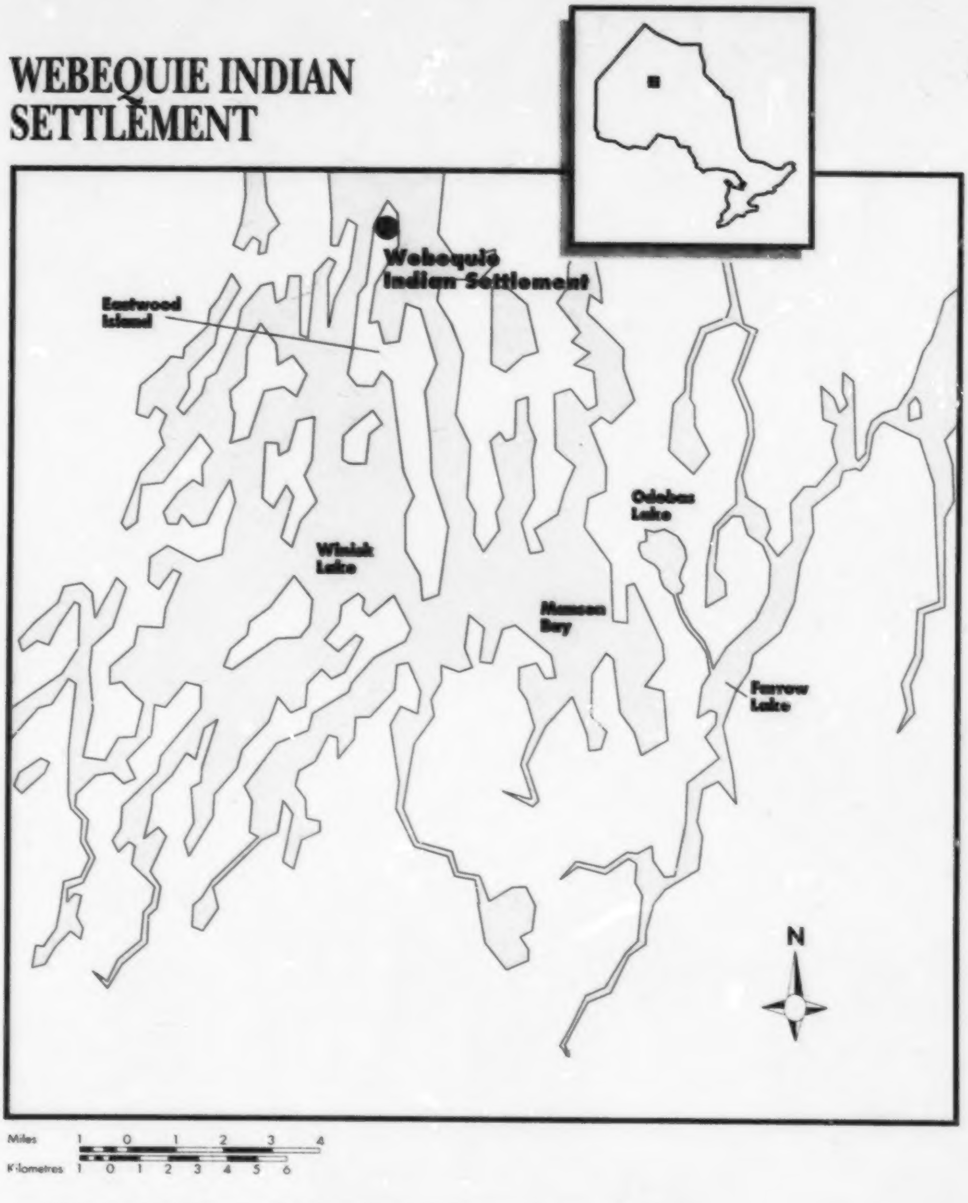
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** TVOntario, community satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** water system in government buildings but not in residential dwellings, four community wells
- **sewage** septic holding tank; also some private septic tanks and privies
- **other waste** garbage truck delivers solid waste to landfill site
- **energy/electricity** diesel generators — Ontario Hydro

WEBEQUIE INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Webequie Indian Settlement
Eastwood Island
Winiak Lake
Odobas Lake
Mancon Bay
Farrow Lake
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 320 km north of Nakina and is accessible by air

● Settlement land

WEENUSK FIRST NATION

Settlement Population 169 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Cree)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
located on 5 310 ha of Crown land — negotiations to establish reserve approaching completion

Affiliations
TC: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings
(F) Cochrane — Superior
(P) Cochrane North

Government
Weenusk First Nation, Peawanuck, Ontario
P0L 2H0, Tel. (705) 473-2554, Fax (705) 473-2503

Historical Notes

The Peawanuck Indian Settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Members of Weenusk First Nation formerly resided on Winisk I.R. No. 90, but they were forced to move 30 km southwest to Peawanuck in May of 1986 when spring floods swept away much of the original settlement, which had been located 6 km upriver from Hudson Bay. "Peawanuck" is a Cree word meaning "a place where flint is found." Weenusk is approaching the completion (March 1991) of negotiations to establish a reserve.

Industries

Local industries include a store (First Nation operated), goose camp and trapping.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Muskegog Keewaytin, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Timmins, Moosonee and Fort Albany

Community Services and Facilities

- Roman Catholic mission
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- hospital services available in Moose Factory and Fort Albany
- fly-in courts are held four times per year
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- O.P.P. Northeast Patrol — South Porcupine Detachment

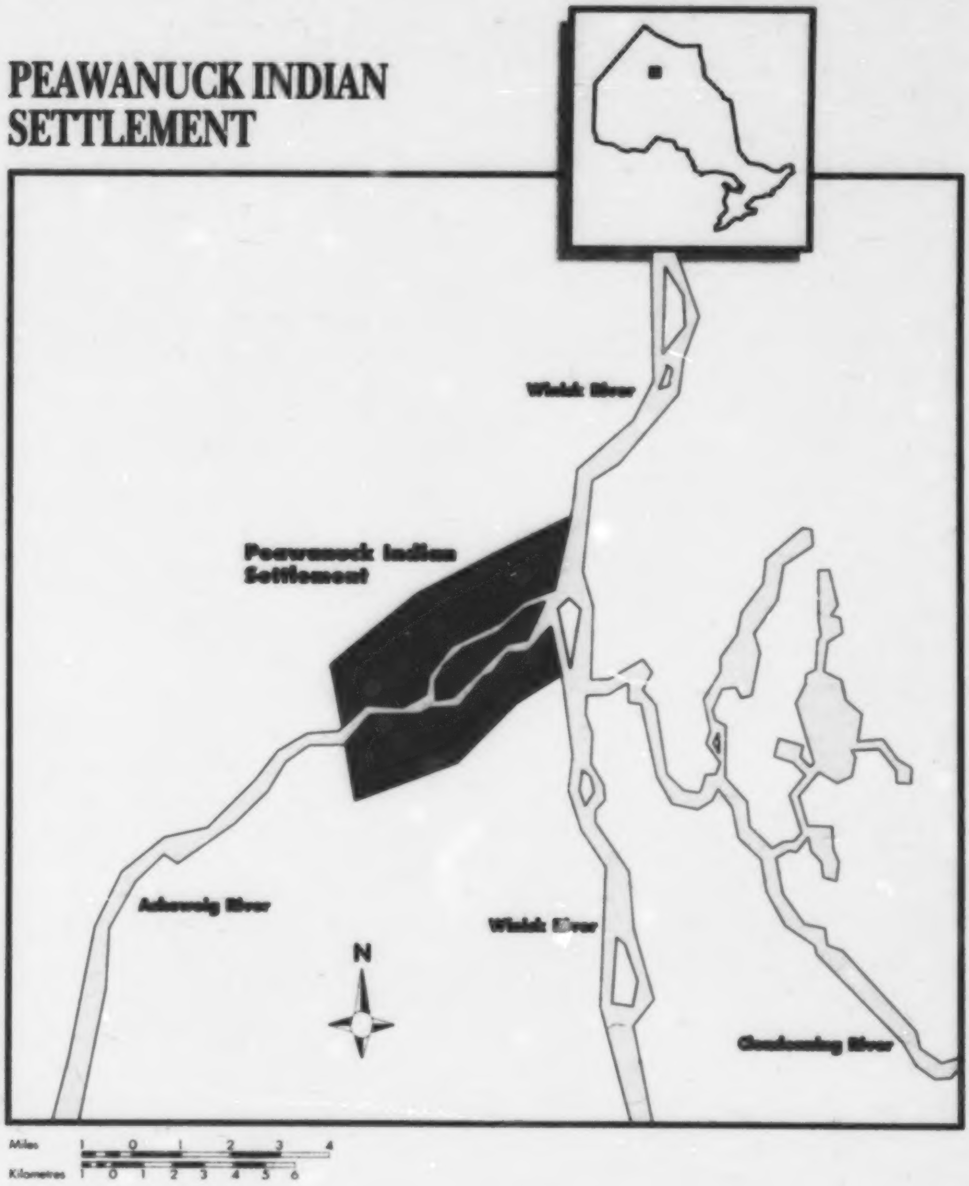
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network from Sioux Lookout, local station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*
- **television** TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system; also community well
- **sewage** piped sewage system
- **other waste** refuse site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** three diesel generators for school and community

PEAWANUCK INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Winisk River
Peawanuck Indian Settlement
Asheweig River
Winisk River
[illegible] River
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 560 km northwest of Moosonee and is accessible by air

▬ Settlement land

WEST BAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 740 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	61%
	• Aboriginal	29%
	• English & Aboriginal	10%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base

3 320 ha
40% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government

West Bay First Nation, P.O. Box 2, West Bay, Ontario P0P 1G0, Tel. (705) 377-5362, Fax (705) 377-4980

Historical Notes

The West Bay reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Manitoulin Island Treaty of 1862 — Treaty No. 94. The reserve was first surveyed in 1905.

Industries

Two thirds of the labour force is involved in the service sector, divided almost equally between government and non-government services. The rest is employed in forestry, fishing and trapping, construction, and trades industries.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Lakeview School, JK-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to West Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- arena, drop-in centre, recreation centre
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention worker
- day care centre (under construction)
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — three constables

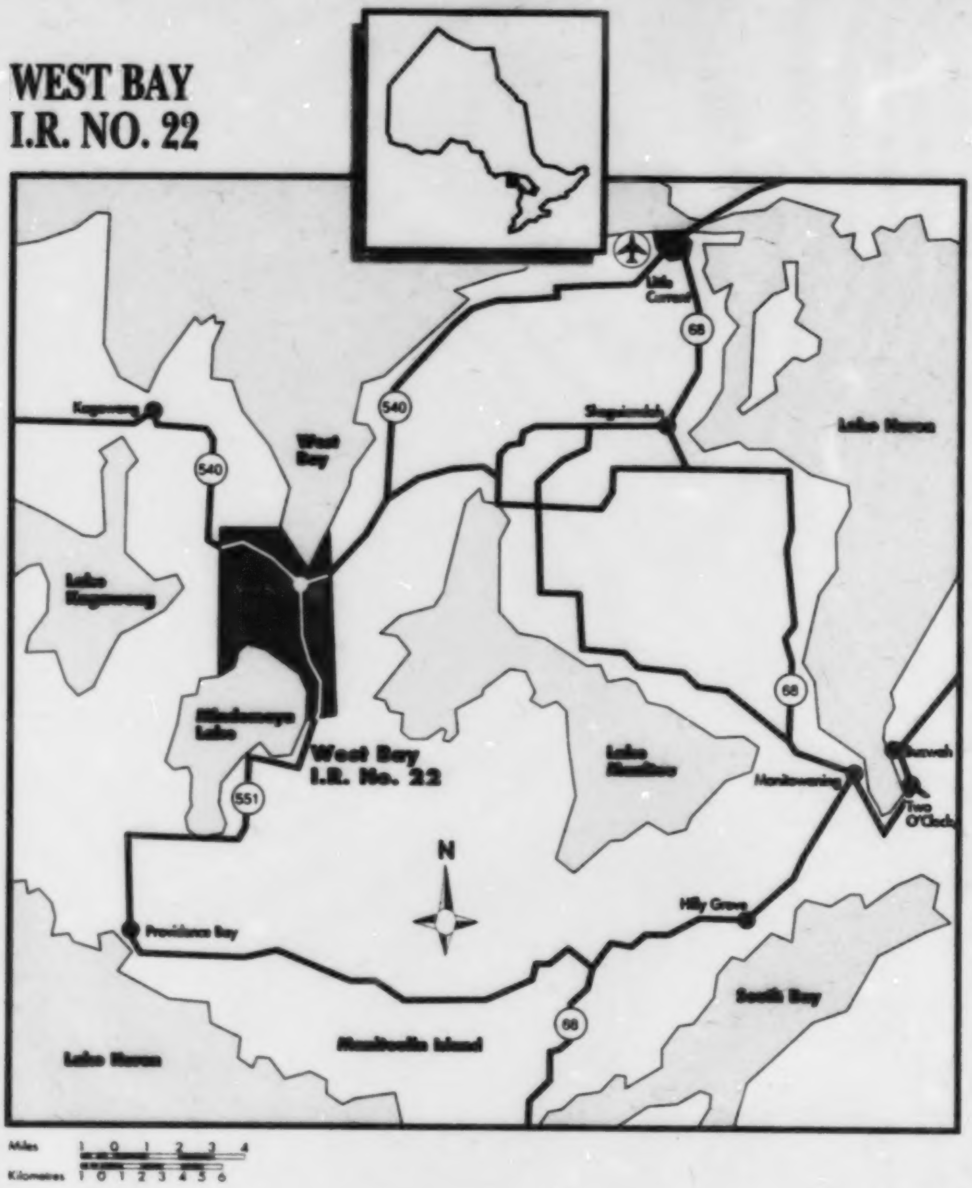
Communications

- **telephone** Manitoulin Island Telephone
- **radio** CKSO-AM/FM, CKNC-AM, CFBR-AM, CJNR-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sudbury, two Manitoulin Island weeklies
- **television** CKNC, CBFST (CBC affiliate — French), CJIC (CBC affiliate), WWUP, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** community water system with reservoir and pumping station; also some private wells
- **sewage** sewage lagoon and pumping station at Lakeview Development; also private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WEST BAY I.R. NO. 22


Little Current
68
Kagawong
540
West Bay
540
Sheguiandah
Lake Huron
Lake Kagawong
Mindemoya Lake
West Bay I.R. No. 22
551
Lake Manitou
68
Buzwah
Manitowaning
Two O'Clock
N
Hilly Grove
Providence Bay
South Bay
68
Manitoulin Island
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Manitoulin Island, approximately 25 km southwest of Little Current on Hwy. 540

✈ Airport

— Highway

▬ Reserve land

▬ Urban settlement

WHITEFISH BAY FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 517 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	3%
	• Aboriginal	4%
	• English & Aboriginal	93%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 4 275 ha (1 954 inhabited)

Affiliations
TC: Bimose Tribal Council
PTO: Grand Council Treaty #3

Electoral Ridings
(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Kenora

Government
Whitefish Bay First Nation, c/o Pawitik Post
Office, Pawitik, Ontario P0X 1L0, Tel. (807)
226-5411, Fax (807) 226-5389

Historical Notes

The Salteaux Ojibway people (ancestors of Whitefish Bay First Nation people) inhabited the Ontario portion of the area subsequently covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3. Their economy was based on fishing, hunting, gathering, trapping, the harvesting of wild rice and some horticulture, until the late 18th century when they became involved in the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Whitefish Bay reserve was first surveyed in 1880 and was confirmed by the Ontario government in 1915.

Industries

The vast majority of the labour force is concentrated in the service sector, with almost four fifths of these involved in government services. On reserve, principal occupations are commercial fishing and forestry; off reserve, principal occupations are wild rice harvesting and guiding. Local industries include: production and marketing of handicrafts, general store, convenience store, commercial fishing, and parking lot/boat launching/docking facilities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- Bai Bon Beh Anishinabe School, 9-10 (First Nation operated)
- grades 11-12 students bused to Kenora

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck, fire hydrants and a team of volunteer firefighters
- community hall, soccer field, baseball diamond, arena, curling rink, pool hall, community centre/recreation facility, administration building
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative; nurse visits regularly
- day care centre, teen drop-in centre
- homemakers program, home support program
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Ojibway Tribal Family Services in Kenora
- affiliated with and obtains services from Migisi Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centre
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — two constables
- O.P.P. Sioux Narrows Detachment

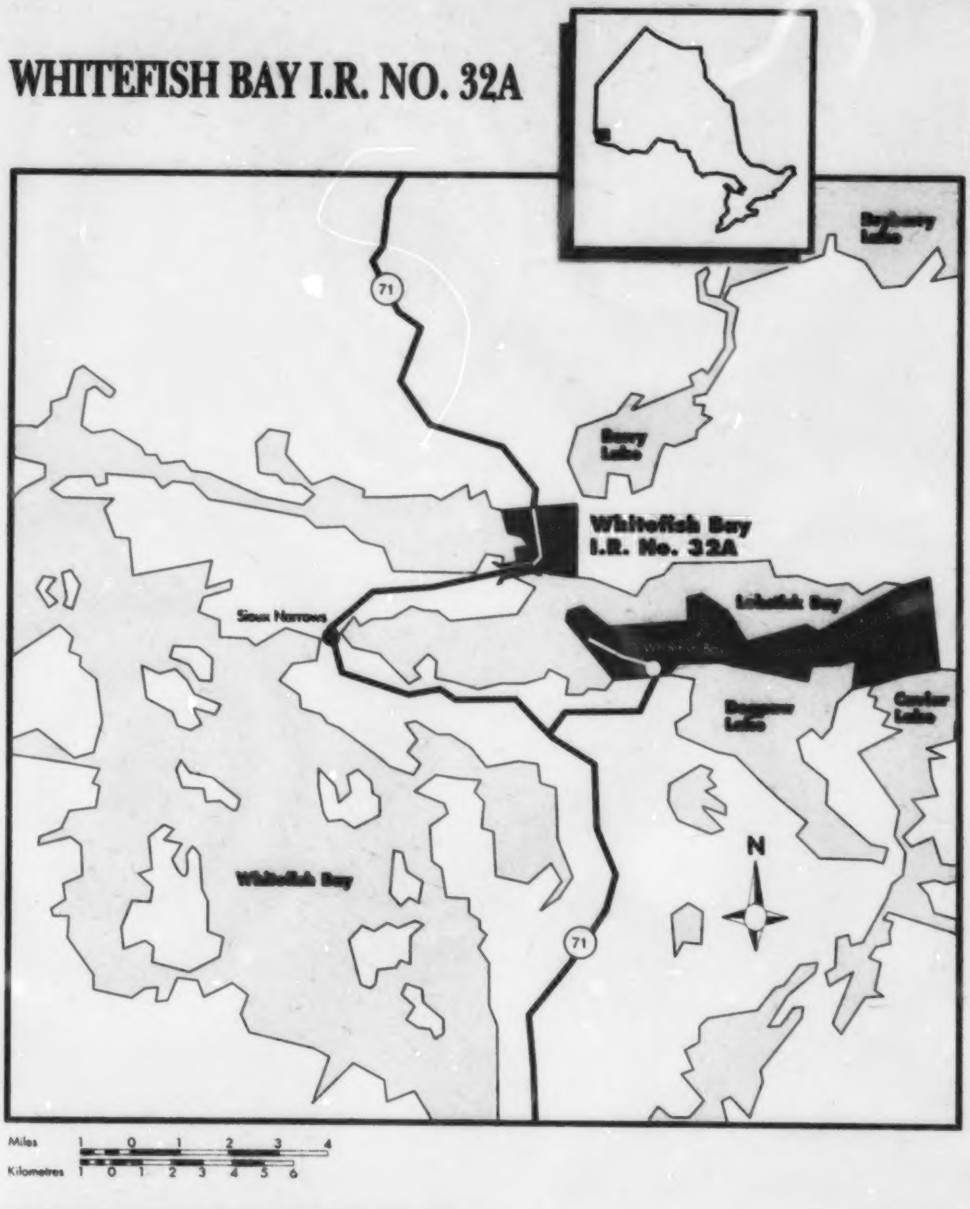
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CJRL-AM, CBC-AM
- **newspapers** one monthly from Sioux Narrows
- **television** CBC (English and French), TVOntario, community satellite dish with multi-channel reception

Utilities

- **water** water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also water delivery truck
- **sewage** main collection system; extended aeration treatment and disposal of sewage
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WHITEFISH BAY I.R. NO. 32A


Berry Lake
Whitefish Bay
I.R. No. 32A
Lobstick Bay
Sioux Narrows
Dogpaw Lake
Caviar Lake
Whitefish Bay
71
71
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 8 km east of Sioux Narrows and 65 km southeast of Kenora on Hwy. 71

Highway
Bridge
Reserve land

WHITEFISH LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 221 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Odawa)

Mother Tongue:		
	• English	81%
	• Aboriginal	16%
	• English & Aboriginal	3%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base 17 705 ha

Affiliations
TC: None
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Nickel Belt
(P) Nickel Belt

Government
Whitefish Lake First Nation, P.O. Box 39, Naughton, Ontario P0M 2M0, Tel. (705) 692-3423, Fax (705) 692-5010

Historical Notes

The Whitefish Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and was listed in the Schedule of Reserves appended to the Robinson-Huron Treaty and in William Rowan's Proclamation of 1854. The size of the proposed reserve was not specified in either of these documents. The Whitefish Lake reserve was first surveyed in 1884.

Industries

More than half of the labour force is involved in government services, with the remainder concentrated in fishing and trapping, mining and quarrying, construction and miscellaneous service activities.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- students bused to Naughton, Lively and Sudbury

Secondary
- students bused to Lively and Sudbury

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall
- community hall, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- homemakers program

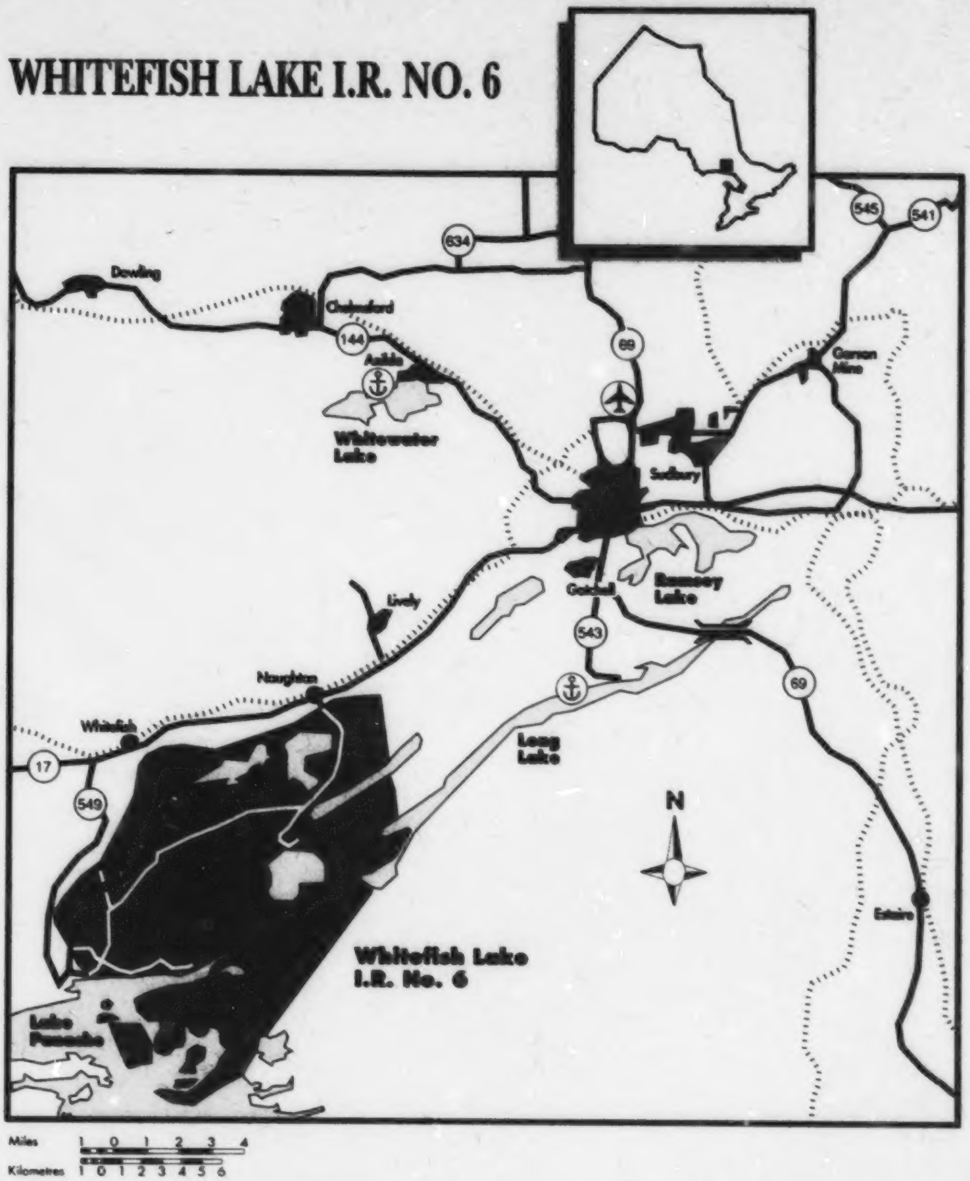
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CKSO-AM/FM, CHNO-AM, CBC-FM (French and English), CFBR-AM (French)
- **newspapers** *Sudbury Star, Northern Life*
- **television** CKNC-CICC, cable TV

Utilities

- **water** reservoir feeds water main system with pumping station and chlorination treatment facility; also community well
- **sewage** field beds
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WHITEFISH LAKE I.R. NO. 6


634
Dowling
Chelmsford
144
Azilda
Whitewater Lake
69
545
541
Garson Mine
Sudbury
Lively
Gatchell
Ramsey Lake
543
Naughton
Whitefish
17
549
Long Lake
69
N
Estaire
Whitefish Lake I.R. No. 6
Lake Panache
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km southwest of Sudbury on Hwy. 17; travel south at Naughton or take Hwy. 549 south

— Highway
– – Winter road
······ Railway
)(Bridge
✈ Airport
⚓ Seaplane base
▬ Reserve land
▬ Urban settlement

WHITEFISH RIVER FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 290 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base 5 673 ha

Affiliations
TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings
(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government
Whitefish River First Nation, Birch Island, Ontario P0P 1A0, Tel. (705) 285-4335, Fax (705) 285-4532

Historical Notes

The Whitefish River reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. Under the general terms of the Treaty, Native people were to retain certain lands to be set aside for them as reserves. The Whitefish River Band chose as their reserve a tract of land "contained between two rivers called White Fish River and Wanabitasebe, seven miles inland." The land identified as Whitefish River Indian Reserve No. 4 was first surveyed in 1851, and in 1865 a portion of the reserve was surrendered for future sale. In subsequent years additional reserve land was surrendered, primarily to allow for road construction.

Industries

Local industries include a confectionery, a trucking company and a busline.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- Shawanosowe Indian Day School, JK-4 (First Nation operated)
- grades 5-8 students bused to Espanola

Secondary
- students bused to Espanola

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hall, fire truck
- community hall, library
- health clinic with a Community Health Representative
- homemakers program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable

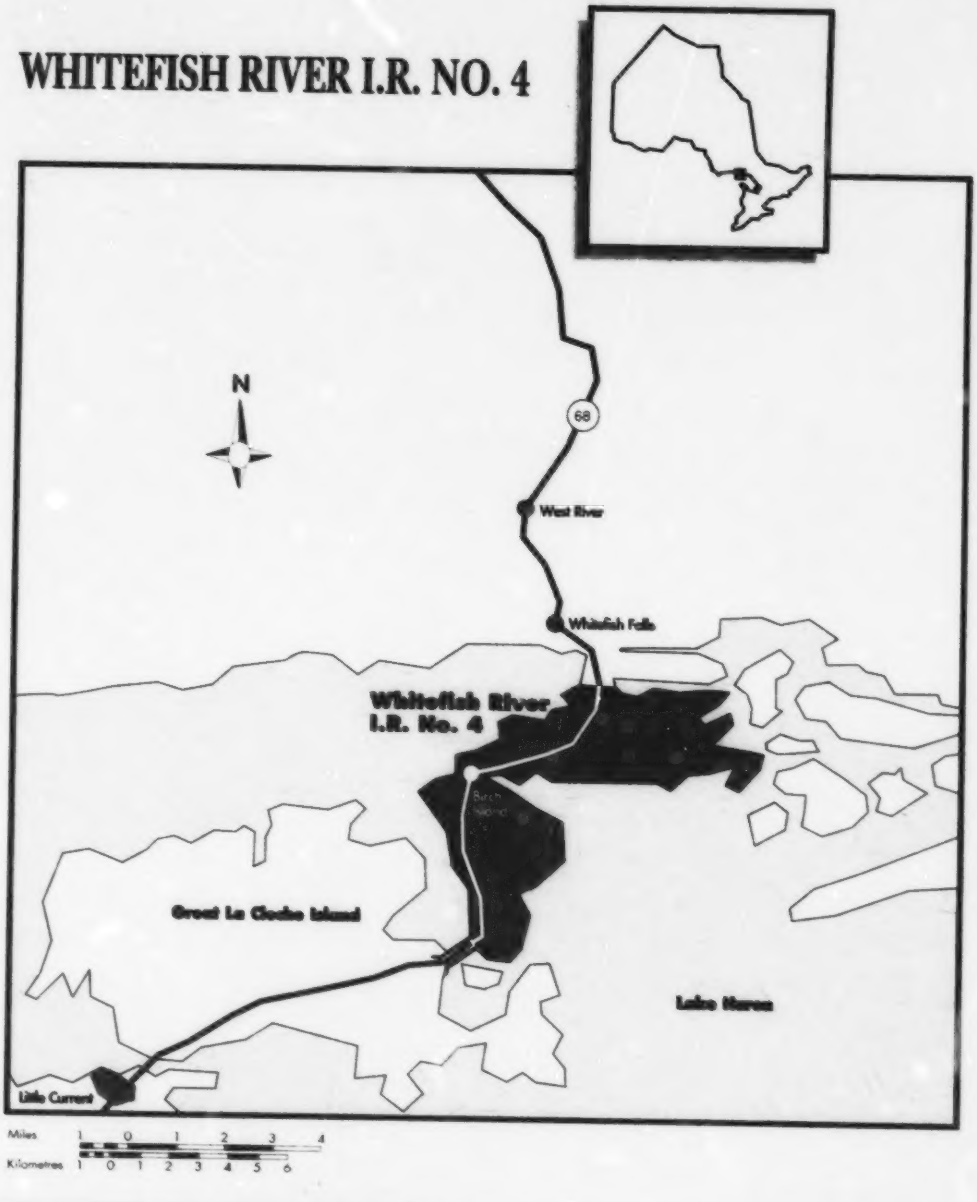
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CHNO-AM, CKSO-AM/FM, CKNS-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Sudbury, three weeklies from Manitoulin Island and Espanola
- **television** CKNC, CKSO (CTV affiliate)

Utilities

- **water** reservoir with pumping station feeds water main system; also community well and water truck
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** landfill site on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WHITEFISH RIVER I.R. NO. 4


N
68
West River
Whitefish Falls
Whitefish River I.R. No. 4
Birch Island
Great La Cloche Island
Lake Huron
Little Current
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 15 km northeast of Little Current and 70 km southwest of Sudbury on Hwy. 68

— Highway
⌒ Bridge
■ Reserve land
■ Urban settlement

WHITESAND FIRST NATION

Settlement Population 265 (INAC, 1991)

Languages
Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway)
Mother Tongue: information not available

Land Base
located on Crown land — negotiations to establish reserve currently under way

Affiliations Independent

Electoral Ridings
(F) Thunder Bay — Nipigon
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government
Whitesand First Nation, P.O. Box 68, Armstrong Station, Ontario P0T 1A0, Tel. (807) 583-2177, Fax (807) 583-2858

Historical Notes

The Ojibway people living on the north shore of Lake Superior (ancestors of Whitesand First Nation people) subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering. As the fur trade moved into the Lake Superior area, they expanded their economic activities to include hunting and trapping for trade purposes. By the early 19th century, Ojibway hunting ranges had evolved into well-defined trapping territories.

The Armstrong settlement is within the boundaries of the territory described by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. Whitesand First Nation has been without a home since 1942 when high water levels began eroding the shoreline and flooding out their buildings and burial grounds on the northwest shore of Lake Nipigon near Mount St. John. Since that time, the people have drifted, some settling in Armstrong, and others in isolated camps along the CNR railway tracks. Whitesand is currently (March 1991) negotiating reserve status.

Industries

Three quarters of the labour force is involved in forestry, with the remainder concentrated in manufacturing, trade industries, and government and non-government service industries. The major employers of workers are the Great West Timber Company, CNR, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ontario Provincial Police.

Educational Facilities

Elementary
- information not available

Secondary
- students board in Thunder Bay

Community Services and Facilities

- fire hydrants
- Roman Catholic mission
- community services available in Armstrong
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Dilico Child and Family Services in Thunder Bay

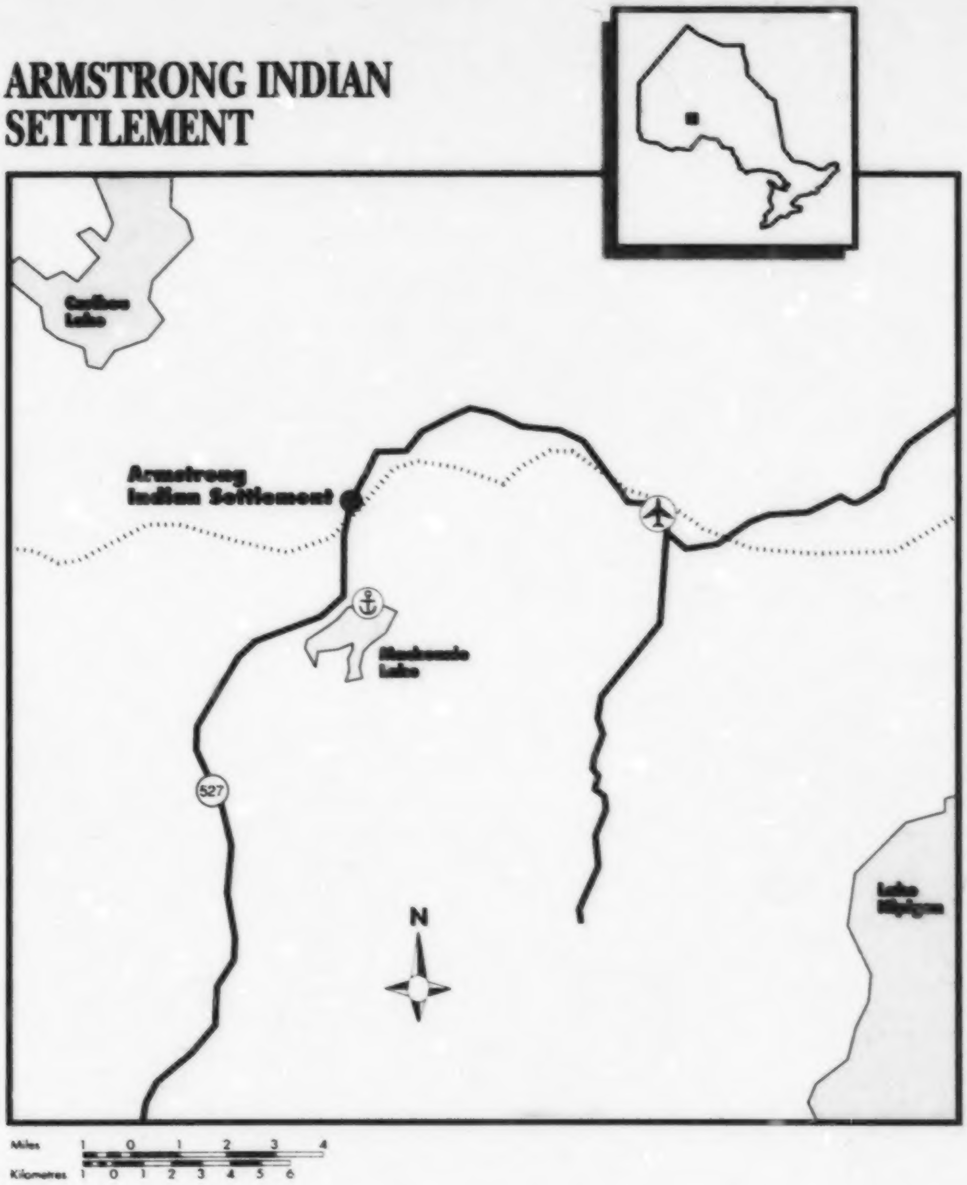
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** CBQ-AM (CBC affiliate), CKPR-AM
- **newspapers** one daily from Thunder Bay
- **television** CBC, TVOntario

Utilities

- **water** community water main system
- **sewage** private septic tanks
- **other waste** Ministry of Natural Resources site 5 km north of town
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

ARMSTRONG INDIAN SETTLEMENT


Caribou Lake
Armstrong Indian Settlement
Mackenzie Lake
527
N
Lake Nipigon
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: settlement is approximately 220 km north of Thunder Bay and is accessible by air; or take Hwy. 800 north from Thunder Bay and exit onto Hwy. 527 which leads into the settlement

✈ Airport
— Highway
······· Railway
⚓ Seaplane base
● Settlement land

WIKWEMIKONG UNCEDED FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 2 311 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Ojibway, Odawa)

Mother Tongue:	• English	27%
	• Aboriginal	58%
	• English & Aboriginal	15%
	• French & Other	0%

Land Base

46 702 ha (42 614 inhabited)
20% Class 1-3 Agricultural Land

Affiliations

TC: United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin
PTO: Union of Ontario Indians — Robinson-Huron Region

Electoral Ridings

(F) Algoma
(P) Algoma — Manitoulin

Government

Wikwemikong Unceded First Nation, P.O. Box 112, Wikwemikong, Ontario P0P 2J0, Tel. (705) 859-3122, Fax (705) 859-3851

Historical Notes

Originally known as the Manitoulin Island reserve, the reserve land remained unceded because of the Wikwemikong Band's refusal to take treaty with Sir Francis Bond Head in 1836 or with the Indian Affairs Commissioners who initiated the Manitoulin Island Treaty of 1862 — Treaty No. 94. In 1968, the reserve became known as the Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve. That same year, the Point Grondine Band and the South Bay Band amalgamated with the Wikwemikong.

Industries

Three fifths of the labour force is involved in the service sector, divided equally between government and non-government services. The primary sector accounts for approximately one seventh of the labour force, with the majority concentrated in forestry activities, but some workers are involved in fishing and trapping and mining and quarrying. The rest of the labour force is concentrated in manufacturing, construction, trades, with a few workers employed in transportation, communications and other utility industries as well as miscellaneous commercial industries.

Educational Facilities

- Wikwemikong Hub Centre (Day Care and Nursery School)

Elementary

- Wikwemikong Junior School, K-4 (First Nation operated)
- Pontiac Senior School, grades 5-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students bused to West Bay
- Distance Education (Contact North)
- College Exploration
- Wikwemikong Alternative High School (First Nation operated)
- Upgrading (Canada Manpower)

Community Services and Facilities

- two fire halls with fire trucks
- four Catholic churches
- community hall, arena, library
- health clinic
- day care centre, seniors drop-in centre, nursing home
- Rainbow Lodge Treatment Centre (drug and alcohol rehabilitation)
- Wikwemikong Anishnabe Association for Community Living and Group Home
- homemakers program, home support program
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — five constables

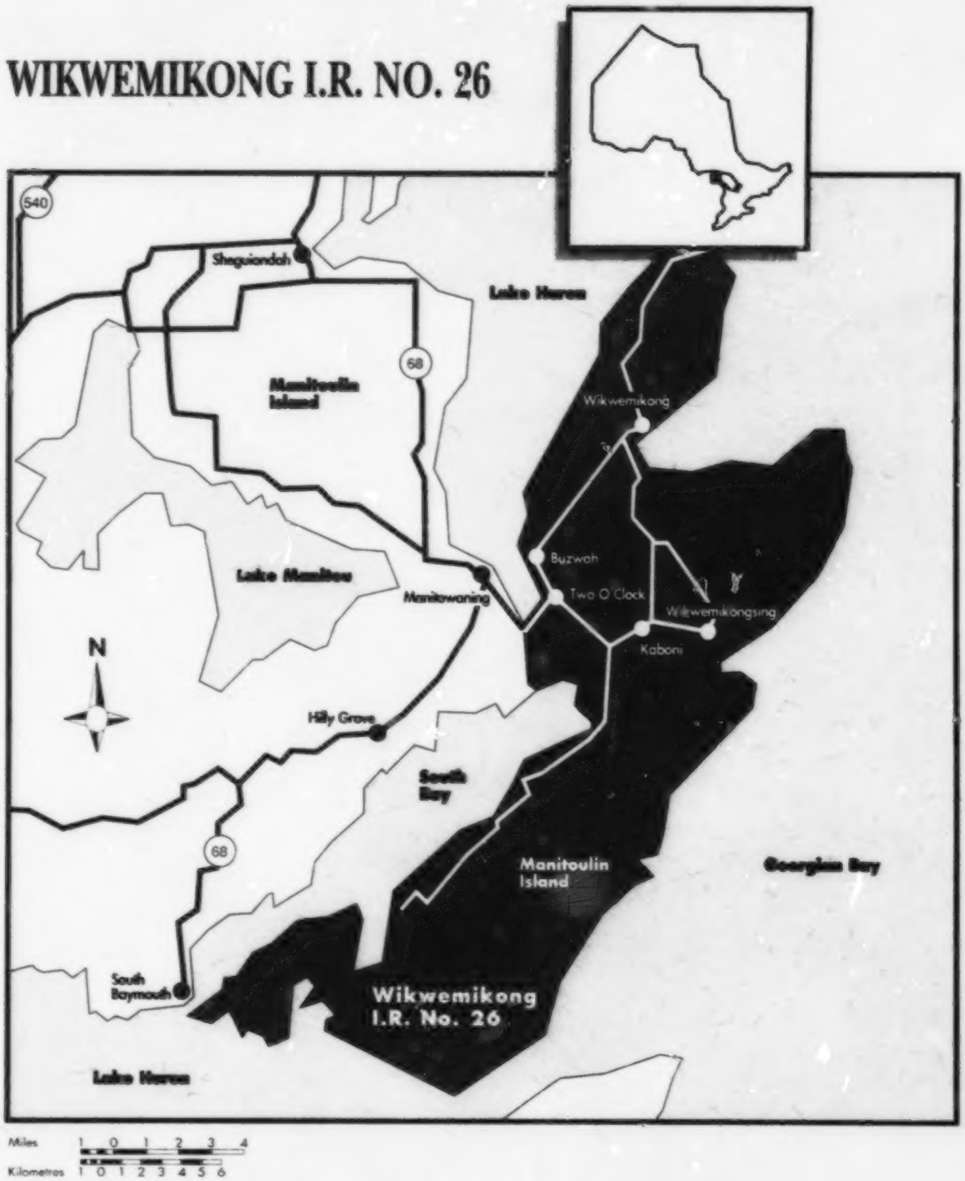
Communications

- **telephone** Manitoulin Island Telephone
- **radio** CKSO-AM, CHNO-AM, CJNR-AM, CKNS-AM, CJMX 105.3, Q92.7, CBC (French), CBON 98.1 (English), Pelmarex Broadcasting Inc.
- **newspapers** one daily from Sudbury, two Manitoulin Island weeklies
- **television** CKSO (CTV affiliate), CKNC, CBFST (CBC affiliate — French)

Utilities

- **water** private wells in rural areas; reservoir feeds water main system in village; also water trucks
- **sewage** private septic tanks in rural areas; sewage treatment plant in village
- **other waste** landfill and refuse sites on reserve
- **energy/electricity** Ontario Hydro

WIKWEMIKONG I.R. NO. 26


540
Sheguiandah
Lake Huron
68
Manitoulin Island
Wikwemikong
Buzwah
Two O Clock
Wikwemikongsing
Kaboni
Lake Manitou
Manitowaning
N
Hilly Grove
South Bay
68
Manitoulin Island
Georgian Bay
South Baymouth
Wikwemikong I.R. No. 26
Lake Huron
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is on Manitoulin Island, approximately 35 km southeast of Little Current on Hwy. 68

— Highway

■ Reserve land

WUNNUMIN LAKE FIRST NATION

On-reserve Population 370 (INAC, 1991)

Languages

Linguistic Affiliation: Algonkian (Cree, Ojibway)

Mother Tongue:		
	English	10%
	Aboriginal	88%
	English & Aboriginal	2%
	French & Other	0%

Land Base 9 650 ha (5 855 inhabited)

Affiliations

TC: Shibogama Tribal Council
PTO: Nishnawbe-Aski Nation

Electoral Ridings

(F) Kenora — Rainy River
(P) Lake Nipigon

Government

Wunnumin Lake First Nation, Wunnumin Lake, Ontario P0V 2Z0, Tel. (807) 442-2559, Fax (807) 442-2627

Historical Notes

The Wunnumin Lake reserve is within the boundaries of the territory described by the 1929-30 Adhesion to the James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9. Prior to 1958 the Wunnumin people lived at Big Beaver House, 45 km to the west. In 1958-59 they moved to the site of their present reserve which is generally a better location, and is closer to their traplines. The Hudson's Bay Company closed its old Big Beaver House trading post shortly after 1963 and, instead, placed a manager at Wunnumin Lake. Wunnumin received a reserve allocation in 1929, although it did not receive official Band status until 1975 when it formally separated from the Big Trout Lake Band.

Industries

Trapping, fishing and forestry are major occupations. Two thirds of the labour force is involved in government services, with the rest divided roughly equally amongst forestry, construction, transportation, communications and other utility industries, trades and non-government services. Local industries include an arts and crafts shop, a coffee shop and two general stores.

Educational Facilities

Elementary

- Lydia L. Beardy Memorial School, K-8 (First Nation operated)

Secondary

- students board in Sioux Lookout
- WAHSA Distance Education Program (secondary education from Sioux Lookout via Wawatay radio)

Community Services and Facilities

- some firefighting equipment on reserve
- Anglican church
- First Nation hall, carpentry shop, baseball diamond, youth centre, outdoor skating rink
- nursing station with two full-time nurses and a Community Health Representative
- access to Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital
- Child and Family Services worker provided through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout
- Ontario First Nations Policing Arrangements — one constable
- Northern Air Patrol from Sioux Lookout

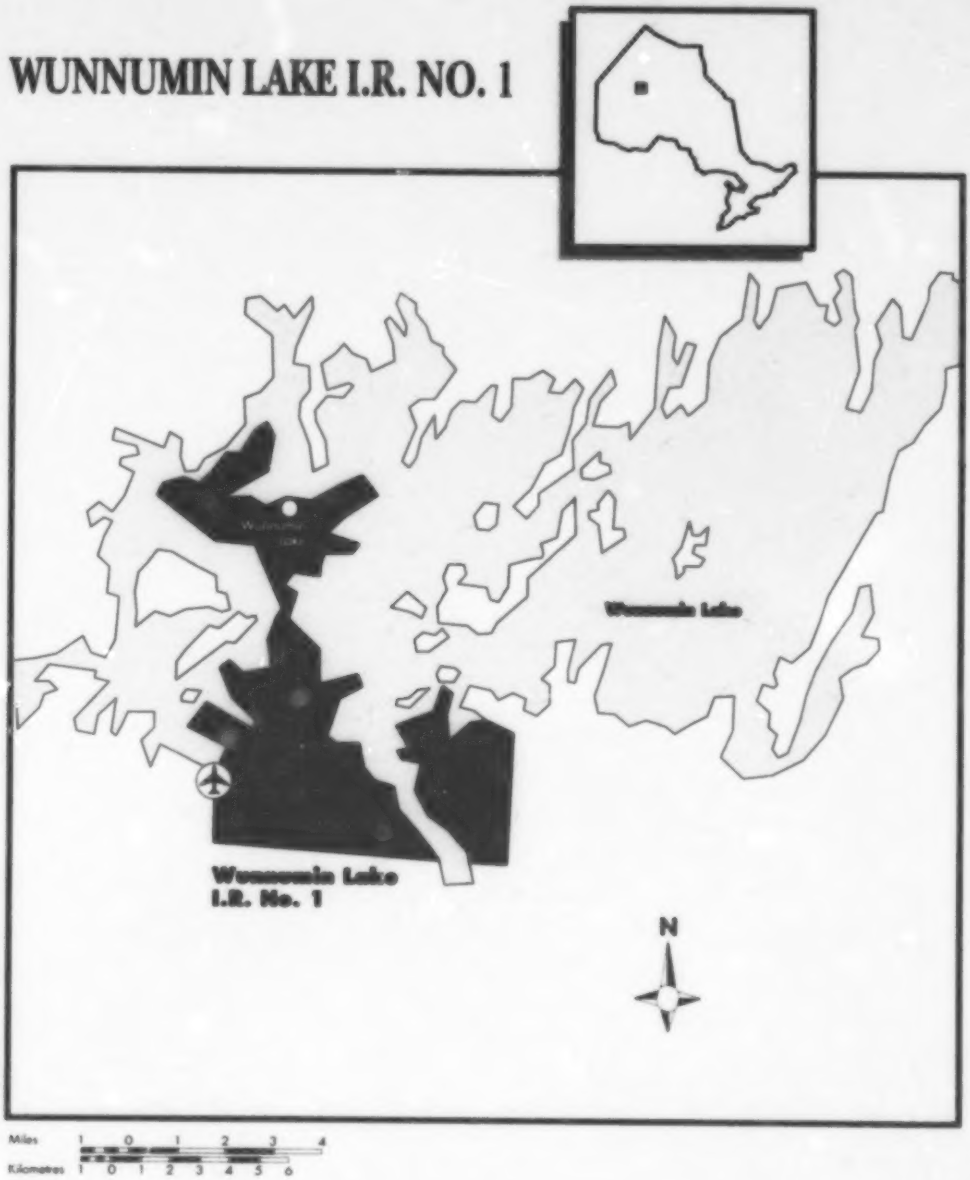
Communications

- **telephone** Bell Canada
- **radio** Wawatay Network, community FM station
- **newspapers** *Wawatay News*, one monthly from Sioux Lookout
- **television** TVOntario, Wawatay Network, satellite dish

Utilities

- **water** pressure system for community
- **sewage** septic tanks for school and nursing station; also some private septic tanks
- **other waste** site operated by First Nation
- **energy/electricity** community power authority

WUNNUMIN LAKE I.R. NO. 1


Wunnumin Lake
Wunnumin Lake
Wunnumin Lake
I.R. No. 1
N
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Access: reserve is approximately 385 km northeast of Sioux Lookout and is accessible by air

✈ Airport

▬ Reserve land

APPENDICES

PART IV

APPENDIX A: INDEX OF INDIAN RESERVES/SETTLEMENTS

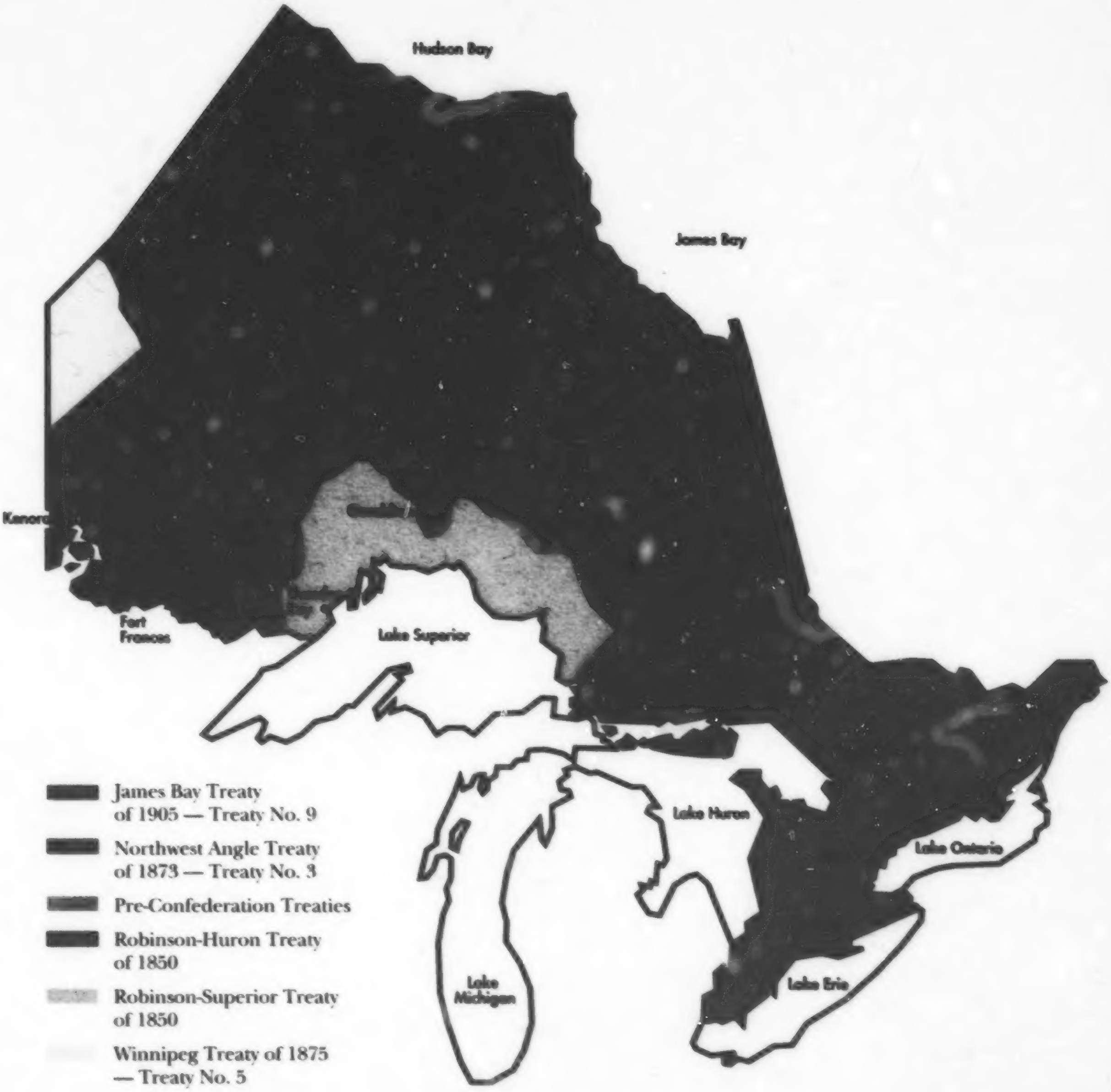
The following index lists the 116 Indian reserves and settlements profiled in this book.

Indian Reserve (I.R.)/Settlement	**First Nation/Band**
Abitibi I.R. No. 70	Wahgoshig
Akwesasne Mohawk Territory	Akwesasne Mohawk Territory
Alderville I.R. No. 37	Alderville
Armstrong Indian Settlement	Whitesand
Aroland Indian Settlement	Aroland
Attawapiskat I.R. No. 91A	Attawapiskat
Bear Island I.R. No. 1	Teme-Augama Anishnabai
Bearskin Lake I.R.	Bearskin Lake
Big Grassy River I.R. No. 35G	Big Grassy
Big Trout Lake I.R.	Big Trout Lake
Cape Croker I.R. No. 27	Chippewas of Nawash
Caradoc I.R. No. 42	Chippewas of the Thames
Cat Lake I.R. No. 63C	Cat Lake
Chapleau I.R. No. 74A	Chapleau Ojibway
Christian Island I.R. No. 30	Beausoleil
Constance Lake I.R. No. 92	Constance Lake
Couchiching I.R. No. 16A	Couchiching
Curve Lake I.R. No. 35	Curve Lake
Dalles I.R. No. 38C	Dalles
Deer Lake I.R.	Deer Lake
Dokis I.R. No. 9	Dokis
Duck Lake I.R. No. 76B	Brunswick House
Eagle Lake I.R. No. 27	Eagle Lake
English River I.R. No. 21	Grassy Narrows
Factory Island I.R. No. 1	Moose Factory
Fort Albany I.R. No. 67	Fort Albany and Kashechewan
Fort Hope I.R. No. 64	Eabametoong
Fort Severn I.R. No. 89	Fort Severn
Fort William I.R. No. 52	Fort William
French River I.R. No. 13	Henvey Inlet
Garden River I.R. No. 14	Garden River
Georgina Island I.R. No. 33	Chippewas of Georgina Island
Gibson I.R. No. 31	Mohawks of Gibson
Golden Lake I.R. No. 39	Algonquin Golden Lake
Gros Cap I.R. No. 49	Michipicoten
Gull River I.R. No. 55	Gull Bay
Henvey Inlet I.R. No. 2	Henvey Inlet
Hiawatha I.R. No. 36	Ojibways of Hiawatha
Islington I.R. No. 29	Wabaseemong
Kasabonika Lake I.R.	Kasabonika Lake
Kenora I.R. No. 38B	Wauzhushk Onigum
Kettle Point I.R. No. 44	Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point
Kingfisher I.R. No. 1	Kingfisher Lake
Lac Seul I.R. No. 28	Lac Seul
Lake Helen I.R. No. 53A	Red Rock
Lake of the Woods I.R. No. 37	Northwest Angle No. 37
Lansdowne House Indian Settlement	Lansdowne House
Long Dog Lake Indian Settlement	Wawakapewin

Indian Reserve (I.R.)/Settlement	**First Nation/Band**
Long Lake I.R. No. 58	Long Lake No. 58
Long Lake I.R. No. 77	Ginoogaming
Magnetawan I.R. No. 1	Magnetawan
Manitou Rapids I.R. No. 11	Rainy River
Marten Falls I.R. No. 65	Marten Falls
Matachewan I.R. No. 72	Matachewan
Mattagami I.R. No. 71	Mattagami
Missisagi River I.R. No. 8	Mississauga
Mobert I.R. No. 82	Pic Mobert
MoCreebec Indian Settlement/Moosonee/ Moose Factory	MoCreebec
Moose Point I.R. No. 79	Moose Deer Point
Moravian I.R. No. 47	Delaware Nation Council, Moravian of the Thames
Muncey I.R. No. 1	Muncee-Delaware
Muskrat Dam Lake I.R.	Muskrat Dam
Neguaguon Lake I.R. No. 25D	Lac La Croix
New Credit I.R. No. 40A	Mississaugas of the New Credit
Nipissing I.R. No. 10	Nipissing
North Spirit Lake I.R.	North Spirit Lake
Northwest Angle I.R. No. 33B	Northwest Angle No. 33
Oneida I.R. No. 41	ONA YO TE 'A:KA
Osnaburgh I.R. No. 63B	Osnaburgh
Parry Island I.R. No. 16	Wasauksing
Pays Plat I.R. No. 51	Pays Plat
Peawanuck Indian Settlement	Weenusk
Pic Heron Bay I.R. No. 50	Ojibways of Pic River No. 50
Pikangikum I.R. No. 14	Pikangikum
Poplar Hill I.R.	Poplar Hill
Rainy Lake I.R. No. 17A	Naicatchewenin
Rainy Lake I.R. No. 18C	Stanjikoming
Rainy Lake I.R. No. 26A	Nicickousemenecaning
Rama I.R. No. 32	Chippewas of Rama
Rankin Location I.R. No. 15D	Ojibways of Batchewana
Rat Portage I.R. No. 38A	Washagamis Bay
Rocky Bay I.R. No. 1	Rocky Bay
Sabaskong Bay I.R. No. 35D	Ojibways of Onegaming
Sachigo Lake I.R. No. 1	Sachigo Lake
Sachigo Lake I.R. No. 2	Sachigo Lake
Sandy Lake I.R. No. 88	Sandy Lake
Sandy Lake Indian Settlement	Kee-Way-Win
Sarnia I.R. No. 45	Chippewas of Sarnia
Saug-A-Gaw-Sing I.R. No. 1	Big Island
Saugeen I.R. No. 29	Chippewas of Saugeen
Savant Lake Indian Settlement	Saugeen Nation
Scugog I.R. No. 34	Mississaugas of Scugog
Seine River I.R. No. 23A	Seine River
Serpent River I.R. No. 7	Serpent River
Shawanaga I.R. No. 17	Shawanaga
Sheguiandah I.R. No. 24	Sheguiandah
Sheshegwaning I.R. No. 20	Sheshegwaning

Indian Reserve (I.R.)/Settlement	**First Nation/Band**
Shoal Lake I.R. No. 39A	Shoal Lake No. 39
Shoal Lake I.R. No. 40	Shoal Lake No. 40
Six Nations I.R. No. 40	Six Nations of the Grand River
Slate Falls Indian Settlement	New Slate Falls
Spanish River I.R. No. 5	Sagamok Anishinawbek
Sucker Creek I.R. No. 23	Sucker Creek
Summer Beaver Indian Settlement	Nibinamik (Summer Beaver)
Thessalon I.R. No. 12	Thessalon
Tyendinaga I.R. No. 38	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
Wabigoon Lake I.R. No. 27	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway
Walpole Island I.R. No. 46	Walpole Island
Wapekeka I.R. No. 2	Wapekeka
Weagamow Lake I.R. No. 87	Caribou Lake
Webequie Indian Settlement	Webequie
West Bay I.R. No. 22	West Bay
Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 32A	Whitefish Bay
Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 33A	Northwest Angle No. 33
Whitefish Bay I.R. No. 34A	Northwest Angle No. 37
Whitefish Lake I.R. No. 6	Whitefish Lake
Whitefish River I.R. No. 4	Whitefish River
Wikwemikong I.R. No. 26	Wikwemikong Unceded
Wunnumin Lake I.R. No. 1	Wunnumin Lake

APPENDIX B:
INDIAN TREATIES AND PURCHASES IN ONTARIO


Hudson Bay
James Bay
Kenora
Fort Frances
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
James Bay Treaty of 1905 — Treaty No. 9
Northwest Angle Treaty of 1873 — Treaty No. 3
Pre-Confederation Treaties
Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850
Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850
Winnipeg Treaty of 1875 — Treaty No. 5

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